THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1943

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1943

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The
Municipal Year Book
1943

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

Clarence E. Ridley
Orin F. Nolting

Price $8.50

[redacted]
CHICAGO
The International City Managers' Association
1943

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FOREWORD

LOCAL governments, the foundation stones of our democracy, have important although not always heroic roles in wartime. Every field of municipal activity felt the impact of the war in 1942, and the major attention of local administrators was of necessity given to adjustment of regular municipal services to war conditions. Civilian defense and other new problems faced the cities but the main concern was the growing shortage of personnel, equipment, and supplies. To meet these new problems municipal officials in war as in peace need up-to-date facts, figures, and analyses of trends as a basis for their thinking and action. This, briefly, is the purpose of The Municipal Year Book now in its tenth year of publication.

A new feature of this edition of the Year Book is a series of charts showing trends in municipal salaries and cost of living, municipal bond yields, municipal revenue, motor vehicle accident deaths, recreation expenditures, crime rates, fire losses, library expenditures and service, public works construction, utility rates, housing construction, welfare expenditures, infant mortality rates, and school enrollment. Most of these charts show trends over a period of years and furnish a background for the articles which outline the more significant events and developments in each field of municipal activity during 1942.

New personnel data in this edition of the Year Book include position-classification and pay plans, number of hours in the regular municipal work week, extent and form of compensation for overtime work of salaried employees, and a directory of chief personnel officers. New information in the finance section includes an analysis of new locally collected revenues and increases in rates of old sources of revenue. Other new finance data are expenditures for civilian defense in 1942, defense appropriations for the current fiscal year, and sources of defense funds. There is also a list of substitute materials and supplies which cities are using in place of critical materials that are difficult to obtain or are no longer available. Finally, a directory of municipal purchasing agents is included in this edition.

The Year Book continues to devote large sections to fire and police activities. This edition contains for the first time information on the rate of turnover of fire and police personnel, number of auxiliary firemen and policemen trained under the civilian defense program, per cent of the police patrol force that is motorized, extent to which one-man patrol cars are used, and motor vehicle accident death rates.

Other new sections in this edition of the Year Book include an analysis of the number of local government units in the United States and changes which have taken place during the last decade. A section on metropolitan districts and counties analyzes population changes and distribution, gives population data as of May 1, 1942, and lists the number of suburban municipalities in metropolitan areas. A section on public housing gives data on the number of dwelling units, per cent financed from nonfederal funds, development costs, and average costs per dwelling unit. Information on utility rates with an analysis of trends is presented in another new section.

In addition to these new data most of the regular features of the YEAR BOOK have been retained and brought up to date by the reporting of 1942 data. Special attention is directed to the first article "Highlights of 1942" and to the summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant developments during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. Another important regular feature of the YEAR BOOK is the Sources of Information data for each municipal activity. Every section of the YEAR BOOK is revised each year to contain the latest available data.

Each year it is difficult to decide what is the most essential material to include. In the selection of material the editors are guided by the suggestions of YEAR BOOK users and the most important problems facing local officials. Since the first edition in 1934 the number of pages in the YEAR BOOK has more than doubled, and individual city data have increased from approximately 300 cities to more than two thousand cities in the present edition. Our aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing. We hope eventually to increase the amount of statistical material and also to place more emphasis on analyses of such data and on trends over a period of years. The objective of the YEAR BOOK now as in the past is to assist local officials in improving the administration of municipal activities.

The editors of the YEAR BOOK continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and students of government. Thousands of municipal officials supplied data for their cities, our 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and our editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. It is impossible to make adequate acknowledgment to all those who have helped us. To each of them we express our sincere appreciation for having made possible this contribution to municipal progress.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1943

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Highlights of 1942

EVERY aspect of municipal government in 1942, like every aspect of private life, was affected to a greater or lesser extent by the war. A number of entirely new problems faced the cities; many old problems were intensified. Civilian defense activities occupied a good deal of the attention of local administrators, but major attention was of necessity given to adjustment of regular municipal services to war conditions.

A number of problems—some new, some continuing—were common to all cities. Perhaps the most important of these was the growing shortage of personnel, as many employees went into the armed services or into higher paid industrial positions. Another serious problem was the growing shortage of equipment and supplies. These shortages were further increased by rationing, but were somewhat alleviated by high priority ratings for materials and equipment for some essential municipal services. The impact of the federal government on a large number of municipal activities was also felt by most municipalities. Other problems varied tremendously as between communities, as population shifts brought increases in problems as well as increases in revenue to some localities but resulted in decreases in revenue and problems for other communities.

PERSONNEL

As personnel turnover greatly increased, qualifications, methods of recruitment, and examination and certification procedures were modified to meet war demands; residence requirements were still further relaxed. Cities in New York State were preparing plans and procedures to put into effect a state law which extended application of the merit system to every civil division of the state. Kentucky passed an act prescribing a procedure for counties and cities to enter into inter-city and inter-county compacts for the establishment of the joint operation of the merit system. Seven additional counties and five cities throughout the country adopted civil service.

Employee identification and employee skills surveys were undertaken by a number of local personnel agencies. The National War Labor Board declined jurisdiction over disputes between states or cities and their employees on the ground that such jurisdiction would violate state sovereignty. Almost every state and local jurisdiction granted pay increases to meet the rising cost of living. This took a number of forms, including flat-rate bonuses and bonuses based on a cost-of-living index.

Seventeen cities of more than 10,000 population installed retirement systems for some or all of their employees during the year and more than a hundred increased the coverage of their local retirement systems. There was a net increase during the year of 91 cities in which there are one or more organizations of local employees.

FINANCE

Revenues. Revenues reflected more sharply than anything else the nationwide variation caused by economic and social upheavals. Municipalities in or near which war industries were located received increased revenues and cities which received returns from state income taxes had their revenue increased, while for those that received returns from liquor or gasoline taxes revenue decreased. A trend noted last year continued as new state laws gave added shares of state-collected revenue to local governments.

Nearly 150 cities of more than 10,000 adopted one or more new sources of revenue during the last two years—mainly from parking meters, new licenses, service charges, utility taxes and in-lieu payments, and amusement taxes. Revenue from those and other miscellaneous sources ranged from 10 cents to a dollar per capita.

Expenditures. Expenditures for capital improvements were practically eliminated and maintenance curtailed, but the expansion of such services as police, fire, and recreation, new appropriations for civilian defense, and salary and wage increases largely offset the savings effected and in many instances resulted in increased costs of operation.

Municipal Debt. Many cities paid off long-standing deficits with their surpluses. New issues of municipal bonds decreased over 50 per cent during the year, as most cities decreased their debts and issued bonds chiefly for refunding purposes. The yield from municipal bonds was somewhat higher than last year. Great interest was shown in setting up municipal reserves for postwar construction or to stabilize tax rates after the war. Nine states now have laws permitting municipal reserves for public works.

Budgeting. Budget problems during the past year hinged mainly on increase in salaries to meet rising living costs, reducing debts, meeting increased demands for services, and building up a reserve for major postwar construction and maintenance projects.

Assessments. Assessment offices and work were affected by loss of personnel and by tire and gas rationing, which curtailed field inspections, but the latter led to the better organization of inspectional activities. The economic upheavals of the times—rent control, price ceilings, curtailment of construction, "boom businesses," and many other factors affected assessors' decisions. There was a general decline in land values, business inventories are expected to decrease and much taxable property is being removed from the rolls by transfers to the federal government—all resulting in the prospect for lower assessment totals in 1943. In-service training activities increased.

Purchasing. Centralized purchasing agencies have very largely assumed the burden of application for priorities, handling rationing procedure and assembling information for governmental questionnaires as well as seeking additional sources of supply, disposing of salvage, and in general coordinating a wartime program of procurement. Municipalities in New York State have established a statewide purchasing service. At least five cities, including Richmond, Virginia, set up centralized purchasing agencies and procedures.

PLANNING AND HOUSING

Planning. Necessary postponement of capital expenditures, accumulating surpluses, a growing realization of the seriousness of probable postwar problems, and many other factors contributed to bring home to administrators the necessity of serious planning for the postwar period. The need for making current adjustments in municipal services and plans correspond to a long-range plan was also realized. The abandonment of the Public Work Reserve during the year left planning activities at the national level almost entirely in the hands of the National Resources Planning Board.

A number of new county planning agencies have been established during the year. City planning activities have continued to grow in both members and strength, with primary attention devoted to revision of building codes and zoning ordinances to allow for conversion, emergency housing and the use of substitute materials, the working out of transportation programs to meet the needs of rapidly expanding industry, and the drafting of capital budgets and comprehensive public works plans for the postwar period.

Housing. Public housing activities were directed almost entirely to meeting the needs of war production workers since priorities on critical construction material were granted only for war housing purposes. Early in the year 16 federal agencies concerned with housing were brought together under the National Housing Agency and grouped in three divisions—Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, and the Federal Public Housing Authority. Construction of public housing increased 80 per cent during the year while private building decreased by more than 50 per cent. Public housing developments in Ohio are not exempt from real property taxes according to a decision of the Ohio Supreme Court. Income to cities from public housing developments was greater in 1942 than in any previous year. New cities such as Vanport, Oregon, constructed in connection with war production plants under war housing programs gave rise to serious new responsibilities for local and federal housing agencies. Slum-clearance programs had to be stopped because of the housing shortage. By the end of the year 355 areas were under rent-control regulations of the Office of Price Administration, except in Flint, Michigan, where municipal rent control was established.

HEALTH, WELFARE, AND RECREATION

Health. Public health facilities have had to be greatly curtailed because of the great withdrawal of physicians into the armed forces. Defense areas have presented the most serious health problems, and in some areas the United States Public Health Service has assisted local health departments by assigning medical and dental personnel to them. With funds made available by the Lanham Act a number of hospitals and health center buildings have been built in defense areas. A number of community health projects have been developed during the year in connection with state and local health agencies. Provision of obstetric and pediatric care to the families of enlisted men in the armed forces was of serious concern to many localities. Venereal disease problems increased because of the war; rapid treatment centers for venereal disease control are being set up in a number of states in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Works Agency. Health and police officers at all levels cooperated in attempting to stamp out these diseases and to suppress prostitution. Greatly increased interest in nutrition has resulted in the formation, under the civilian defense program, of nutrition committees in all states and large cities and in 80 per cent of the counties. School lunch and penny milk programs have been extended.

Welfare. Activities in the public welfare field were marked by a change of emphasis from economic assistance to counseling and other kinds of personal help. In the last quarter of 1942 more than one-third fewer cases were receiving general economic assistance than a year earlier, and total payments for general assistance and work relief decreased to a little more than a third of the total spent for these purposes two years ago, although payments for old-age assistance, aid to the needy blind, and aid to dependent children remained about the same. Local welfare agencies in 1942 made dependency investigations for selective service boards and for the allowance and allotment programs of the Army and Navy, and provided service to families of soldiers and sailors where Red Cross facilities were not available. Welfare agencies experienced a considerable decrease in operating budgets because of a current misconception that the decrease in unemployment put an end to welfare problems and thus to the need for welfare work.

Recreation. The past year saw a greatly increased demand for recreational facilities, especially in those communities near large military concentrations, and in the vicinity of expanding war industries. Most recreation departments report increased appropriations for their use, but seriously felt the loss of personnel. The cities generally made their outdoor facilities generously available to service men, but in many cases indoor facilities were provided by the USO and other organizations. Almost 24-hour facilities were provided in some places for workers on night and second shifts in war industries, although lack of personnel often made this difficult.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police. Many new problems faced police departments during the year—plans and preparations for civilian defense in case of emergency, training of air raid wardens and auxiliary police, protection of war industries and the organization and training of plant police, regulations governing blackouts and dimouts and the enforcement of dimouts in coastal cities, increase in juvenile delinquency, more serious efforts to control prostitution and eradicate the venereal disease menace, and new traffic problems arising from war industry. Training for general police work, as well as for war duties, was stimulated. A Virginia law abolished the fee system for sheriffs; sheriffs now receive a salary paid two-thirds by the state and one-third by the county. Asheville, North Carolina, and the Chicago Park District have appointed women to replace men for certain kinds of traffic duty. The Texas and Virginia state police are also using women for special and emergency functions usually handled by men.

Traffic. Traffic problems were serious for cities in defense areas during the first part of the year, but decreased as gasoline rationing went into effect throughout the country. Traffic accident deaths were reduced to 27,800 for the year. This figure is 12,200 less than for 1941, and lower than any year since 1927, but still high in proportion to the volume of travel. New techniques for training in traffic control were developed for use in school safety patrol work as police officials found the 325,000 boy- and girl-members of these patrols very useful in relieving regular policemen from this duty. The Office of Civilian Defense and the American Automobile Association developed instructor training programs, the former in the techniques of emergency driving, and the latter for school bus drivers.

Fire. The fire loss declined by $12,000,000 throughout the nation, largely as a result of increased consciousness of fire hazards resulting from civilian defense activities. Fire hazards in industry increased with the expansion and speed-up of industrial facilities and processes. New hazards directly related to the war effort have been (1) the necessity of protecting stock piles of essential and highly inflammable materials, (2) hoarding as a result of gasoline rationing, (3) makeshift heating devices resulting from fuel oil rationing. Shortages of critical materials and military requirements made it difficult if not impossible for cities to secure additional equipment and to replace obsolete equipment. Material and equipment which could be secured were in many cases greatly inferior in quality.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

Public Works. All construction except for war purposes was halted during the year. This exception is important, however, for communities adjacent to military and war industry concentrations witnessed not only great increases of war construction, but also the building of sewers, water and other utility systems, roads, and other community facilities. Shortages of material and equipment, even for essential maintenance work, were felt more keenly in this field, perhaps, than in any other. Mutual aid agreements, particularly with respect to water supply, received impetus during the year. Administrative reorganization of public works agencies was given some attention at all levels of government. Especial attention was given to conserving equipment and making the greatest possible use of substitutes for critical materials. The salvage of scrap material—aluminum, rubber, steel scrap, and tin cans—was another new activity of public works organizations during the year, and refuse collection and disposal services were reorganized to this end. Planning and programming for postwar public works projects gained in intensity and interest.

Utilities. Materials for utility additions are being allocated primarily to the largest private and public utilities, which must establish interconnections and supply the needed power to the smaller systems. Where municipal plants have used oil-fired steam plants or Diesel units, they will have to discontinue or restrict their own generation, and take power through interconnections with private companies which generate with hydro or coal. Transportation problems increased tremendously during the year because of greatly increased loads and the difficulties of getting new equipment, repair parts and tires for existing equipment, and labor.

Public ownership of utilities advanced substantially during the year. San Antonio, Texas, took over the privately owned local electric system in its territory. In Kentucky and South Carolina, municipalities and state bodies purchased the properties of Associated Gas and Electric Company. In Nebraska, Consumers' Public Power District has acquired almost all the privately owned utility property in the state and is negotiating for the purchase of the remaining private systems. In Washington, public utility districts resorted to condemnation proceedings by which five counties acquired light and power properties within their territories. Sacramento, California, Municipal Utility District purchased the distribution system within its territory of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The city of Cleveland, which last year purchased the street railway and bus systems in the city, found the first year of operation highly profitable. San Francisco voters defeated a charter amendment under which the city would have taken over the Market Street Railway, which competes to some extent with the municipally owned transportation system.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

Schools. The impact of the war upon the public education system of the country was felt primarily in the new and increased responsibilities placed upon the schools. Vocational training for war production workers was greatly expanded with a much larger federal appropriation; over a million persons were enrolled in these training courses during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and this number is expected to exceed two and one-half million by the middle of 1943. The federally supported programs in engineering, scientific, and management war training courses reached more and more people for training at the college level. Another responsibility given to the schools was that of providing nursery schools, kindergartens, and before-and-after-school recreation programs for children of working mothers; such programs have been expanded where they already existed and new ones have been established in many cases. A new and unrelated activity carried out by the schools was the registration service for the rationing programs.

Libraries. The public libraries have met the enormously increased demand for technical and general books, and have faced the shortage of personnel and materials without damage to library service. This has been accomplished largely by the reorganization of routine procedures and book selection techniques. They have continued to extend their facilities to first aid, civilian defense, and other community groups, and have acted as an information center for the community in regard to government regulations and publications. The libraries have increased their collections and have stimulated interest in books on current and postwar problems and international relations.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

A notable development in administrative organization during the year has been the great acceleration of the trend toward cooperative arrangements for the solution of joint problems by local governments. This was particularly true in regard to mutual aid plans for fire and police work, but it was also true in the fields of health, welfare, planning, purchasing, and civilian defense activities. Another development is the simplification and modernization of the internal organization of many cities. Two noteworthy examples of this are the consolidation of inspectional services and the installation of centralized operation and maintenance facilities for city-owned motor vehicles. The trend toward state supervision of local activities, particularly civilian defense and other activities with which the cities have had little experience, has been increasing. Three cities over 50,000 reorganized their form of government. Lowell, Massachusetts, and Houston, Texas, adopted the council-manager plan, and Dearborn, Michigan, adopted the strong mayor form of government. New Britain, Connecticut, abandoned its bicameral council, making a total of 16 cities of more than 5,000 now operating with this kind of council. Three cities over 5,000 increased and two reduced the size of their councils.

Montgomery County, Maryland, approved a charter plan and elected a board of five to draft a home-rule charter for the county. Kentucky provided for the substitution of small for large county boards, and passed an act to facilitate county consolidation. The state of Oregon and Rensselaer County, New York, are working toward a simplification of the structure of county government. Michigan defeated a charter amendment which would have given home rule to Wayne County, in which the city of Detroit is located. Nebraska defeated a constitutional amendment which would have provided a measure of home rule for counties. Louisville, Kentucky, combined two former merit systems into one, and a number of other governmental units consolidated local agencies for particular governmental functions. Although the number of local government units in the United States shows some decrease over the last few years, there is no overwhelming trend toward consolidation and simplification of the structure of local government.

Council-Manager Developments. Twenty-seven cities and one county adopted the council-manager plan during 1942; this represents the largest number of adoptions in any year since 1923, and brings to 576 the number of local units operating under the council-manager form of government. With the adoption of the plan by Trois Rivieres, Quebec, there are now 18 Canadian council-manager cities. The adoption of the plan by Laramie, Wyoming, and Mountain Brook, Alabama, brings to 40 the number of states having council-manager cities.

Reporting. Municipal reports were issued for the first time in 1942 by 26 cities, while 31 cities discontinued publication of reports. Reports were generally smaller and less expensive than in 1941, and in most cities fewer copies were printed. The newspapers, radio, movies, and leaflets continued to be used by many cities to report to citizens on municipal activities and problems.

Municipal Leagues. State leagues of municipalities devoted their primary attention during the year to strengthening municipal participation in the war effort. They did this by expanding their informational services, particularly with relation to federal emergency programs and regulations; by facilitating the tie-up between local civilian protection organizations and existing local services; by sponsoring joint meetings of municipal officials and defense directors; by performing numerous special jobs for cities in connection with certain acute problems in various communities; and by preparing model ordinances dealing with emergency problems. Regular municipal services also received considerable attention from the state leagues in the form of special services to cities, continuing work on problems of cities in relation to state legislation, and sponsorship of numerous in-service training programs for local employees.

Legal Problems. The new legal problems that faced cities were largely a result of wartime conditions. These included the applicability of local regulations to federal projects, the enactment of legislation to meet emergency conditions, and the clarification of municipal personnel problems particularly in relation to the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission. Legal problems relating to the regulation of business; safety, sanitary, and social regulation; taxation and finance; and civil liberties continued, however, to be of concern to municipal officials.

CONCLUSION

Cities are the oldest form of political organization, and the problem of adjusting to wartime conditions is not a new one for them. The great expansion of municipal services in the last decade or so, however, and the increasing reliance of the public as well as the private standard of living on mechanical equipment has brought a different kind of problem which must be faced by the cities of this generation. Another problem, the conservation of manpower, is one that cities must have had to face during many wars in the past.

As the foregoing summary indicates, the solution to these problems, in almost every field of local government, has been sought in the simplification and improvement of internal organization, in the consolidation of agencies with similar functions, in the pooling of skills and resources, and in the extension of in-service training programs. Many, but not enough, local administrators are applying these remedies in attempts to solve their own local versions of war-brought problems.

That the war is not an unmixed evil is being demonstrated by many administrators who are using this time to bring about administrative efficiencies and improvements which will be of lasting value to their communities. All public officials can profit by the example of these far-sighted and patriotic men. For it is only by planning, programming, saving, and setting their own houses in order that the cities of the nation can come through the war and postwar periods without serious consequences to their people.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this YEAR BOOK and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. A clear understanding of the way in which each section is handled, together with full use of the index, will make the YEAR BOOK a more effective tool.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1942, Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in financial administration, budgeting, assessment, purchasing, and municipal revenues. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1942 and early 1943; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1942 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1942 and were prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association or by other national organizations and federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See section of this article on use of statistics.)

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1942 and early in 1943 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1941 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1942 edition went to press. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1941 and early 1942 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures. As in the case of new publications, the name and address of the publisher and the price are given in each instance.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index which includes not only material in this volume but also material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK includes in its tables all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This results in the inclusion of all incorporated municipalities over 5,000. However, towns in the New England states and New York and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are not considered incorporated municipalities and are included only if they meet one of the special rules of the Census Bureau defining urban places (see footnote to Table I on page 128).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages.

The final 1940 population of any urban place of more than 5,000 population may be readily found by referring to Table I (p. 119), in which all places are listed by states in straight alphabetical order without regard to population. If in doubt as to the population group into which a particular city falls, it will be found convenient to refer to Table I before looking in other tables. In Table I may also be found the number and names of cities in excess of any given population in any state. The cities which are in metropolitan areas also are indicated in Table I.

Uniform notations have been used whenever possible in all YEAR BOOK tables. Throughout, "None" appears wherever it is positively known to be none. Leaders (. . .) are used to indicate that the information is unknown, not necessarily that it is none.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean*, the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average*, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, and they do not set limits to the accomplishments of intelligent administration.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. Without further information about the problem-magnitude and the actual level of service, it is impossible to determine which is the correct answer. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics will be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Operating statistics cannot be compared between cities unless consideration is given to the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and the cost. Cities differ in population, age, sex, and race distribution; in the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies; in industries and occupations; in economic and social characteristics; in physiography and climate. Many cities in metropolitan areas are in some respects different from other cities (Table I indicates cities which are in metropolitan areas). All of these factors will influence the operation of city government and will invalidate any comparisons in which they are not considered.

Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy.

Third, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole. Fourth, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population may want to make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, names of organizations, and authors, but not names of cities. The index also contains references to that material in previous issues of the Year Book which is not included in this edition.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Local Government Units

Maps and Urban Places Over 5,000

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

Metropolitan Districts and Counties

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Local Government Units

By William Anderson[1]

Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota

THERE were 10,369, or 5.9 per cent, fewer units of local government in the United States in 1941 than 10 years earlier when the first attempt to make an enumeration of governmental units was undertaken. The task of counting local units is made difficult by the lack of officially published information, especially with regard to the numerous types of special districts that do not levy direct property taxes. These and other factors contribute to the margin of error that is unavoidable in any attempt to determine how many units of government are legally existent and in operation at any time. The 1941 count showed a total of 165,049 local units as compared to 175,418 in 1930–33, including the nation and the 48 states (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1930–33 AND IN 1941

	1930–33	1941
The nation	1	1
The states	48	48
Counties (in 46 states) and parishes (in 1 state)	3,053	3,050
Incorporated places (cities, villages, etc., and the District of Columbia)	16,366	16,262
Towns (as in New England) and organized townships (in a total of 23 states)	20,262	18,998
School districts	127,108	118,308
Other units	8,580	8,382
TOTAL	175,418	165,049

Basic to the enumeration was the definition of a "unit of government," which was defined as a resident population occupying a defined area that has a legally authorized organization and governing body, a separate legal identity, the power to provide certain public or governmental services, and a substantial degree of autonomy including legal and actual power to raise at least a part of its own revenue. Districts established for administrative and other purposes, but having no governmental organization, no corporate existence, and no powers were omitted from the enumeration. Thus, such boards as library board, park board, public utility board, pension or retirement board, and an election commission were not counted as separate units. The same is true of election districts and of administrative districts for road maintenance, health, fire protection, relief, and police.

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[1] EDITOR'S NOTE: Professor Anderson, with the aid of a grant from the Social Science Research Council and the University of Minnesota, in 1932 and in 1933 made the first classified enumeration and analysis of the units of local government in the United States. This study has been completely revised with financial aid from the same sources, and the results are available in William Anderson, *The Units of Government in the United States,* published in 1942 by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. This article is based on this study.

The decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the number of units is explained in part by the greater care with which the 1941 enumeration was made, and in part by the fact that some units of government ceased to exist because of decline in population or by acts of deliberation and choice. Lumping the figures for all units into state totals it was found that 32 states showed decreases in the number of units while 16 showed increases. Again it should be mentioned that, in part, the increases and decreases are merely statistical rather than actual; better information has been available and has made possible a better handling of the data. To some extent these statistical changes actually cancel each other. Thus the largest state increases, Georgia (1,246) and Indiana (1,202), may be accounted for by more accurate information, and the same is true of one of the largest decreases, namely Illinois (1,707). On the other hand the largest single decrease, New York (2,855), is more than accounted for by the actual reduction (3,071) in the number of school districts in that state. Similarly, most of the decreases by states seem to reflect actual diminutions in numbers.

Local Government Units. There are in practice only four major classes of local government units in the United States.

1. The first class consists of counties as the major and inclusive divisions of the state area. The first enumeration listed 3,053 counties that were considered to be separate and independent units of government. There were 46 other "county areas" in which county functions were performed, but for various reasons these were not considered separate units. This time the tabulation shows 3,050 counties that are units of government, or a net decrease of only three. The decreases are from 161 to 159 in Georgia, and from 64 to 63 in Louisiana. Other states show no change. The reductions in Georgia are the result of actual consolidations, while the change in the Louisiana figure results from a decision that New Orleans Parish has in fact been so absorbed into the government of the city of New Orleans as to have ceased to be a separate unit of government.

2. The second class of local units may be described as special incorporations in urban or partly urban places for general purposes of local government and service. The legal titles vary from state to state—city, town, village, borough, etc. There were during the last decade a few new incorporations but many small isolated villages and "incorporated towns" lost in population and ceased to function as governments without in all cases going through the legal formality of dissolving. It is therefore probable that many units had become inactive much earlier and should not have been counted even in the 1930-33 enumeration. Thus the data in 1941 cannot be used to prove that there was an actual decline in the number of incorporated places during the past decade. Whatever the explanation, the data show a decrease in incorporated places for the whole of the United States from 16,366 to 16,262. This decrease of 104 is less than 1 per cent. The greatest net decreases in numbers of incorporated places are shown

in the 10 southeastern states of Georgia (134), Kentucky (88), Mississippi (42), Tennessee (29), Alabama (28), Louisiana (18), North Carolina (17), South Carolina (17), Florida (8), and Virginia (7). The two largest increases were in Texas (74) and Utah (56). On the other hand the most consistent increases are found in a group of midwestern states from Ohio to Kansas, including Minnesota (23), Ohio (22), Missouri (20), Iowa (16), Indiana (13), Wisconsin (11), Illinois (10), Kansas (8) and Michigan (4). New York had an increase of 16, New Mexico 7, California 6, and Colorado 4.

3. A third class of units may be described as subdivisions of the county in rural areas for rural local purposes, generally called townships (towns in New England and a few of the Middle Atlantic states). There was a net decrease of 1,264 or 6.2 per cent, in the number of such townships and towns. Depression difficulties in road-financing through property taxes explain in part the abolition of the taxing power of Oklahoma townships and the consequent demise of all 969 organized townships in that state which accounts for more than three-fourths of the total reduction in townships in all states. The net reduction of units in this category in the 22 states still having them was only 1.5 per cent. Three states showed small increases: Iowa 7, Ohio 4, and Pennsylvania 3. Five states stood unchanged. There is certainly little evidence of a movement of avalanche proportions to wipe out the township system.

TABLE 2

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (OTHER THAN SCHOOL): NUMERICAL INCREASES AND DECREASES BY TYPE

	1930–33	1941	Increase	Decrease
Water Control	2,724	2,911	187	.....
Irrigation and Conservation	627	712	85	.....
Rural Road and Bridge	3,802	1,688	.....	2,114
Urban Improvement	285	227	.....	58
Urban Utility	460	702	242	.....
Miscellaneous*	682	1,510	828	.....
Housing Authorities (new)	.....	525	525	.....
Soil Conservation Districts (new)	.....	107	107	.....
TOTAL	8,580	8,382	1,974	2,172
				1,974
NET DECREASE				198

* Includes 373 poor districts in Pennsylvania.

4. The last class of units consists of a great variety of special or *ad hoc* districts, created for special purposes. School districts, the most numerous, revealed a net decrease of 8,800 units, or 6.9 per cent. A reconsideration of the nature and status of 1,250 school districts in Georgia, 160 in Tennessee, and 989 township school districts in Indiana has led to their inclusion as separate units of government in the 1941 enumeration. In addition, there were small net increases in five other states. The largest decreases were in New York (3,071), North Carolina (1,207), Texas (992), California (829), Michigan (602), Montana (562), Missouri (559), Mississippi (432), and Ohio (422).

Special districts other than for school purposes showed a net decrease of 198, or 2.3 per cent (see Table 2). The total net change in no sense reveals a general nationwide trend. Some of the changes reported may be accounted for by better information obtained this time, and would therefore not reflect actual changes in numbers. There was a decrease of 2,114, or 55 per cent, in rural road and bridge districts, principally in Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri, and a 20 per cent decrease in the number of urban improvement districts, but these decreases were nearly balanced by the sum of the increases in four old categories: water control, 187; irrigation and conservation, 85; urban utility, 242; miscellaneous, 828; and also the establishment of two new types of special districts—public housing authorities and soil conservation districts. These two classes of units represent something entirely new in American local government, namely, units of local government that have been created at the direct solicitation of the national government. The total of 8,382 other special districts in Table 3 includes 525 housing authorities and 107 soil conservation districts in 1941 as compared to none in 1930-33. It should be stated that in some states the legal nature and powers of housing authorities and soil conservation districts are such that they cannot be called separate units of government.

Regional Distribution. Students of local government are well aware of certain regional differences in the pattern of local government in the United States. The New England states emphasize the town and city, and thus can get along with relatively few counties, school districts, and other special districts. The South Atlantic and South Central states center general local government in their counties, have proportionately few incorporated places, and no organized townships, but do indulge a penchant for special districts for school and other purposes. The Mountain and Pacific coast regions have systems much like those in the South, but have proportionately more incorporated places and special districts. In the Atlantic and East North Central regions in addition to a layer of counties there is usually a fairly complete layer of minor divisions (incorporated places and organized townships) as well as a layer of school districts, plus a number of other special districts. In the West North Central region this three-level system is repeated and brought to its highest peak so far as numbers in proportion to population are concerned.

The New England region has the lowest number (2.5) of incorporated places and school districts (6.3) per 100,000 population and also lowest over-all (30.8 units). The Mountain region is highest in counties per 100,000 inhabitants (6.6), the Pacific region in special districts other than school (15.1), and the West North Central leads in incorporated places (31.3), organized townships (62.1), and school districts (316.4), as well as in the over-all number of units per 100,000 population (427.4). The difference between the New England region with 30.8 units per 100,000 and the West North Central with 427.4 is a difference of about 1 to 14.

Conclusion. A strong and efficient system of local government is a necessity for the progressive development of real democracy and the maintenance of economical and effective public service. Considered mainly from the viewpoints of administrative efficiency and fiscal economy such a system of local govern-

Table 3

Number and Distribution of the Principal Classes of Units of Local Government, Arranged by States, as of January, 1941, and a Comparison with Totals of 1930–33

State	1930–33 Totals	1941 Totals	Counties	Incorp. Places	Townships	School Districts	Other Special Districts
Alabama	475	469	67	268	.....	111	23
Arizona	574	536	14	33	.....	406	83
Arkansas	4,491	3,618	75	387	.....	2,920	236
California	4,277	4,052	57	284	.....	2,848	863
Colorado	2,429	2,410	62	245	.....	2,050	53
Connecticut	355	347	8	38	154	15	132
Delaware	268	211	3	52	.....	155	1
District of Columbia	1	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....
Florida	1,456	1,517	67	281	.....	904	265
Georgia	754	2,000	159	459	.....	1,250	132
Idaho	1,679	1,495	44	151	.....	1,195	105
Illinois	17,336	15,629	102	1,138	1,436	12,129	824
Indiana	1,830	3,032	92	536	1,016	1,183	205
Iowa	7,497	7,585	99	933	1,609	4,869	75
Kansas	11,072	11,206	105	588	1,550	8,650	313
Kentucky	898	686	120	281	.....	262	23
Louisiana	501	646	63	192	.....	64	327
Maine	562	546	16	48	480	....	2
Maryland	161	182	23	140	.....	....	19
Massachusetts	431	470	13	39	312	....	106
Michigan	8,905	8,295	83	476	1,266	6,466	4
Minnesota	10,544	10,409	87	751	1,883	7,687	1
Mississippi	6,639	6,133	82	271	.....	5,104	676
Missouri	11,626	10,992	114	793	345	8,652	1,088
Montana	2,667	2,204	56	115	.....	1,875	158
Nebraska	8,455	8,509	93	530	477	7,192	217
Nevada	364	337	17	12	.....	282	26
New Hampshire	489	497	10	11	224	244	8
New Jersey	1,149	1,293	21	331	235	553	153
New Mexico	195	189	31	63	.....	81	14
New York	11,184	8,329	57	611	932	6,433	296
North Carolina	2,008	805	100	369	.....	176	160
North Dakota	4,080	4,118	53	332	1,405	2,272	56
Ohio	4,487	4,216	88	884	1,341	1,673	230
Oklahoma	6,430	5,239	77	518	.....	4,644	.....
Oregon	2,500	2,477	36	195	.....	2,015	231
Pennsylvania	5,583	5,200	66	987	1,577	2,549	21
Rhode Island	93	96	.....	7	32	....	57
South Carolina	2,116	2,059	46	248	.....	1,738	27
South Dakota	4,981	4,919	64	302	1,124	3,429	.....
Tennessee	536	468	95	204	.....	160	9
Texas	8,676	7,828	254	654	.....	6,579	341
Utah	267	353	29	199	.....	40	85
Vermont	626	648	14	75	238	273	48
Virginia	317	318	100	208	.....	....	10
Washington	2,423	2,124	39	221	73	1,411	380
West Virginia	673	268	55	204	.....	....	9
Wisconsin	9,762	9,514	71	513	1,289	7,394	247
Wyoming	547	525	23	84	.....	375	43
Total	175,369	165,000	3,050	16,262	18,998	118,308	8,382

ment can only be achieved by a consolidation of local government units within a given area, so that services now being performed will be unified under one or two local governing bodies instead of, as at present, by a multiplicity of municipal corporations and special districts. Since exhaustive research has not yet been carried out in any part of the field, however, the following conclusions with regard to the most desirable methods of bringing about such consolidation are only tentative.[2]

First, there would be no separate corporate school districts in the country, whatsoever. Under state control and supervision the several counties, cities, larger towns, and larger villages would administer the local schools within their limits.

Second, practically all other special districts would disappear and their functions would be administered by the county or municipality.

Third, townships in most of the Middle Western and several Middle Atlantic states would cease to exist as important governing units.

Fourth, the towns of the New England states are in general in a different position from the townships, and have useful functions to perform until the counties assume greater importance in those states.

Fifth, for the more local and urban purposes, cities, villages, boroughs, incorporated towns, and many of the towns of New England would remain practically as they are now.

Sixth, in the main urban centers, there would be the city-county type of unit, handling all the functions of a city, a county, and a school district.

Seventh, in rural areas, and in areas partly urban and partly rural, the county would be the main unit for performing services of statewide importance, including education, and also for providing the rural local services, as well as, perhaps, the more important and expensive services for the smaller villages. Counties which are too small and too poor to perform effectively the services expected of them would be merged into larger counties.

These eliminations and consolidations would result in having in the United States approximately 200 city-counties (each with a central city of at least 50,000 population), 2,100 counties (rural and part rural), 15,000 incorporated places (including the larger towns in New England), and 500 miscellaneous units—making a total of 17,800, which is approximately one-ninth of the number of units now in existence. That such a number of local units could handle the affairs of local government is beyond question.

---

[2] For a complete discussion of these conclusions and the reasoning on which they are based, see *Units of Government in the United States*, pp. 38-47.

Maps and Urban Places Over 5,000

This section contains a map of the United States and of each of the 48 states. Following the maps, beginning on page 119, is a list by states of all urban places in the United States credited by the United States Bureau of the Census as having in 1940 a population of 5,000 or more.

The Key to the Location of Individual Cities is Given in Table I Beginning on Page 119 Immediately Following This Map Section.

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State	Page No. of Map	State	Page No. of Map	State	Page No. of Map
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Colorado	36	Minnesota	64	Rhode Island	60
Connecticut	38	Mississippi	66	South Carolina	98
Delaware	58	Missouri	68	South Dakota	100
Florida	40	Montana	70	Tennessee	52
Georgia	42	Nebraska	72	Texas	102
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Illinois	44	New Hampshire	76	Vermont	76
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Kansas	50	New York	82	West Virginia	112
Kentucky	52	North Carolina	86	Wisconsin	114
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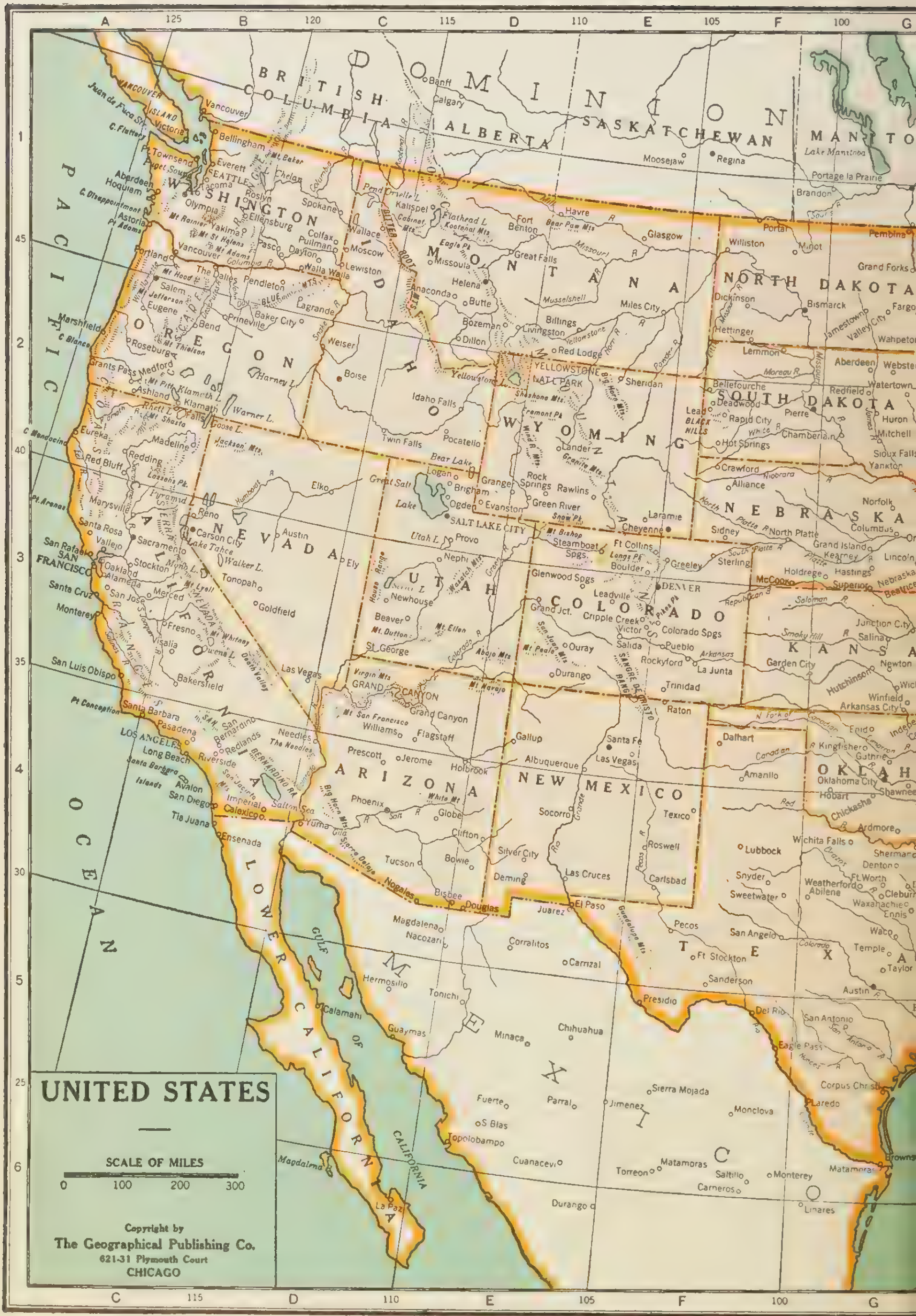
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YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK
GRAND CANYON
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Vancouver
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Calgary
Banff
Regina
Moosejaw
Spokane
Tacoma
Olympia
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Helena
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Missoula
Great Falls
Billings
Sheridan
Cheyenne
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Rock Springs
Ogden
Provo
Reno
Carson City
Sacramento
Oakland
San Jose
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Bakersfield
Santa Barbara
Long Beach
San Diego
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Albuquerque
Santa Fe
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Juarez
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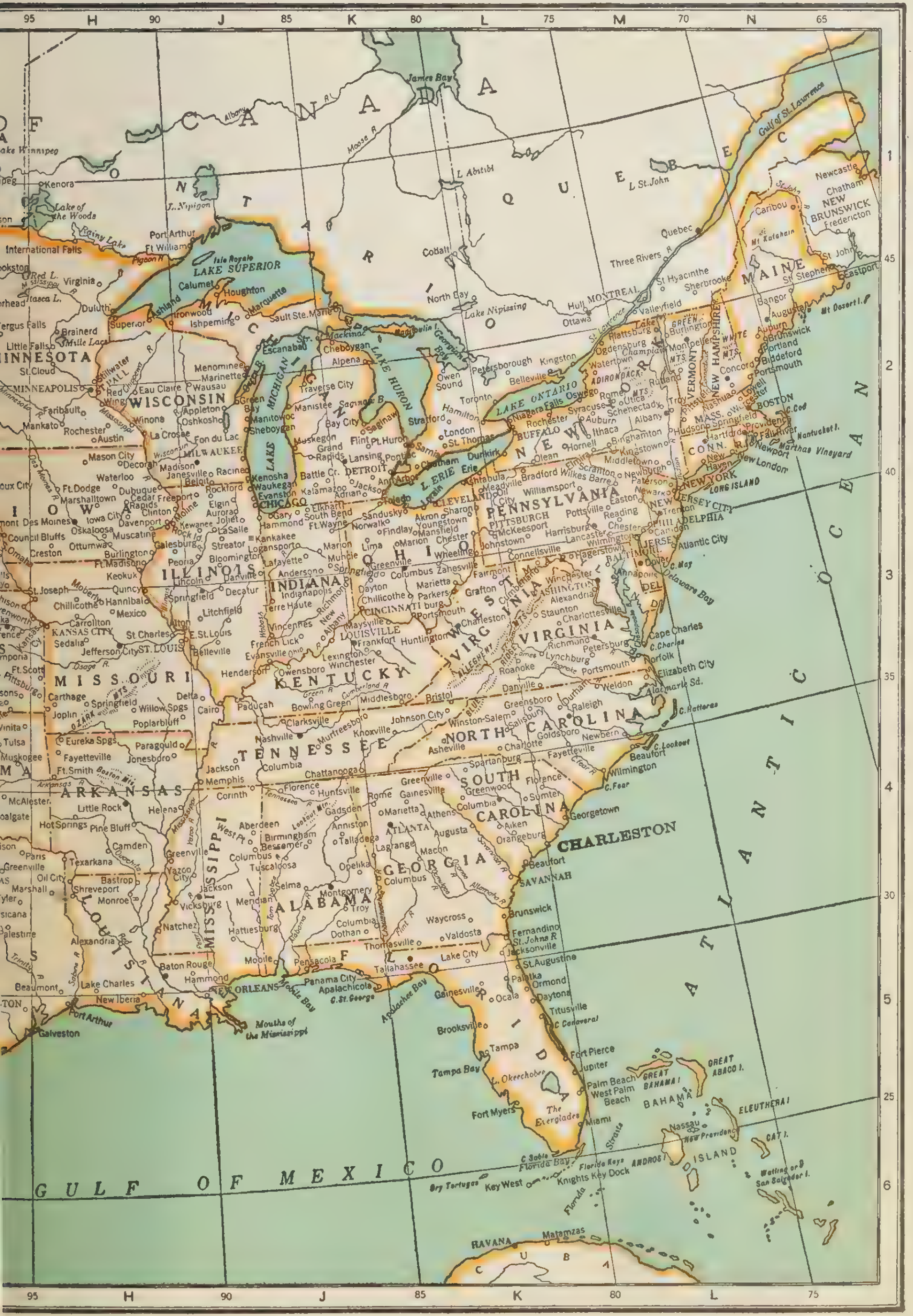
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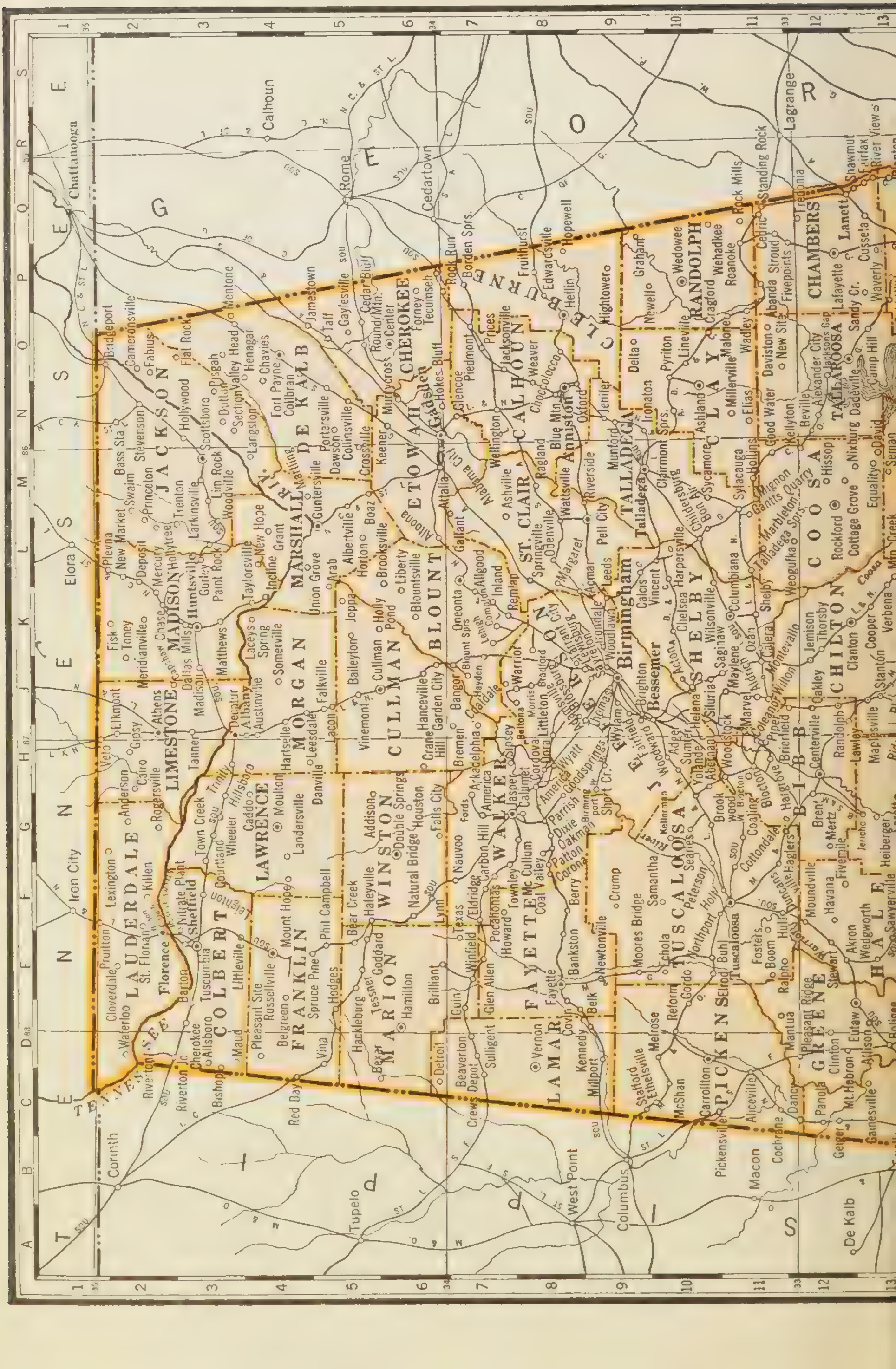
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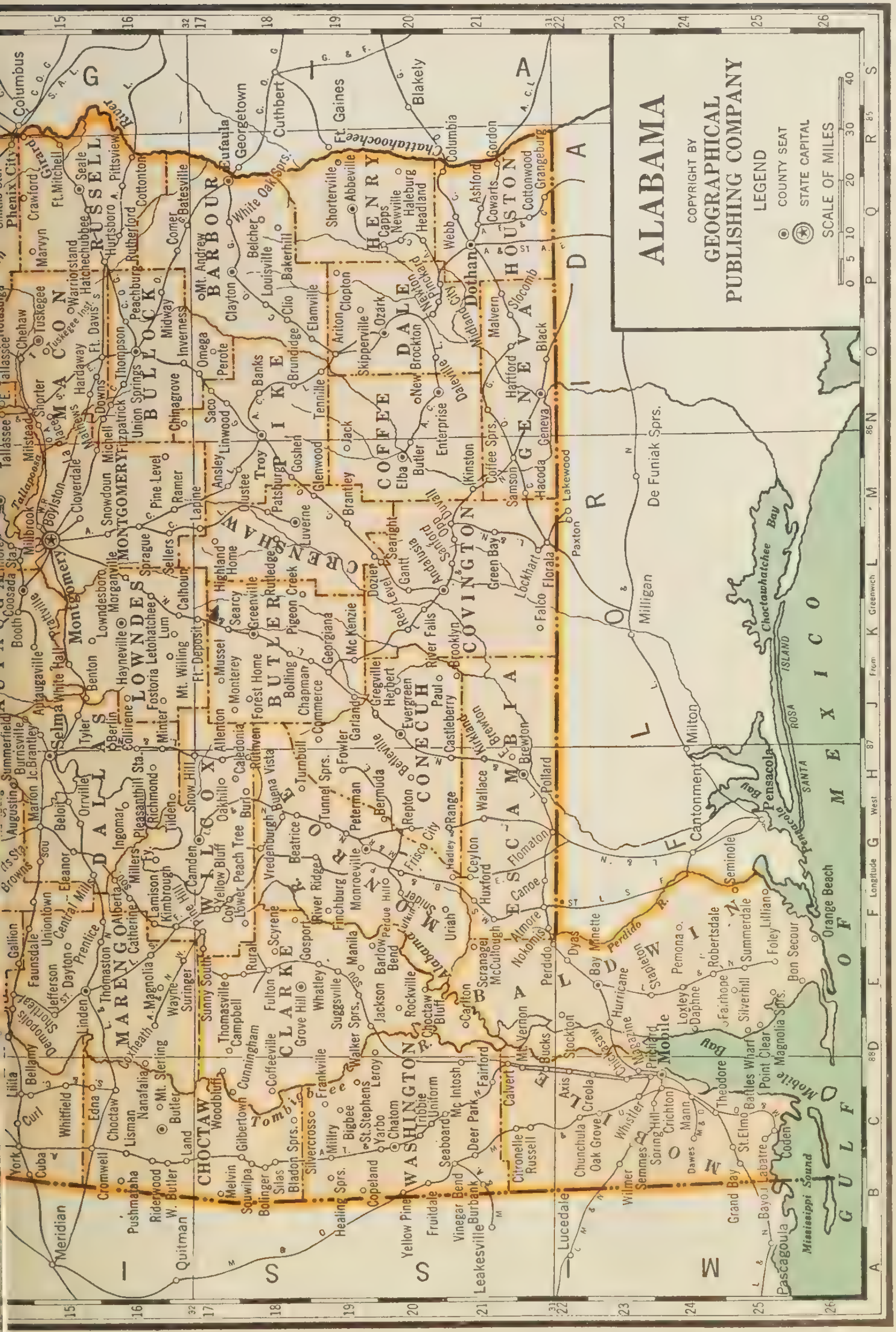
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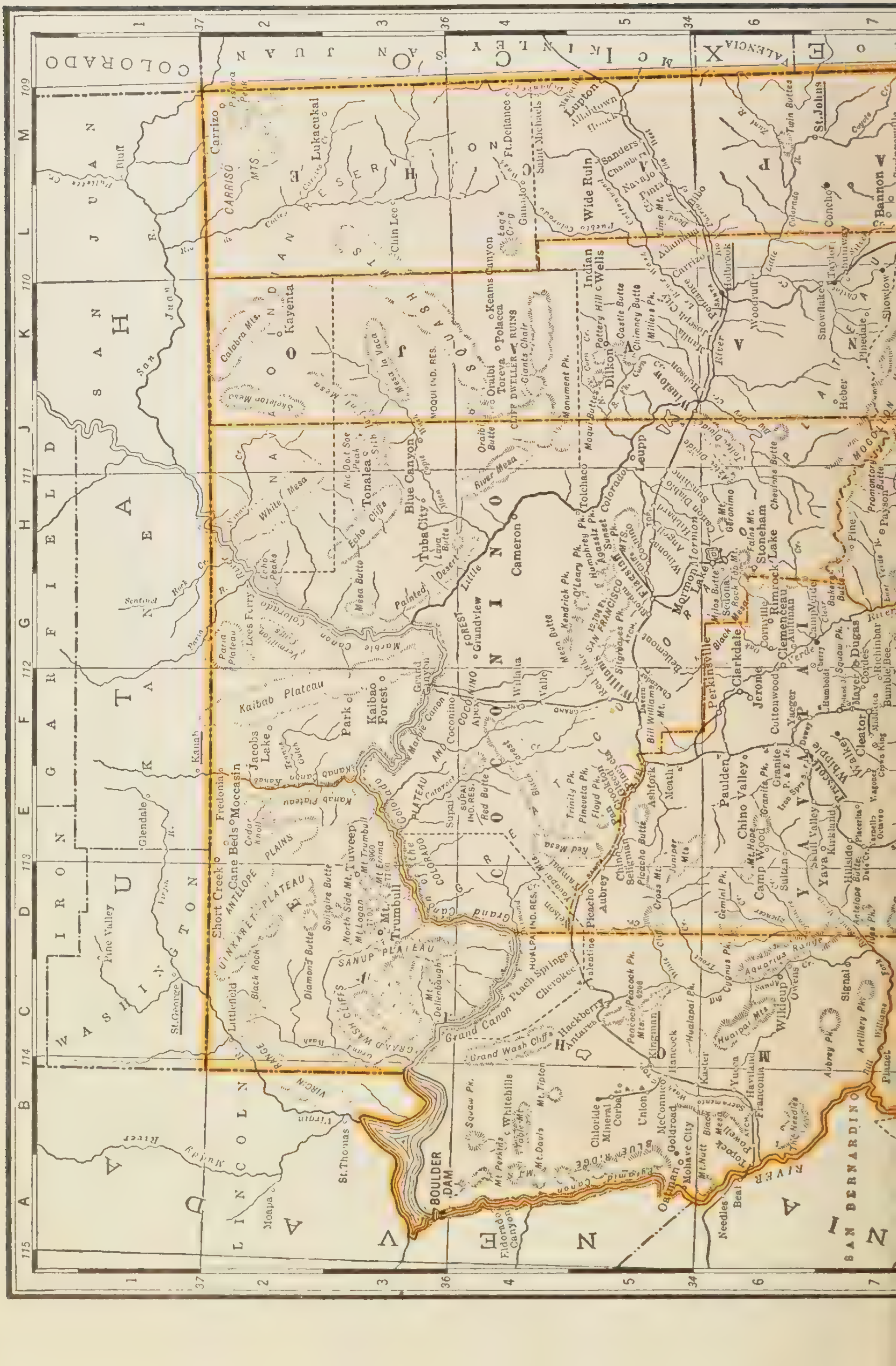
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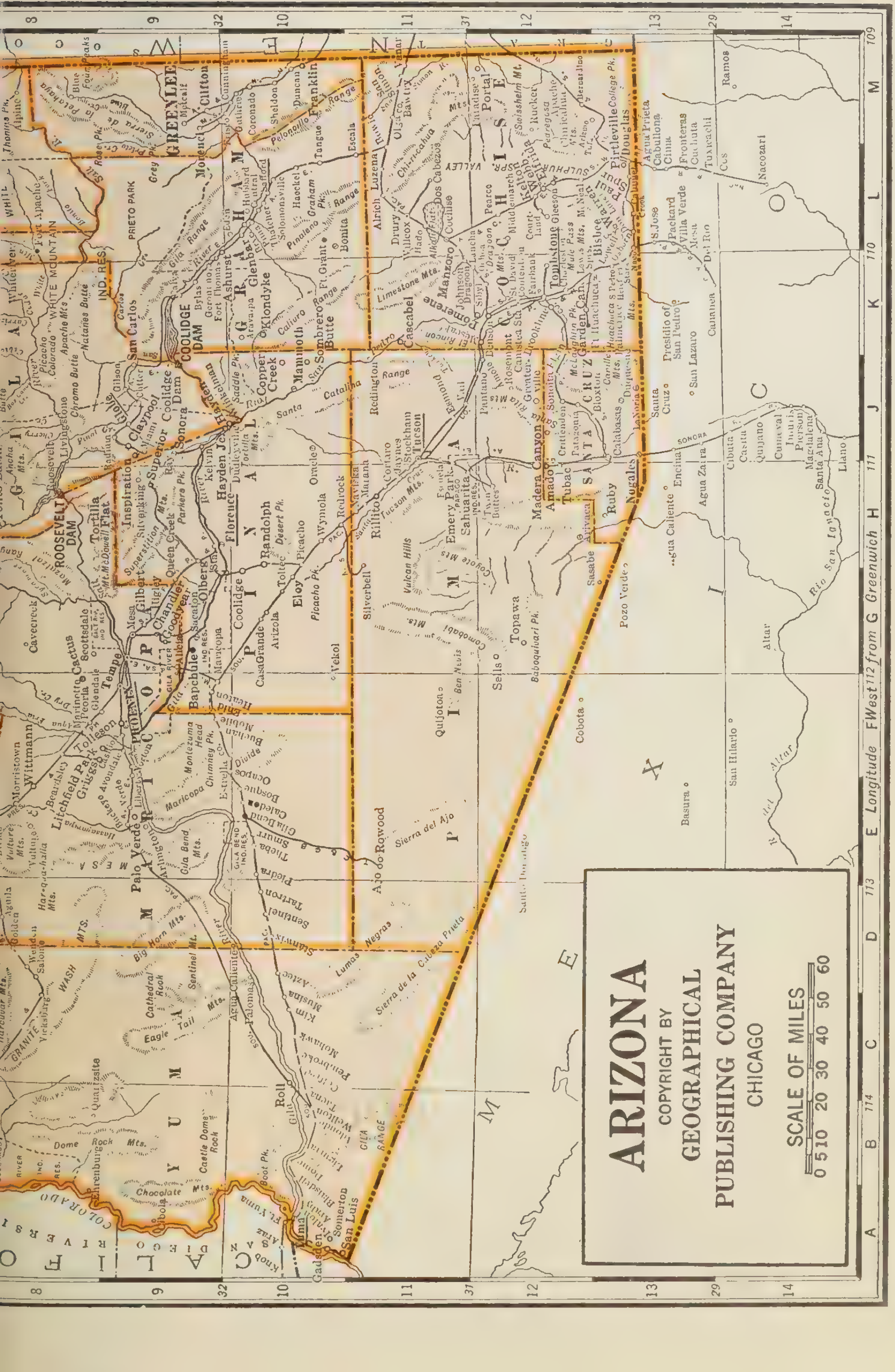
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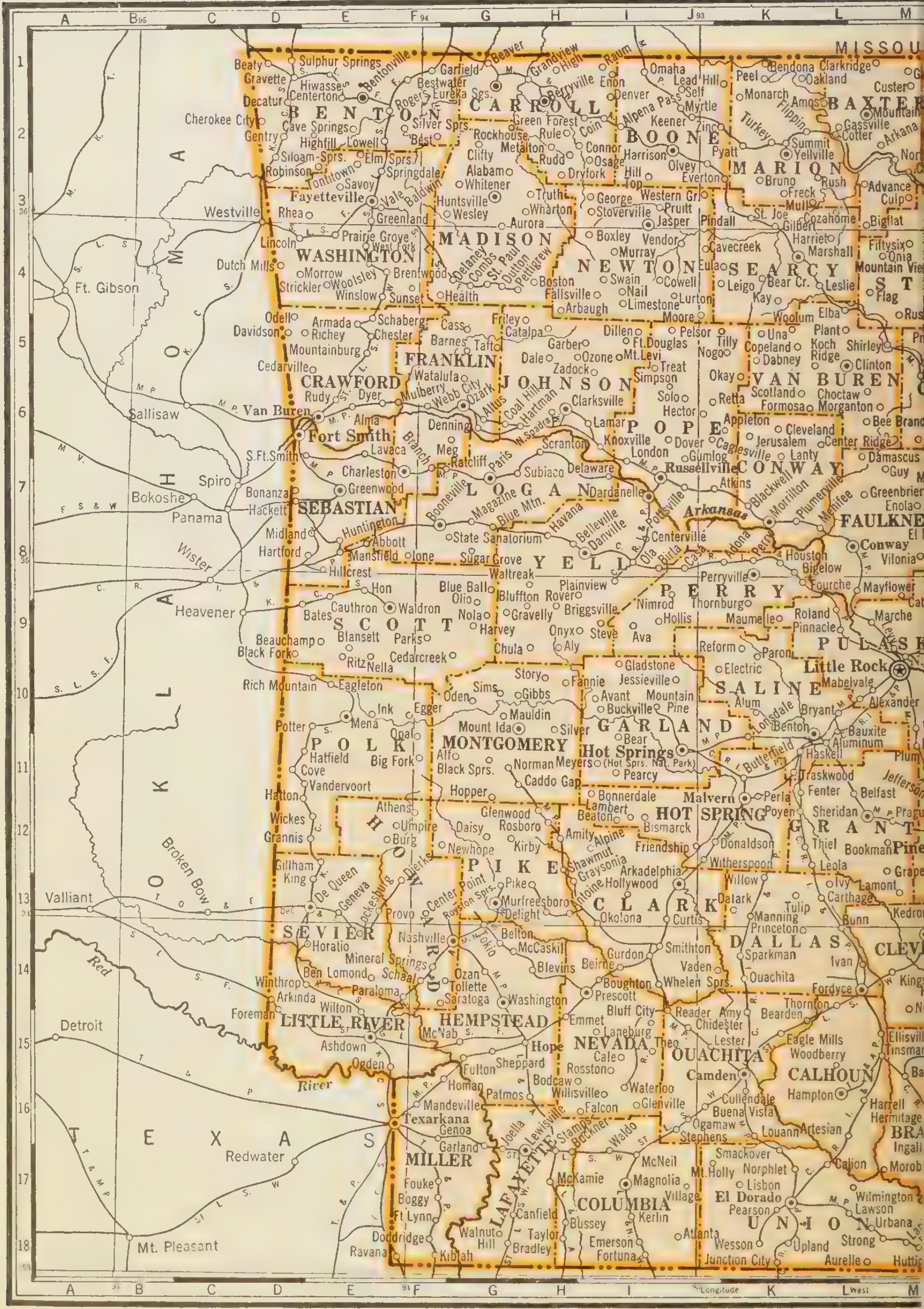
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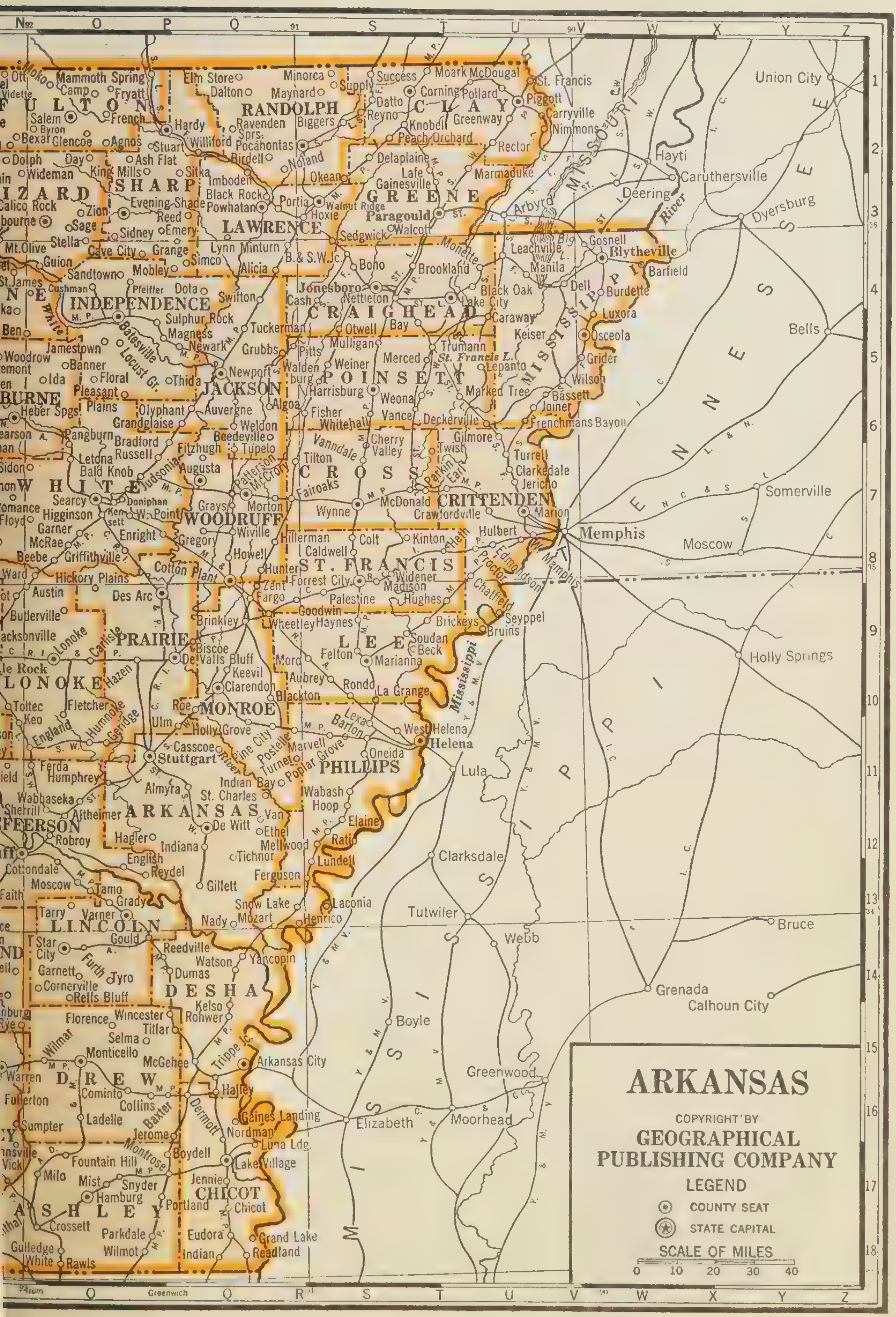
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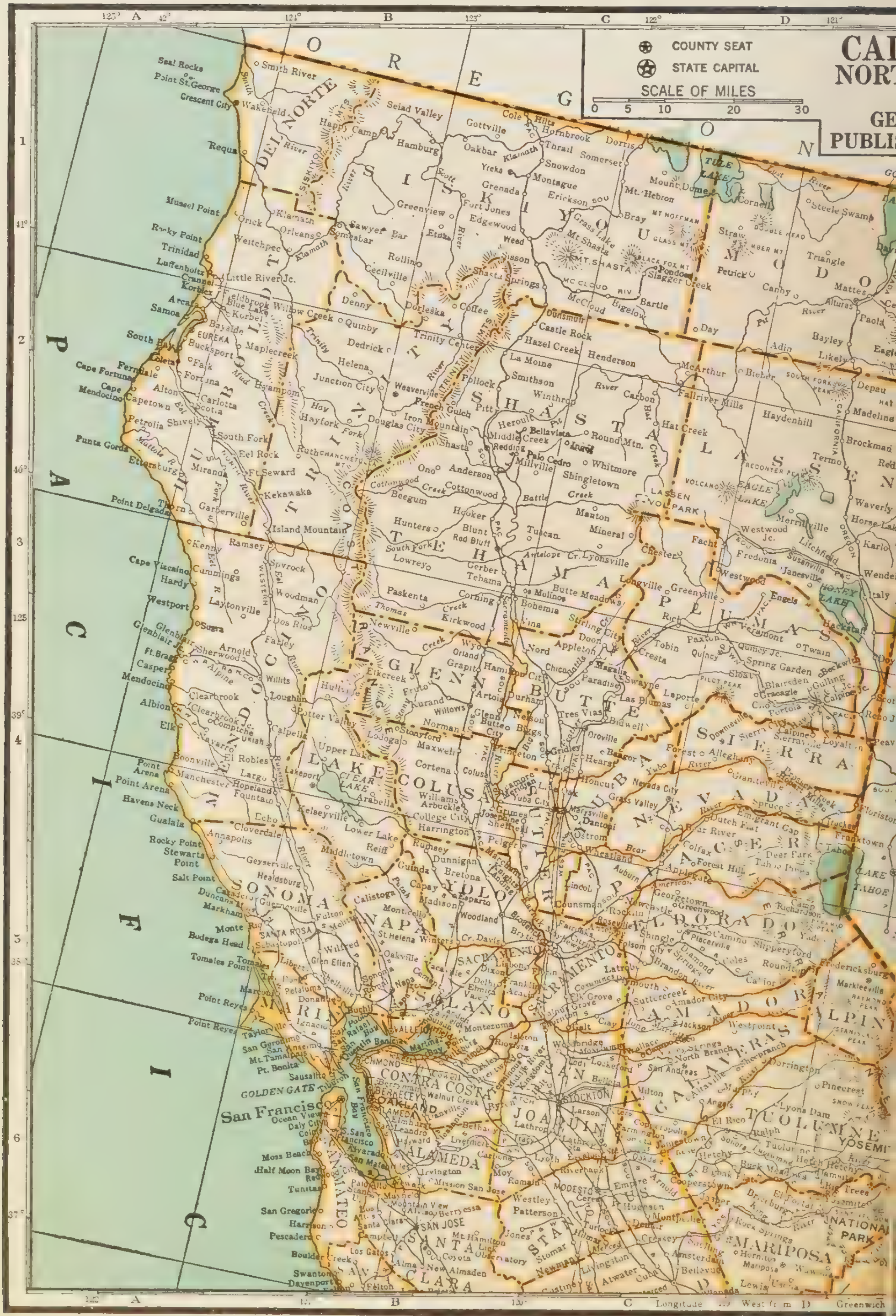
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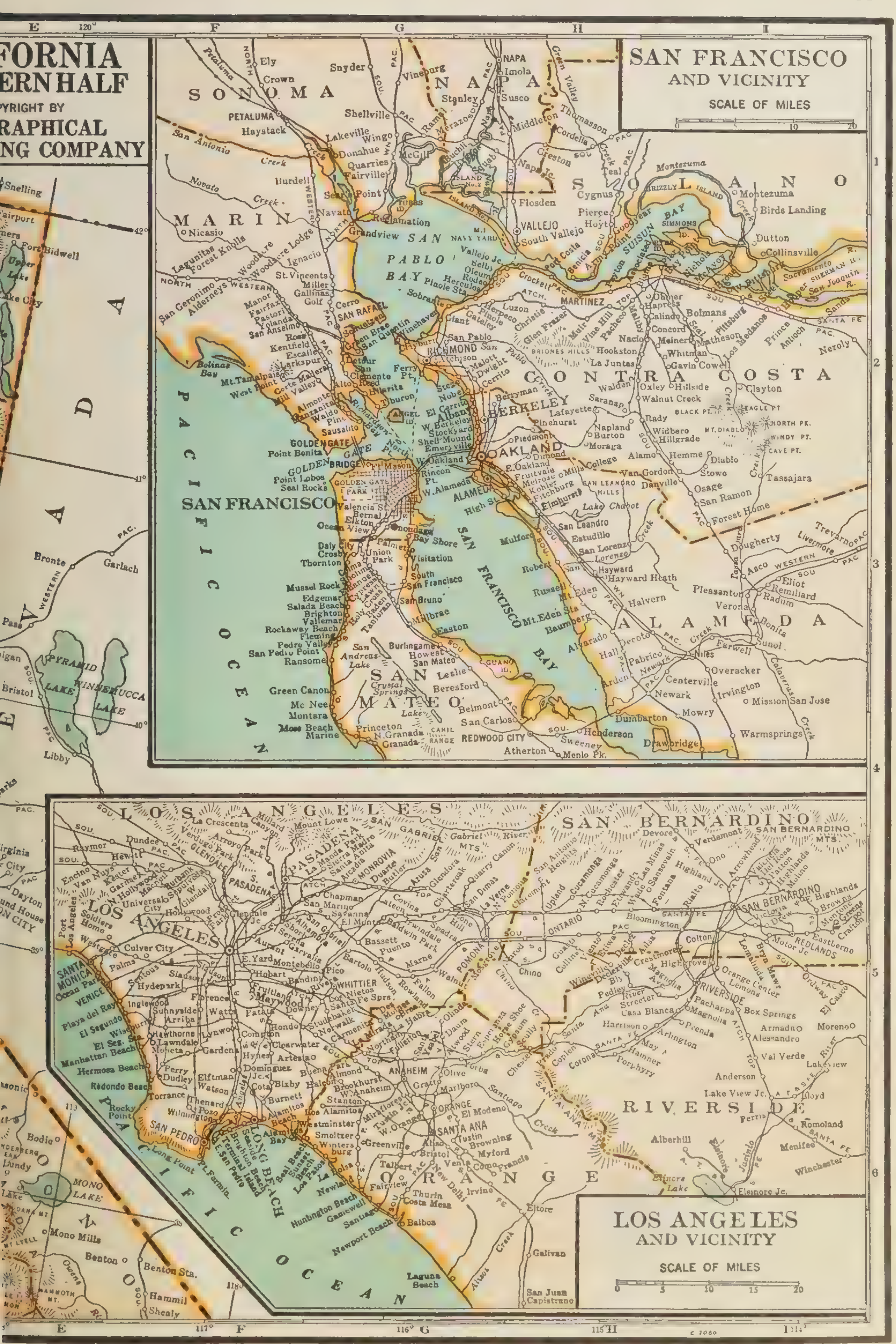
LAKE TAHOE
GOLDEN GATE
San Francisco
Oakland
Berkeley
Richmond
San Jose
Stockton
Sacramento
Modesto
Santa Rosa
Eureka
Arcata
Redding
Red Bluff
Yreka
Weaverville
Crescent City
Ukiah
Lakeport
Willows
Colusa
Oroville
Marysville
Yuba City
Nevada City
Auburn
Placerville
Woodland
Fairfield
Martinez
San Rafael
Napa
Jackson
San Andreas
Sonora
Mariposa
Susanville
Alturas
Quincy
Downieville
Markleeville
Redwood City
Cape Mendocino
Point Arena
Point Reyes
Punta Gorda
Point Delgada
Cape Vizcaino
Seal Rocks
Point St. George
MT. SHASTA
LASSEN VOL. PARK
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK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PETALUMA
VALLEJO
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SAN RAFAEL
RICHMOND
BERKELEY
OAKLAND
ALAMEDA
REDWOOD CITY
Sausalito
Tiburon
Hayward
San Leandro
Livermore
Pleasanton
Mission San Jose
Niles
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Dumbarton
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Burlingame
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Daly City
Menlo Pk.
Atherton
Walnut Creek
Concord
Pittsburg
Antioch
Benicia
Mt. Tamalpais
Mt. Diablo
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SAN BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
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PASADENA
GLENDALE
SANTA MONICA
VENICE
SAN PEDRO
LONG BEACH
ANAHEIM
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POMONA
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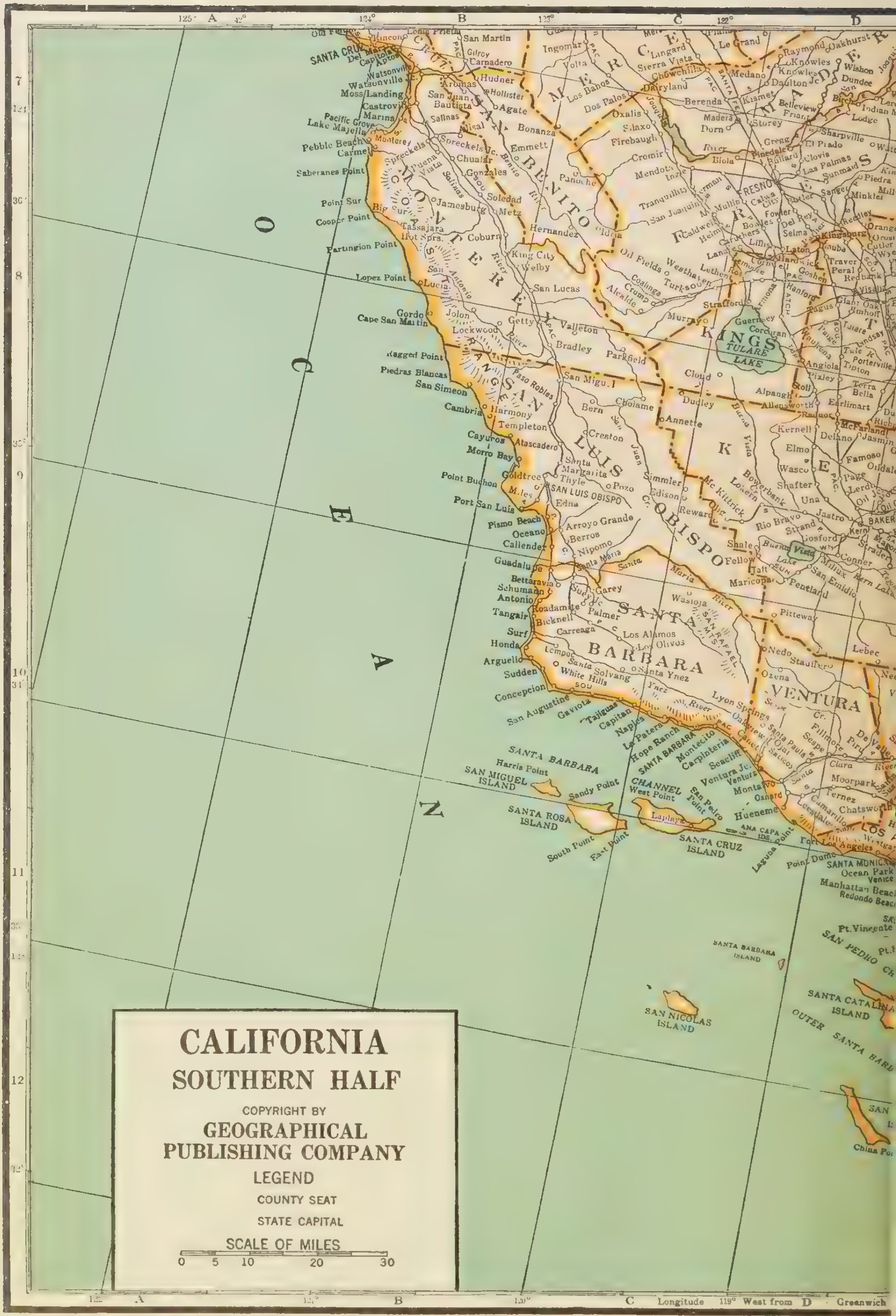
REDLANDS
WHITTIER
Hollywood
Burbank
Culver City
Inglewood
Redondo Beach
Hermosa Beach
Manhattan Beach
Compton
Huntington Beach
Newport Beach
Balboa
Laguna Beach
San Juan Capistrano
Fullerton
Azusa
Monrovia
Covina
Chino
Corona
Colton
Elsinore Lake
Perris
SAN GABRIEL MTS.
SAN BERNARDINO MTS.
SANTA ANA MTS.
PYRAMID LAKE
WINNEMUCCA LAKE
MONO LAKE
Bodie
Benton
Mono Mills
Fort Bidwell
Garlach
Bronte
Libby
c 2060



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LEGEND

COUNTY SEAT

STATE CAPITAL

SCALE OF MILES

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O C E A N
SANTA CRUZ
Watsonville
Moss Landing
Castroville
Marina
Pacific Grove
Lake Majella
Pebble Beach
Monterey
Carmel
Saberanes Point
Point Sur
Cooper Point
Big Sur
Partington Point
Lopez Point
Lucia
Gordo
Cape San Martin
Ragged Point
Piedras Blancas
San Simeon
Cambria
Cayucos
Morro Bay
Point Buchon
Port San Luis
Pismo Beach
Oceano
Callender
Guadalupe
Betteravia
Schumann
Antonio
Tangair
Surf
Honda
Arguello
Sudden
Concepcion
San Augustine
Gaviota
Tajiguas
Capitan
Naples
La Patera
Hope Ranch
SANTA BARBARA
Montecito
Carpinteria
Seacliff
Ventura
Montalvo
Oxnard
Hueneme
Point Dume
SANTA MONICA
Ocean Park
Venice
Manhattan Beach
Redondo Beach
Pt. Vincente
SAN PEDRO CH.
SANTA BARBARA
SAN MIGUEL ISLAND
Harris Point
SANTA ROSA ISLAND
Sandy Point
South Point
East Point
CHANNEL
West Point
Laplaya
San Pedro Point
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND
ANA CAPA IDS.
Laguna Point
SANTA BARBARA ISLAND
SAN NICOLAS ISLAND
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND
OUTER SANTA BARBARA
China Point
SANTA CRUZ
MONTEREY
SAN BENITO
MERCED
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FRESNO
KINGS
TULARE
SAN LUIS OBISPO
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SANTA BARBARA
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LOS ANGELES
Salinas
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Gonzales
Soledad
Metz
Jamesburg
Coburn
King City
Welby
San Lucas
Jolon
Lockwood
Getty
Bradley
Valleton
Parkfield
San Miguel
Paso Robles
Templeton
Atascadero
Harmony
Creston
Santa Margarita
SAN LUIS OBISPO
Edna
Arroyo Grande
Nipomo
Santa Maria
Garey
Sisquoc
Palmer
Los Alamos
Los Olivos
Lompoc
Solvang
Santa Ynez
Hollister
San Juan Bautista
Gilroy
Aromas
Tres Pinos
Emmett
Bonanza
Panoche
Hernandez
Idria
Los Banos
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Chowchilla
Madera
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Coalinga
Kingsburg
Hanford
Visalia
Lemoore
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Corcoran
TULARE LAKE
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Delano
McFarland
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Shafter
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Camarillo
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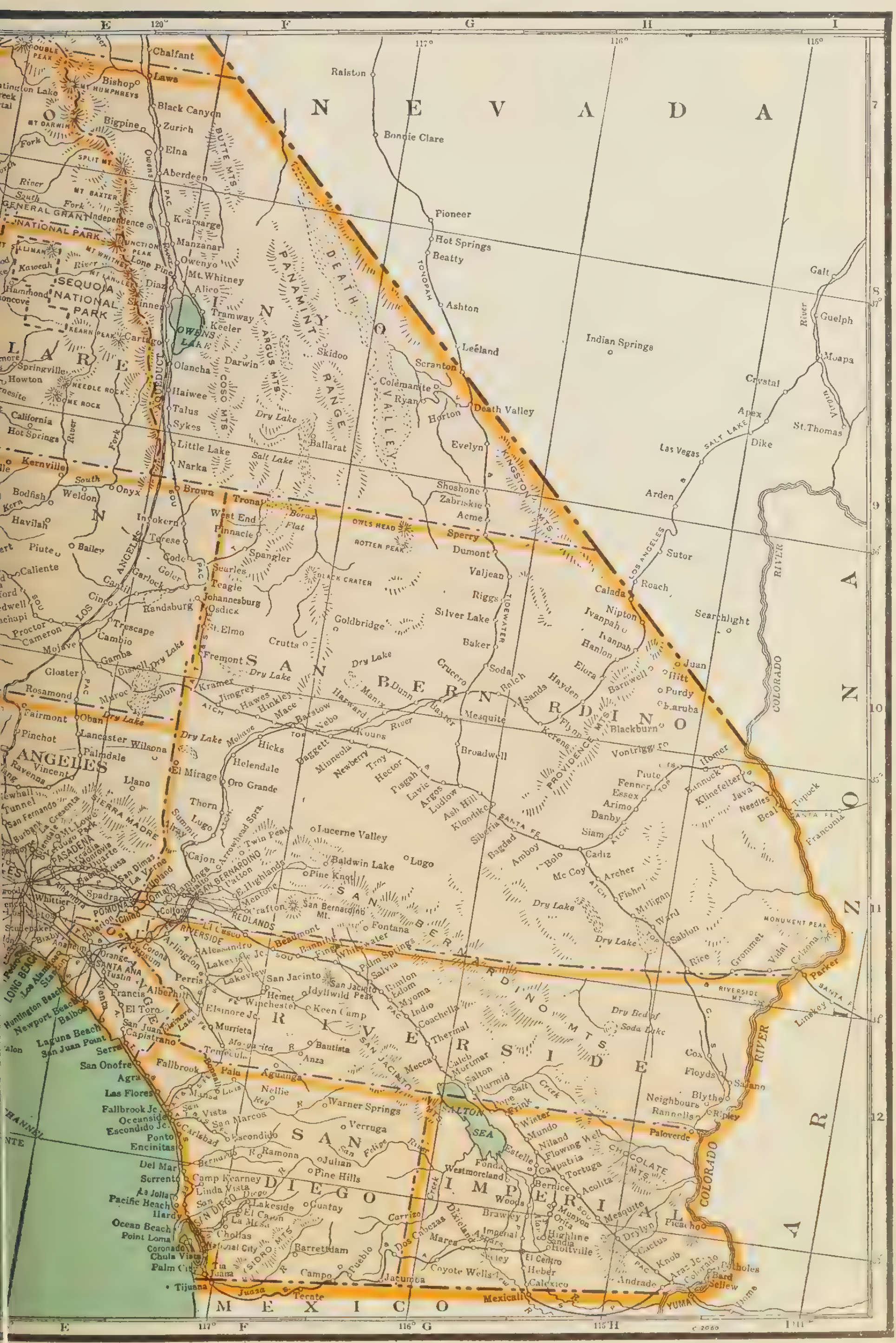
Chatsworth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Zurich
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Aberdeen
Kearsarge
Independence
Manzanar
Owenyo
Lone Pine
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Alico
Diaz
Skinner
Tramway
Keeler
Cartago
Owens Lake
Olancha
Darwin
Haiwee
Talus
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Little Lake
Narka
Brown
Inyokern
Terese
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Johannesburg
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Daggett
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Ludlow
Ash Hill
Klondike
Siberia
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Arimo
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Fenner
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Klinefelter
Java
Needles
Beal
Topock
Franconia
Ralston
Bonnie Clare
Pioneer
Hot Springs
Beatty
Ashton
Leeland
Scranton
Colemanite
Ryan
Horton
Death Valley
Evelyn
Shoshone
Zabriskie
Acme
Sperry
Dumont
Valjean
Riggs
Silver Lake
Baker
Soda
Crucero
Balch
Mesquite
Broadwell
Hayden
Kerens
Flynn
Blackburn
Vontrigger
Calada
Nipton
Ivanpah
Hanlon
Elora
Barnwell
Juan
Hitt
Purdy
Caruba
Indian Springs
Las Vegas
Arden
Sutor
Roach
Searchlight
Crystal
Apex
Dike
St. Thomas
Moapa
Guelph
Galt
Panamint Range
Death Valley
Argus Mts.
Coso Mts.
Skidoo
Ballarat
Dry Lake
Salt Lake
Trona
West End
Pinnacle
Borax Flat
Spangler
Searles
Teagle
Owls Head
Rotten Peak
Black Crater
Goldbridge
Crutts
Kingston Mts.
Providence Mts.
Kernville
Bodfish
Weldon
Onyx
Havilah
Piute
Bailey
Caliente
Cantil
Cinco
Trescape
Cambio
Proctor
Cameron
Mojave
Gamba
Bissell
Solon
Muroc
Gloster
Rosamond
Fairmont
Oban
Lancaster
Wilsona
Pinchot
Palmdale
Vincent
Ravenna
Llano
El Mirage
Oro Grande
Helendale
Hicks
Mohave
Thorn
Lugo
Summit
Cajon
Hesperia
Twin Peaks
Arrowhead Spgs.
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Baldwin Lake
Pine Knot
Lugo
Mentone
Redlands
E. Highlands
Patton
San Bernardino
San Bernardino Mt.
Grafton
Colton
Rialto
Cucamonga
Upland
La Verne
San Dimas
Azusa
Duarte
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Perris
Lakeview
Elsinore
Murrieta
Temecula
Hemet
Winchester
San Jacinto
Idyllwild Peak
Keen Camp
Beaumont
Banning
Cabazon
Whitewater
Palm Springs
Salvia
Rimlon
Edom
Myoma
Indio
Coachella
Thermal
Mecca
Mortmar
Caleb
Salton
Durmid
Frink
Niland
Wiester
Mundo
Flowing Well
Chocolate Mts.
Tortuga
Acolita
Calipatria
Bernice
Estelle
Fonda
Westmoreland
Woods
Brawley
Imperial
Orita
Highline
Sandia
Holtville
El Centro
Heber
Calexico
Mexicali
Seeley
Dixieland
Coyote Wells
Jacumba
Campo
Tecate
Barrett Dam
Dos Cabezas
Carrizo
Salton Sea
Lugo
Fontana
Dry Lake
Mc Coy
Archer
Fishel
Milligan
Ward
Sablon
Rice
Grommet
Vidal
Calzona
Parker
Monument Peak
Riverside Mt.
Dry Bed of Soda Lake
Cox
Floyds
Blythe
Neighbours
Rannells
Ripley
Paloverde
Mesquite
Drylyn
Cactus
Knob
Araz Jc.
Andrade
Potholes
Bard
Sellew
Yuma
Pilot Knob
Picacho
Colorado River
Aguanga
Pala
Nellie
Warner Springs
Verruga
Julian
Pine Hills
Ramona
Escondido
San Marcos
Vista
Oceanside
Fallbrook
Fallbrook Jc.
Las Flores
San Onofre
Agra
Ponto
Encinitas
Del Mar
Sorrento
La Jolla
Pacific Beach
Ocean Beach
Point Loma
Coronado
Chula Vista
Palm City
Tia Juana
Tijuana
Camp Kearney
Linda Vista
Lakeside
El Cajon
La Mesa
Guatay
Chollas
National City
Anza
Bautista
San Jacinto Mts.
Santa Rosa Mts.
San Bernardino Mts.
Sierra Madre
Sequoia National Park
General Grant National Park
Mt. Humphreys
Mt. Darwin
Mt. Baxter
Split Mt.
Mt. Whitney
Mt. Langley
Kearn Peak
Needle Rock
Dome Rock
California Hot Springs
Springville
Howton
Kaweah
Hammond
Double Peak
Junction Peak
Owens River Aqueduct
Salt Lake
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Salt Lake
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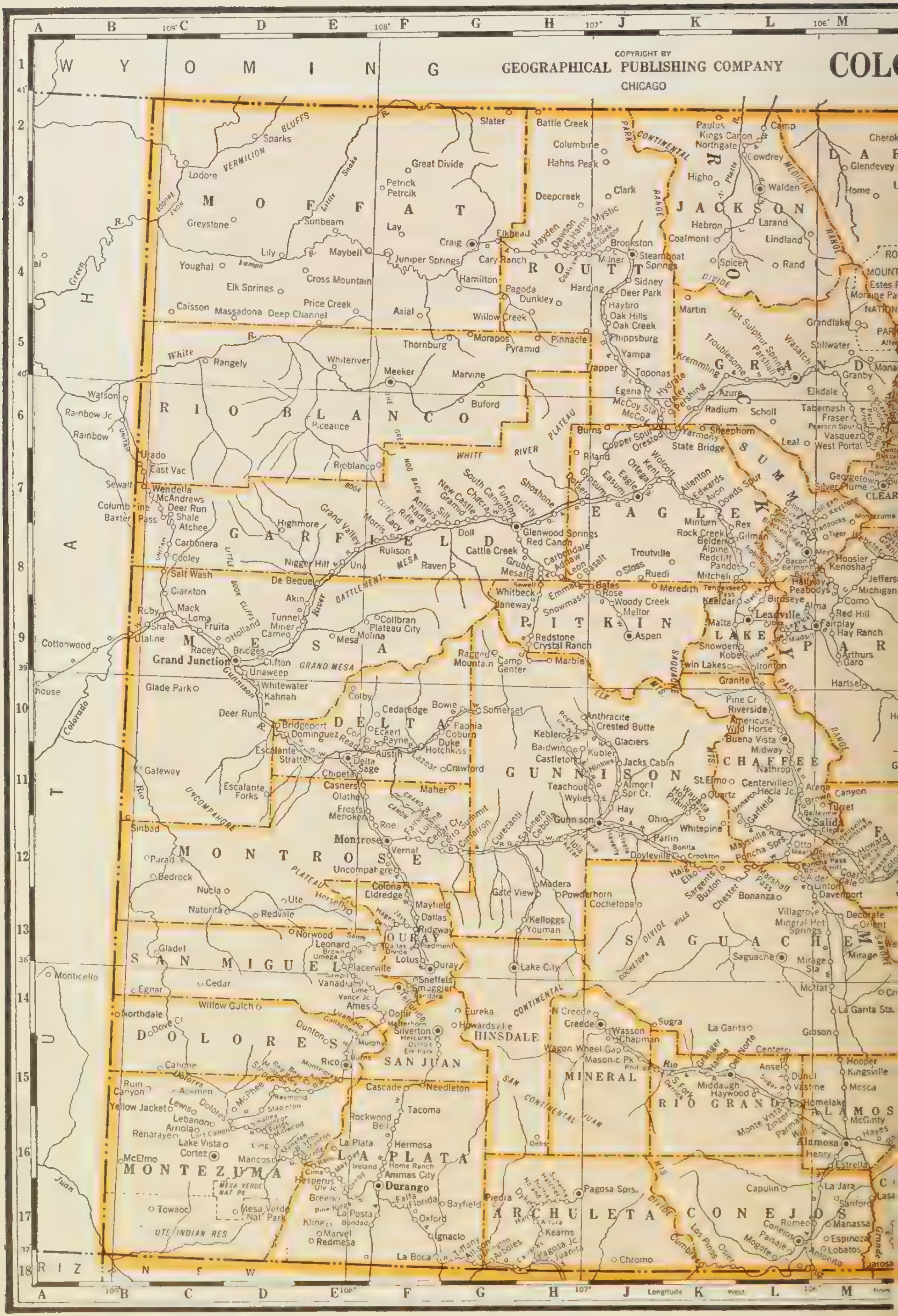
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Walden
Meeker
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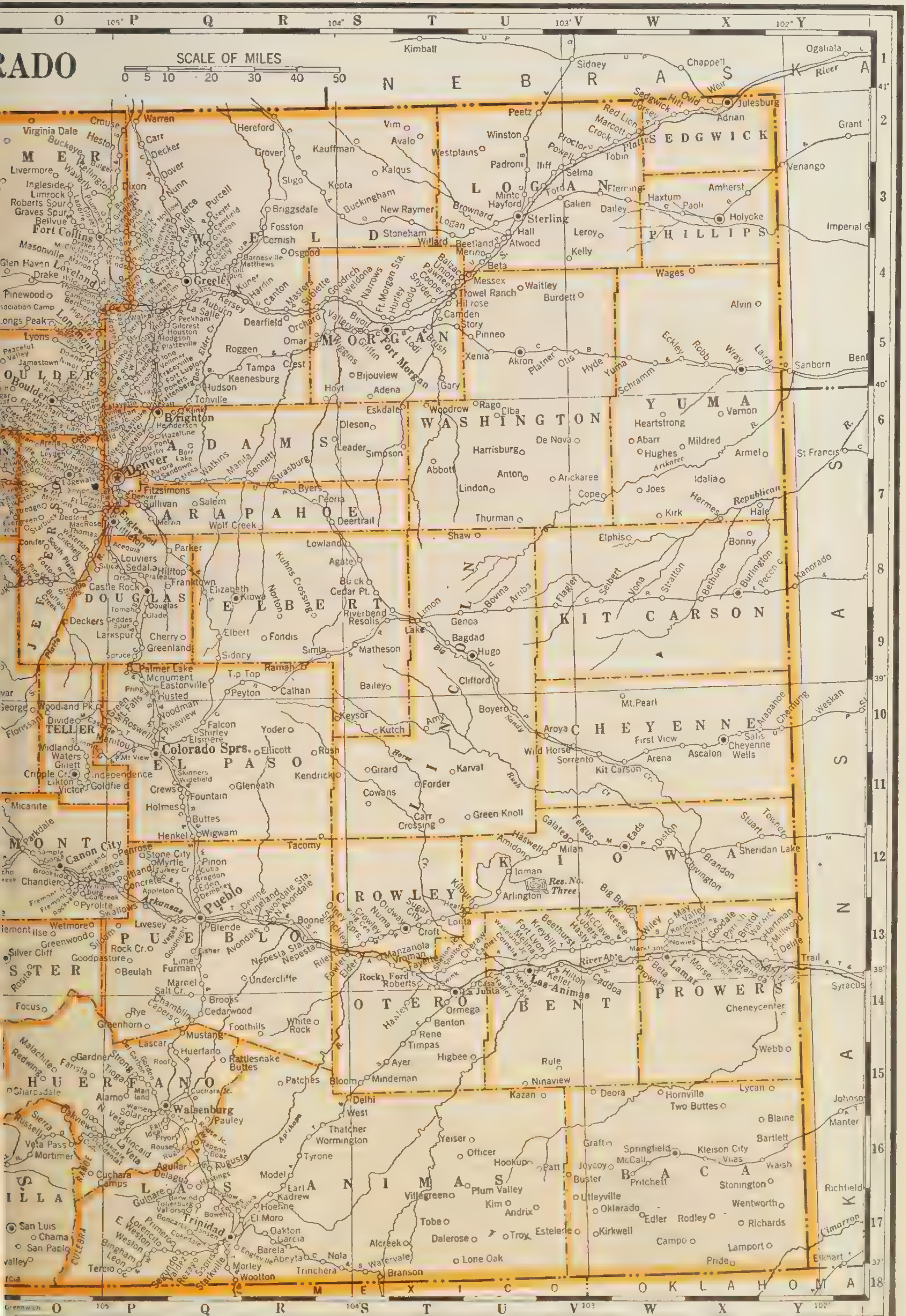
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Red Lion
Dorsey
Marcott
Crook
Platte
Proctor
Powell
Iliff
Tobin
Selma
LOGAN
Sterling
Fleming
Haxtum
Paoli
Amherst
Holyoke
PHILLIPS
Peetz
Winston
Padroni
Westplains
Minto
Hayford
Brownard
Galien
Dailey
Leroy
Kelly
Hall
Atwood
Merino
Beetland
Logan
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Avalo
Kalous
Kauffman
Keota
Buckingham
New Raymer
Stoneham
Willard
Hereford
Grover
Sligo
Briggsdale
Fosston
Cornish
Osgood
Barnesville
Matthews
W E L D
Greeley
Kuner
Hardin
Kersey
Auburn
La Salle
Canton
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Sublette
Goodrich
Weldona
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Ft. Morgan Sta.
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Balzac
Pawnee
Cooper
Messex
Trowel Ranch
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Waitley
Burdett
Wages
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MORGAN
Fort Morgan
Brush
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Tonville
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Schramm
Eckley
Robb
Wray
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Sanborn
Benkelman
YUMA
Heartstrong
Vernon
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Hughes
Mildred
Armel
Arikaree
St. Francis
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Idalia
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Republican
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KIT CARSON
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Roberts Spur
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Johnstown
Milliken
Gilcrest
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Peckham
Houston
Fort Lupton
Hodgson
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Jamestown
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Sandown
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Hilltop
Franktown
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Tip Top
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Henkel
Wigwam
Aroya
Wild Horse
Sorrento
Kit Carson
CHEYENNE
First View
Arena
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Cheyenne Wells
Mt. Pearl
Arapahoe
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FREMONT
Canon City
Penrose
Florence
Portland
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Rockvale
Pyrolite
Stone City
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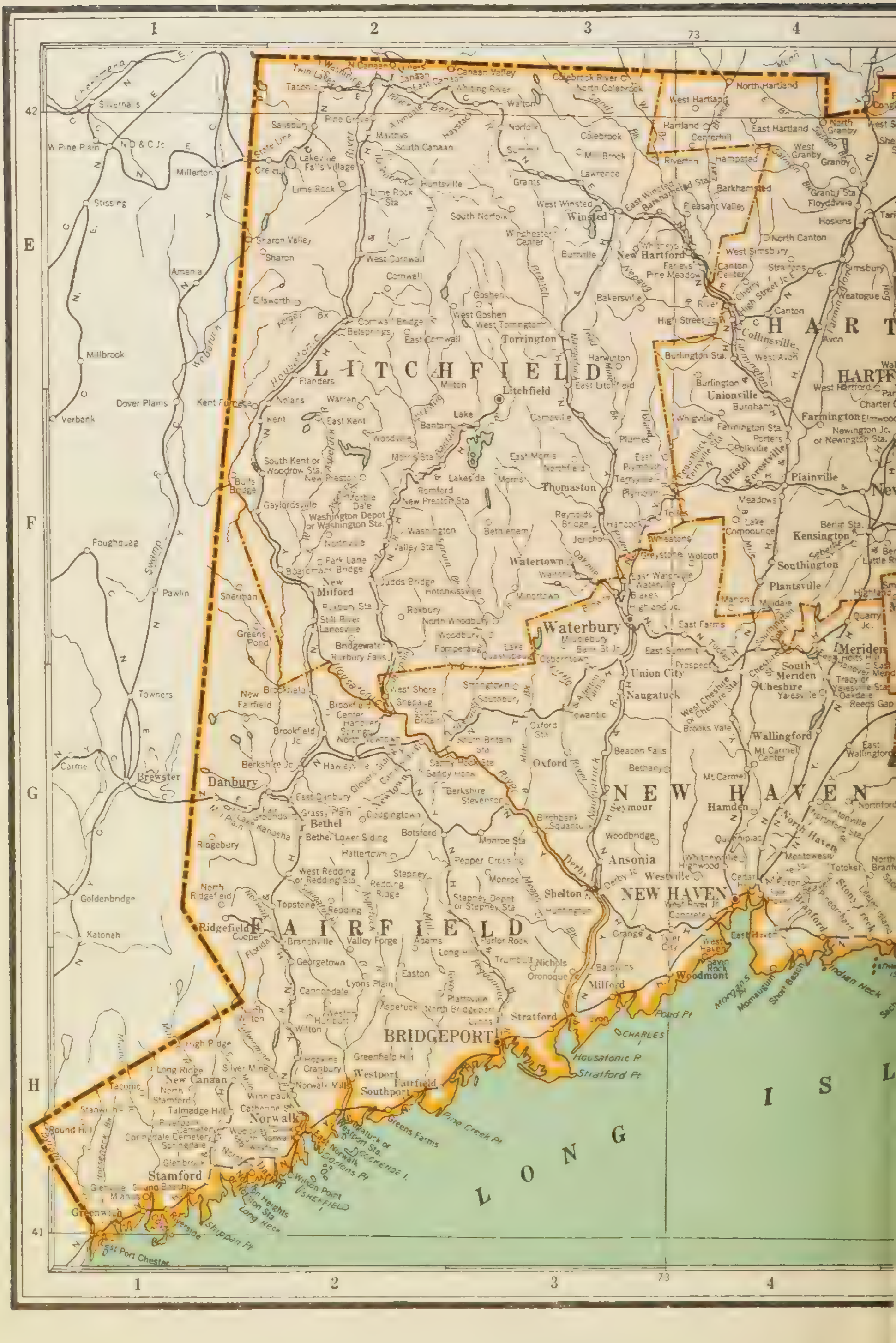
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Unionville
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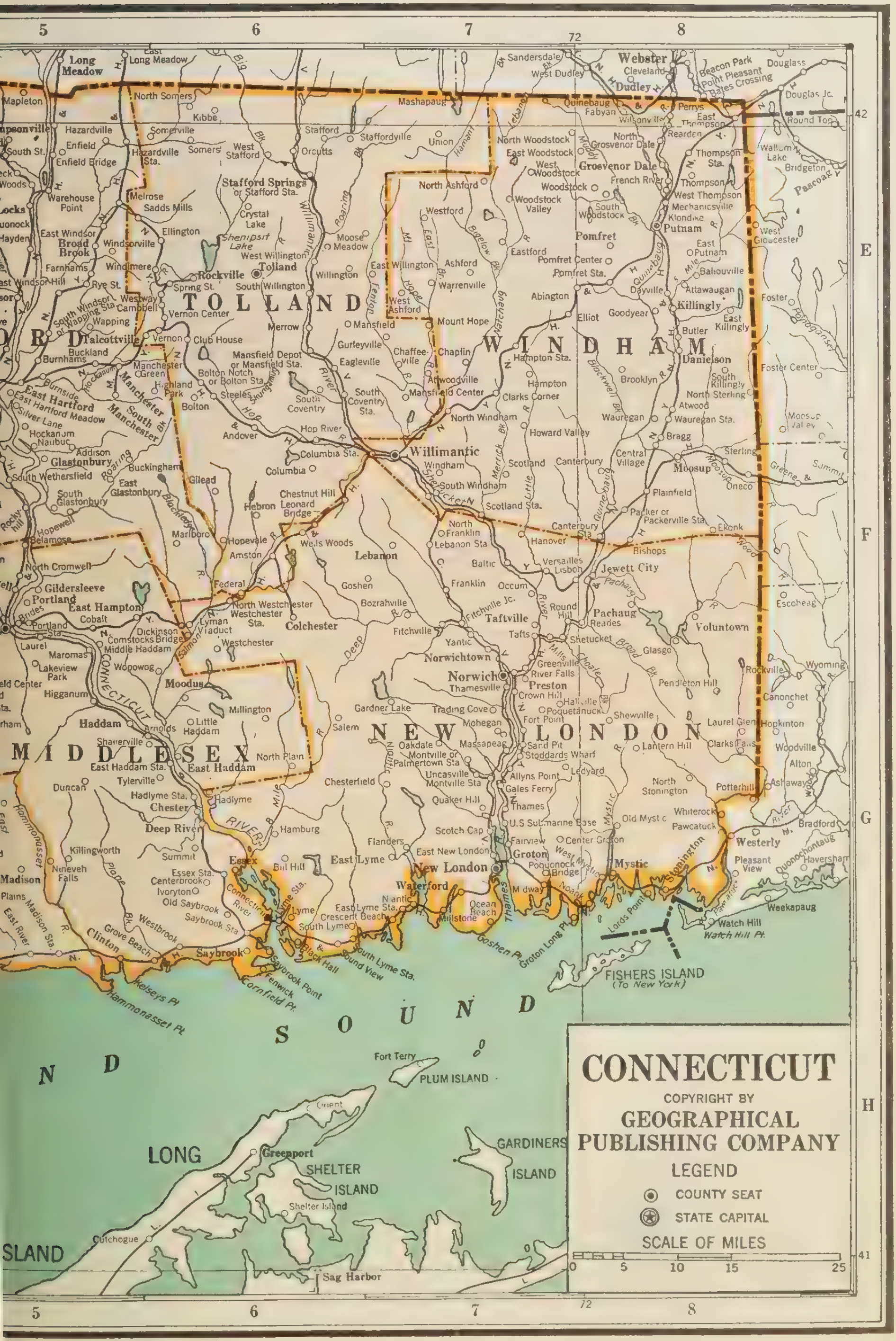
Brookfield
Newtown
Sandy Hook
Monroe
Redding
Georgetown
Wilton
Easton
Trumbull
Long Hill
Nichols
Oronoque
Greenfield Hill
Saugatuck
Riverside
Port Chester
Housatonic R
Stratford Pt
Pine Creek Pt
Greens Farms
Charles
Pond Pt
Morgans Pt
Momauguin
Short Beach
Indian Neck
Stony Creek
Branford
Grange
Tyler City
West Haven
Savin Rock
Orange
Woodbridge
Beacon Falls
Bethany
Prospect
Wolcott
Mt Carmel
Hartland
East Hartland
West Hartland
North Hartland
Granby
Barkhamsted
Riverton
Canton
Burlington
Avon
Simsbury
Harwinton
Plymouth
Terryville
Bethlehem
Morris
Goshen
Warren
Lake Waramaug
Bantam
Lakeside
Woodville
Sherman
New Fairfield
Ridgebury
Branchville
Cannondale
Rowayton
Darien
Noroton Heights
Noroton
Long Neck
Shippan Pt
Wilson Point
Sheffield
East Norwalk
Westport Sta.
Cockenoe I.
Sound Beach
Glenbrook
Springdale
Talmadge Hill
Round Hill
Taconic
High Ridge
Long Ridge
Silver Mine
Cranbury
Norwalk Mills
Winnipauk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FISHERS ISLAND (To New York)
PLUM ISLAND
GARDINERS ISLAND
SHELTER ISLAND
Rockville
Tolland
Stafford Springs
Putnam
Killingly
Danielson
Willimantic
Norwich
New London
Groton
Mystic
Stonington
Westerly
Colchester
Haddam
East Haddam
Essex
Saybrook
Middle Haddam
East Hampton
Portland
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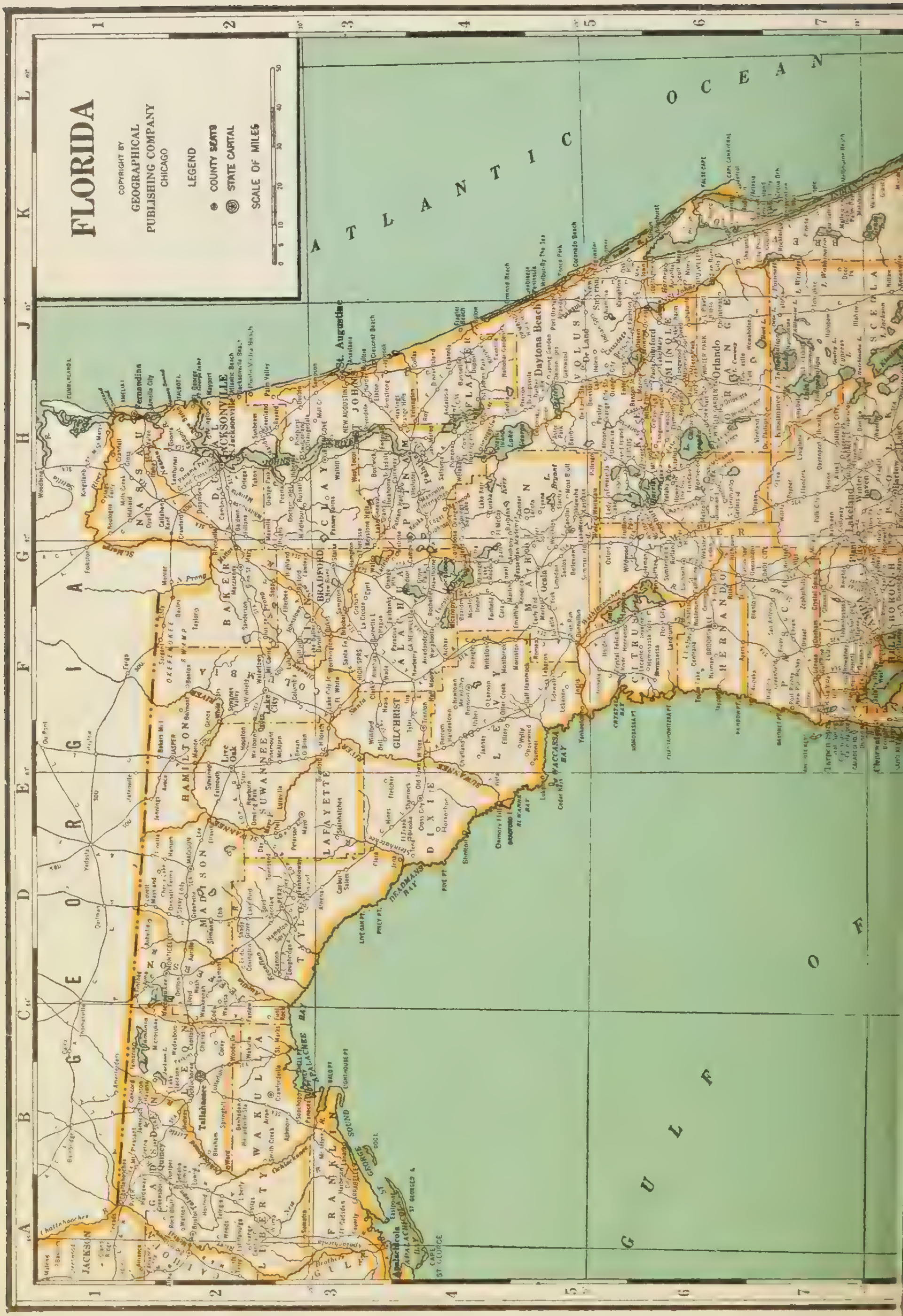
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Orlando
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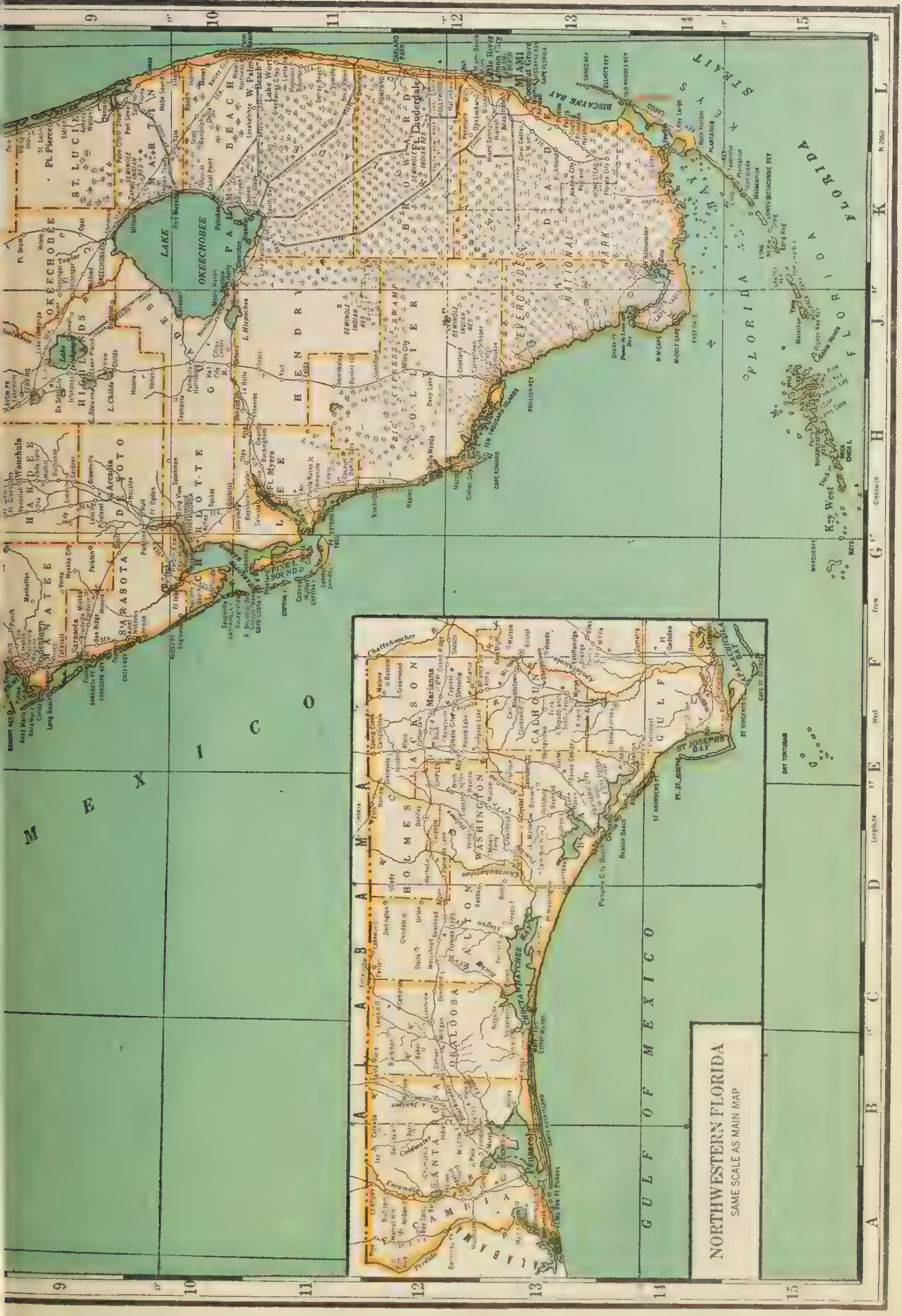
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COLLIER
BROWARD
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MONROE
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
BIG CYPRESS SWAMP
SEMINOLE INDIAN RES
Ft. Pierce
W. Palm Beach
Lake Worth
Ft. Lauderdale
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Coconut Grove
Miami Beach
Little River
Lemon City
Hollywood
Homestead
Ft. Myers
Arcadia
Sarasota
Bradenton
Wauchula
Sebring
Okeechobee
Key West
Marathon
Key Largo
Naples
Everglades
Cape Sable
Florida Bay
Biscayne Bay
Ten Thousand Islands
Cape Romano
Charlotte Harbor
Pine Island Sound
Dry Tortugas
Marquesas Keys
NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA
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OKALOOSA
WALTON
HOLMES
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
CALHOUN
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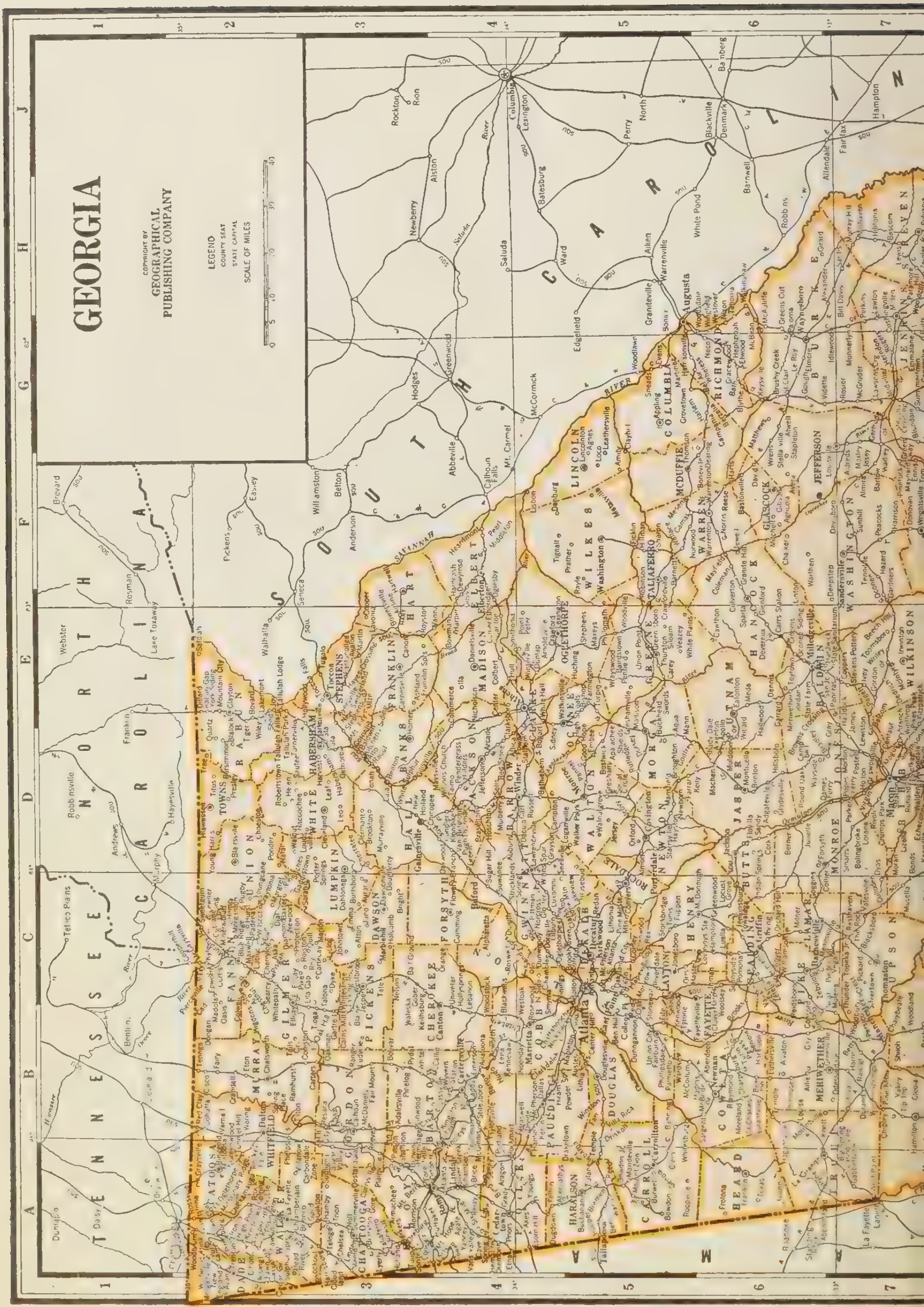
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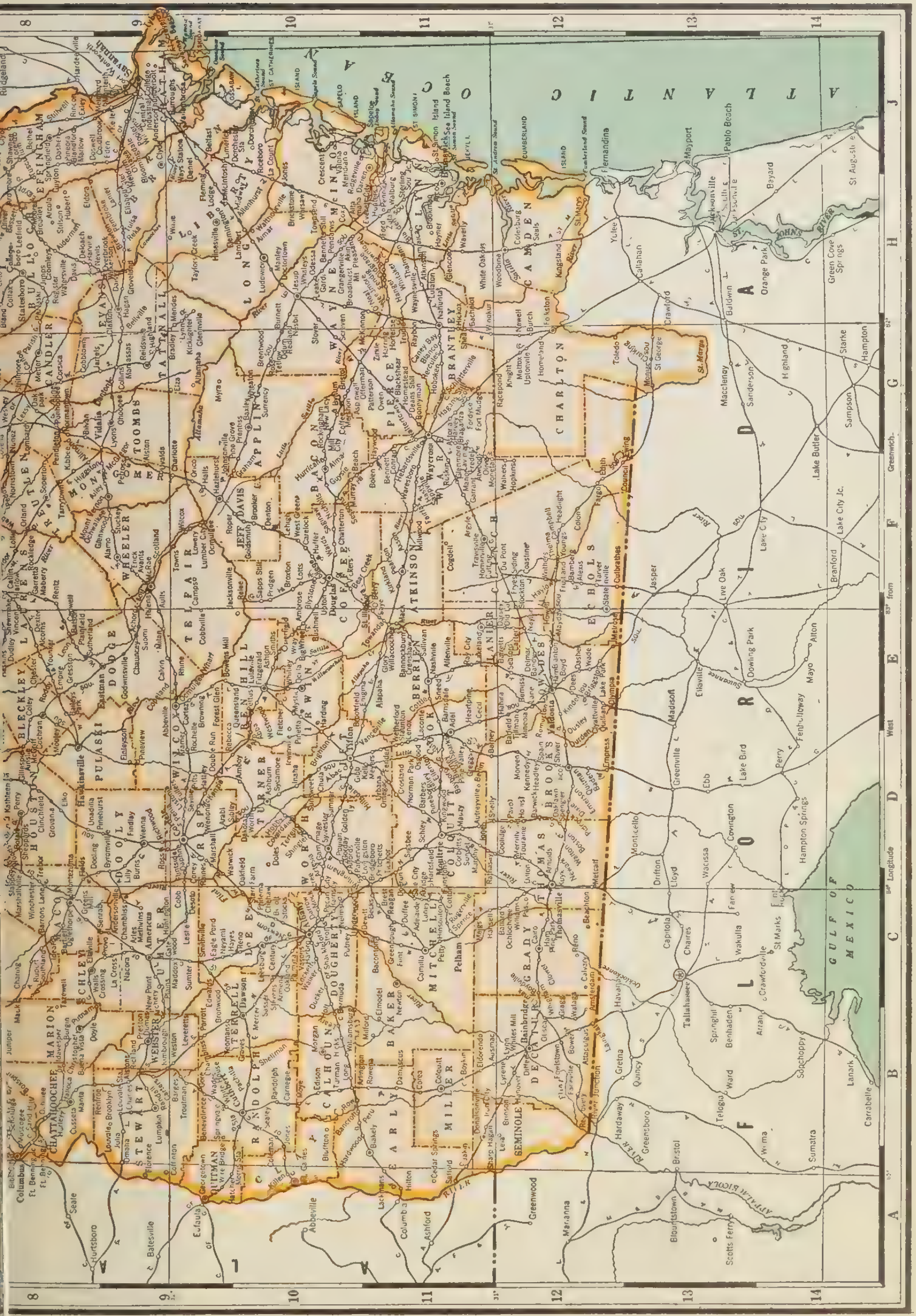
Savannah River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St Augustine
Live Oak
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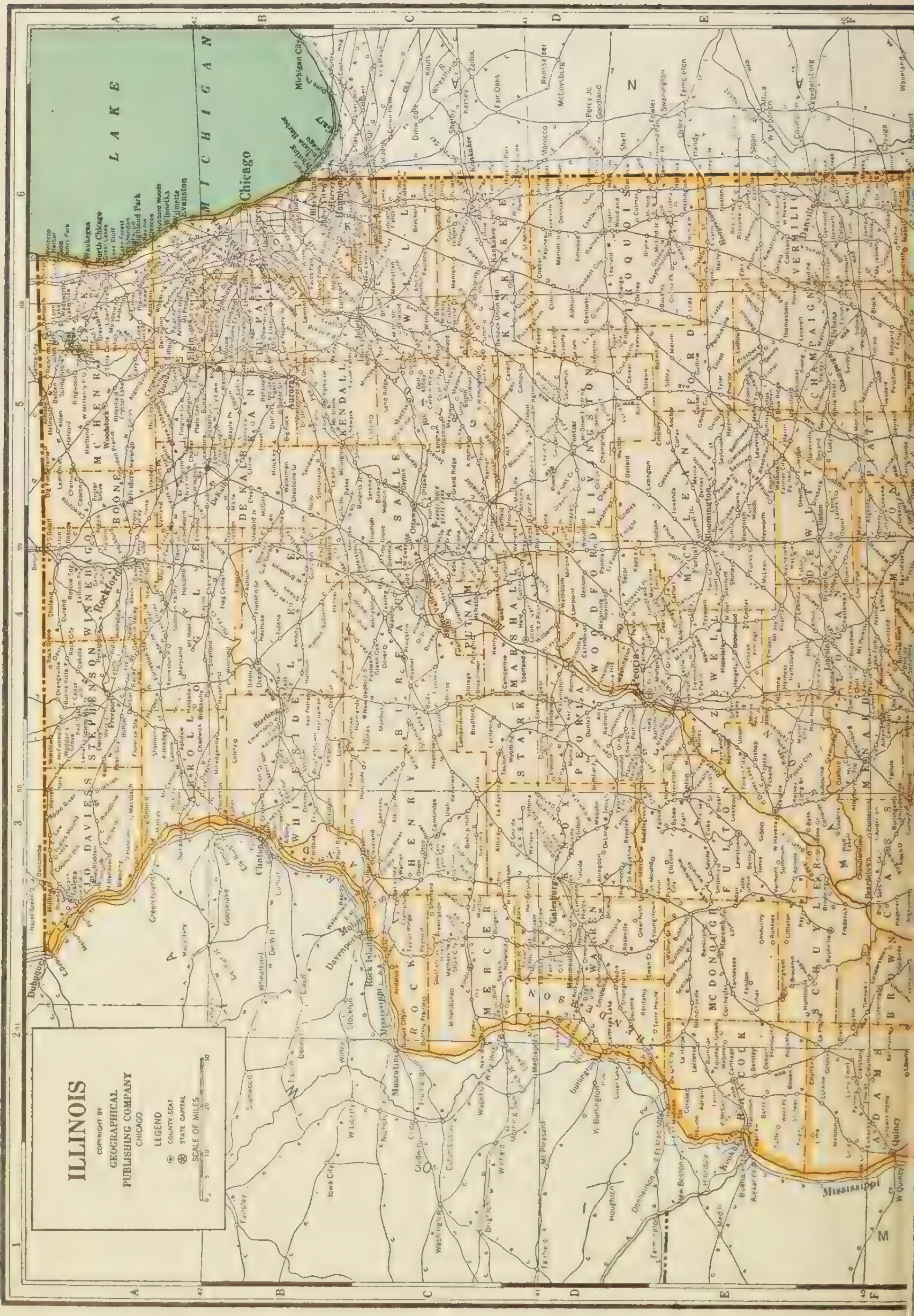
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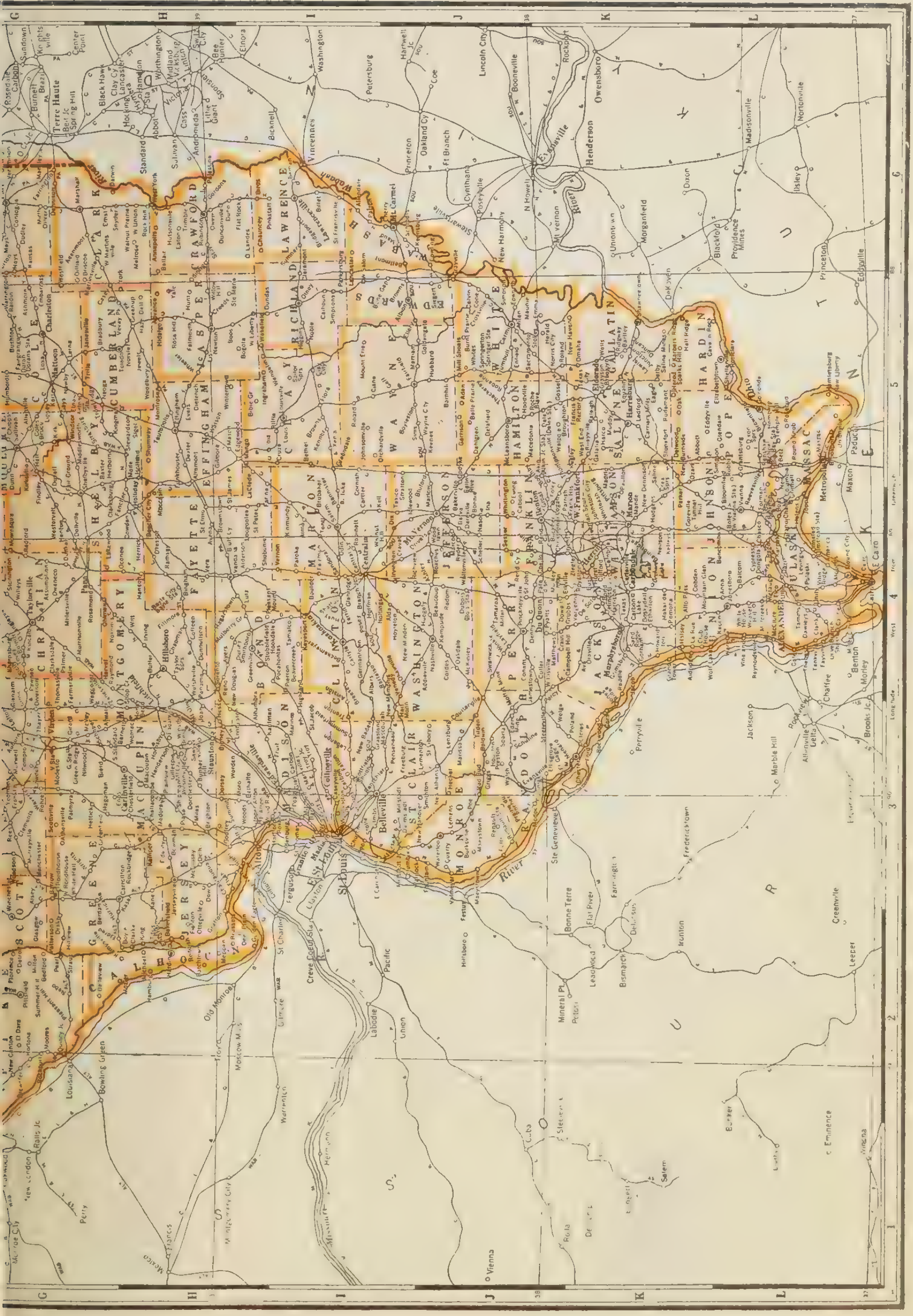
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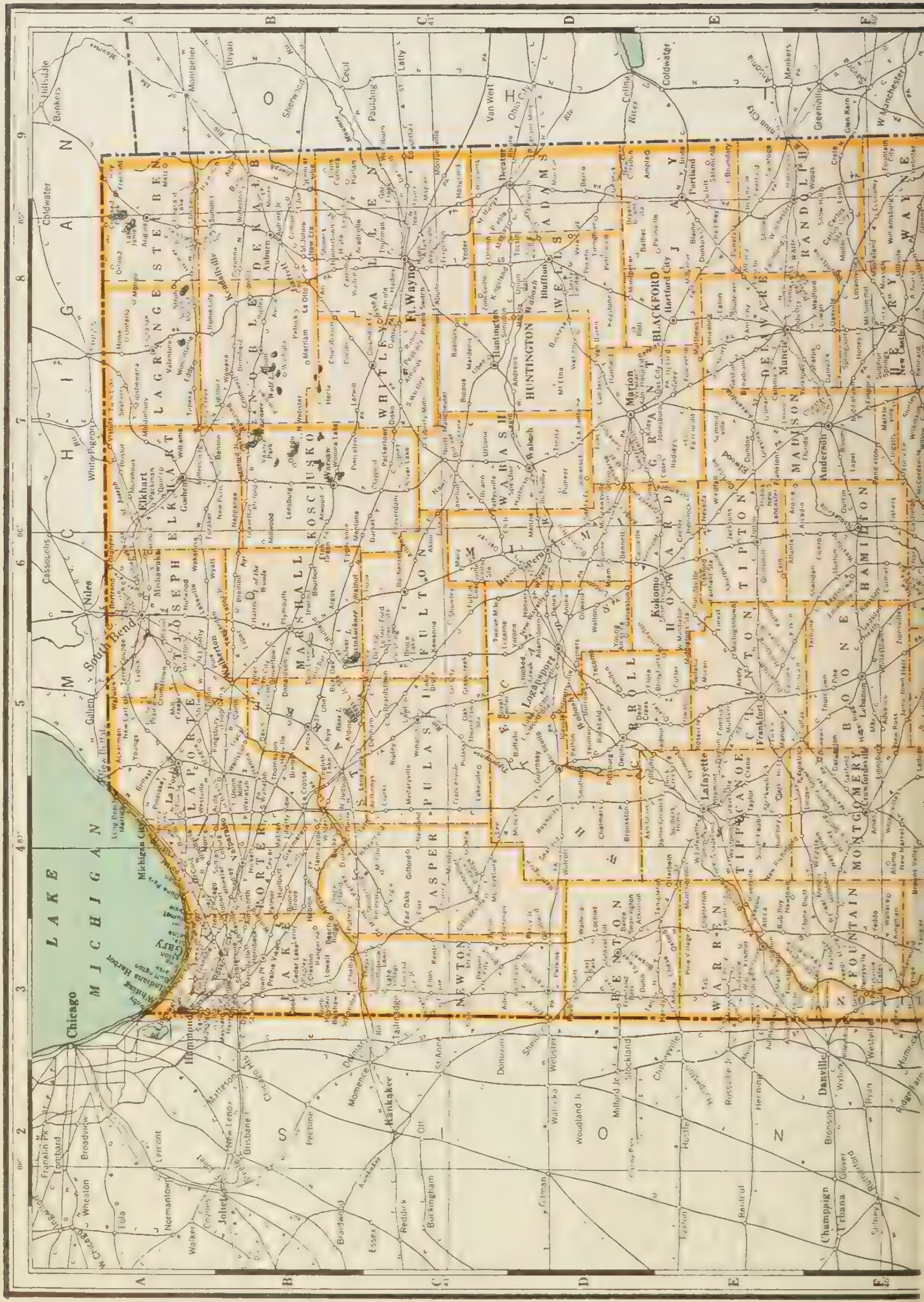
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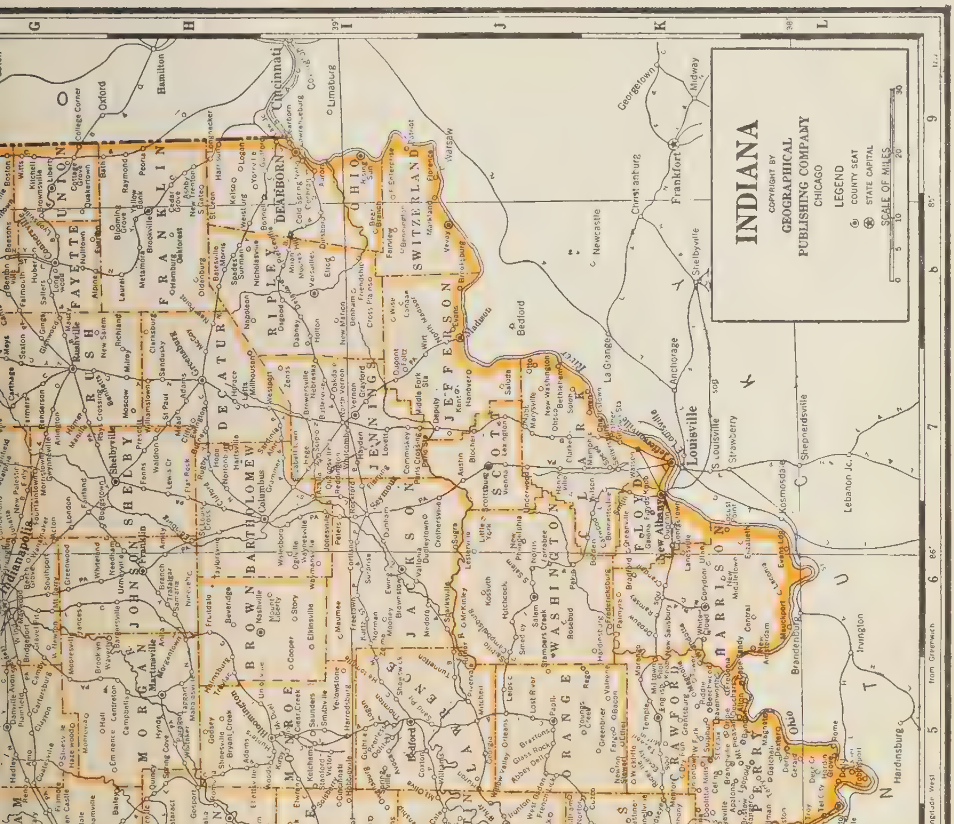
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SWITZERLAND
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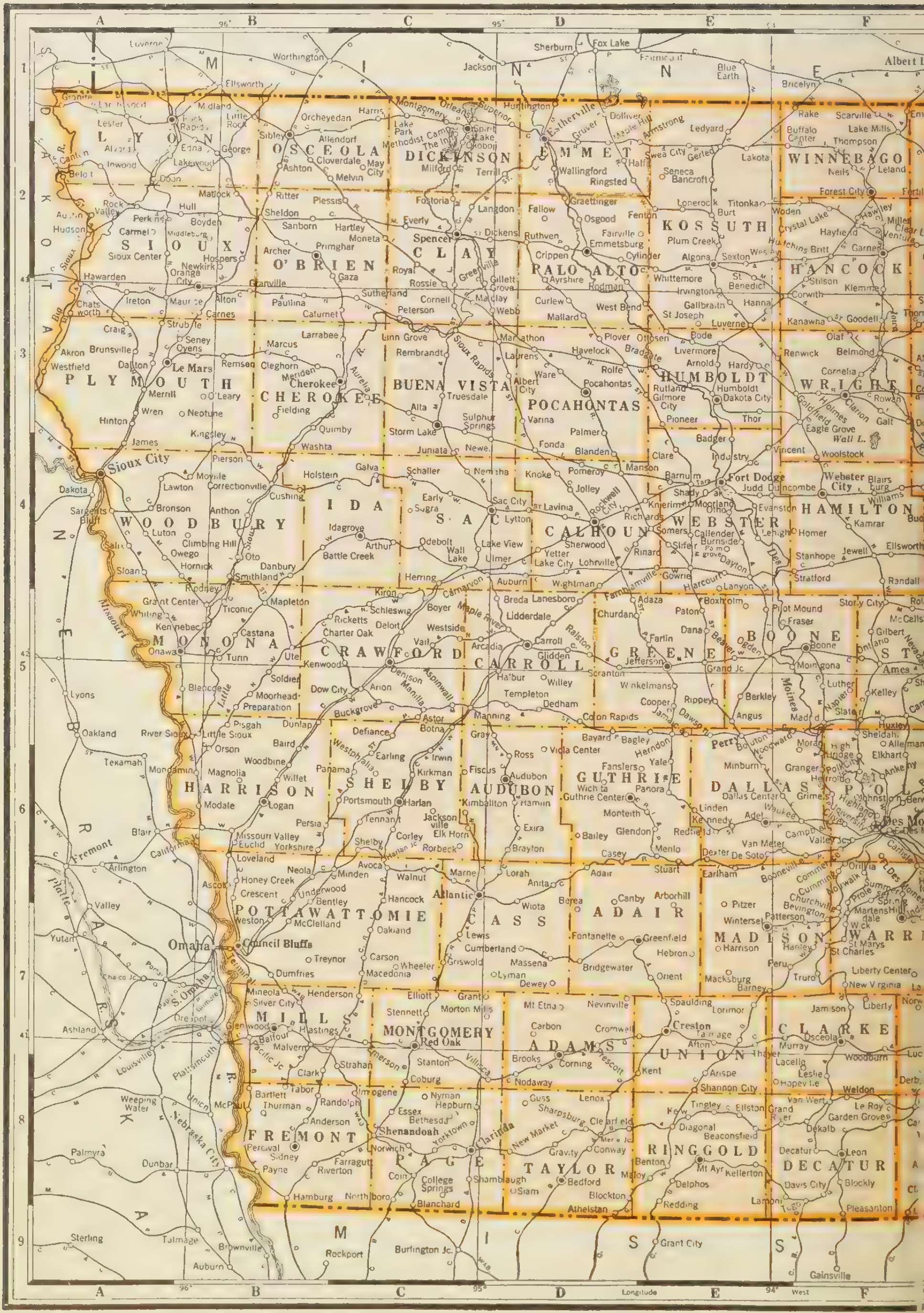
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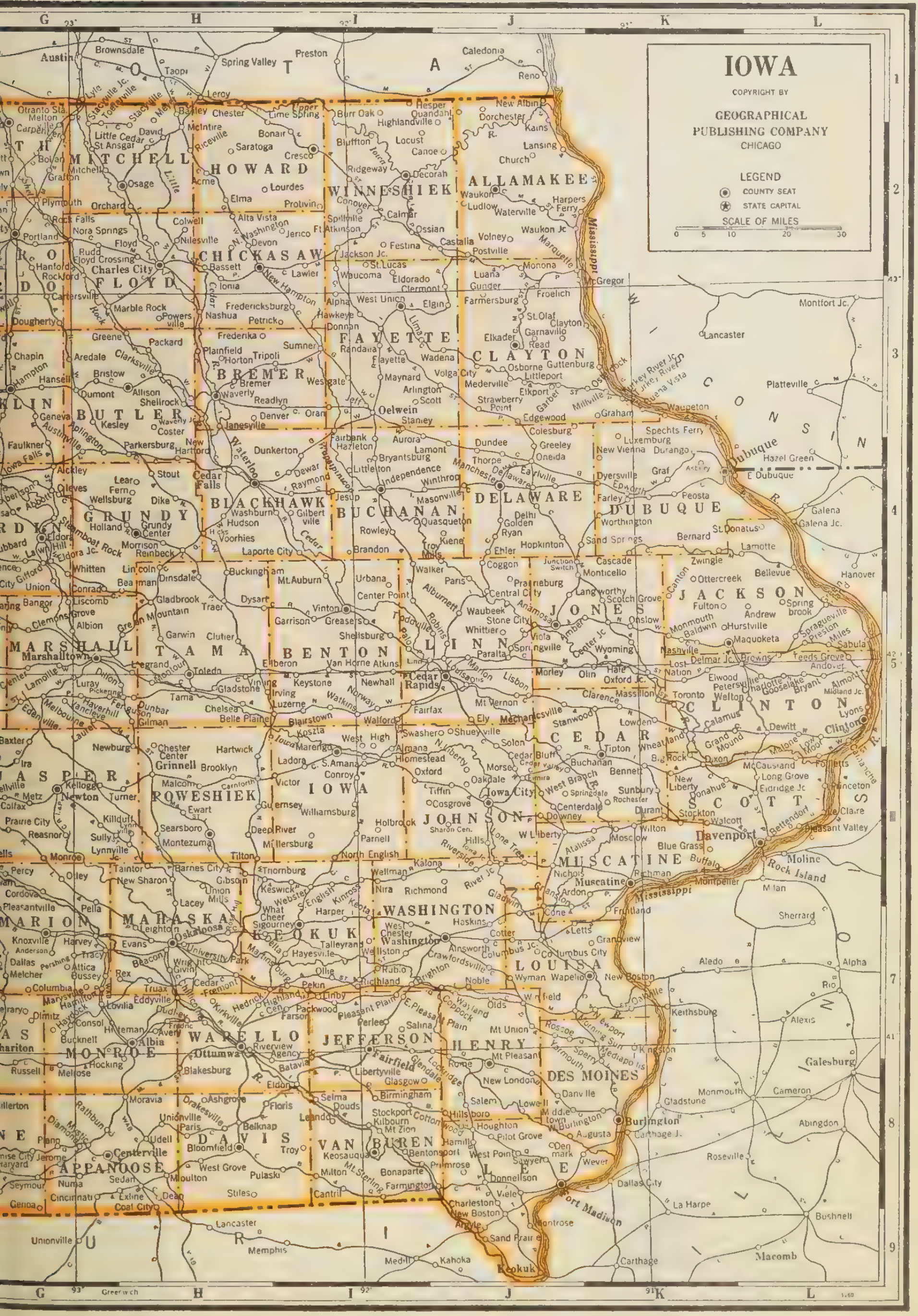
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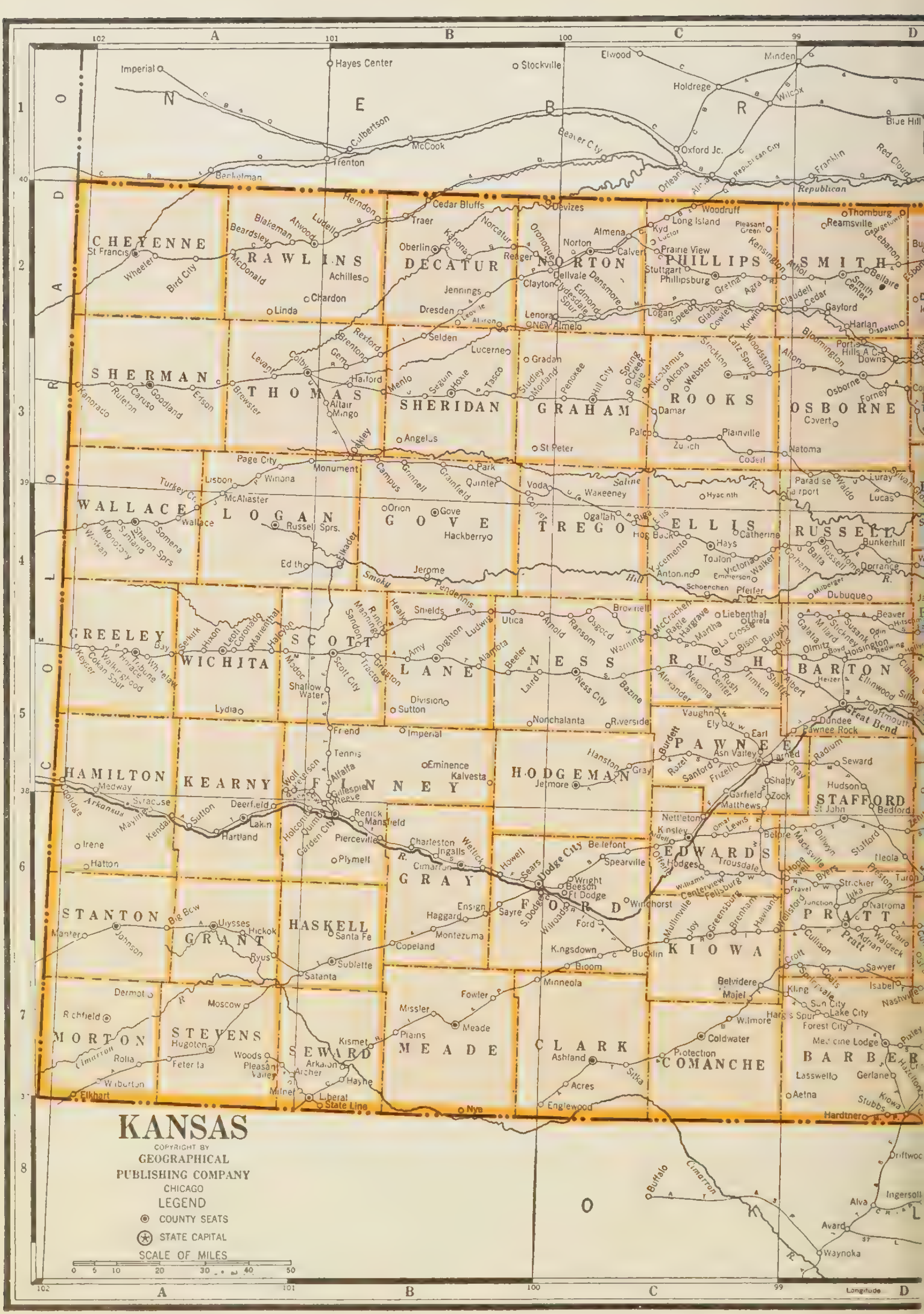
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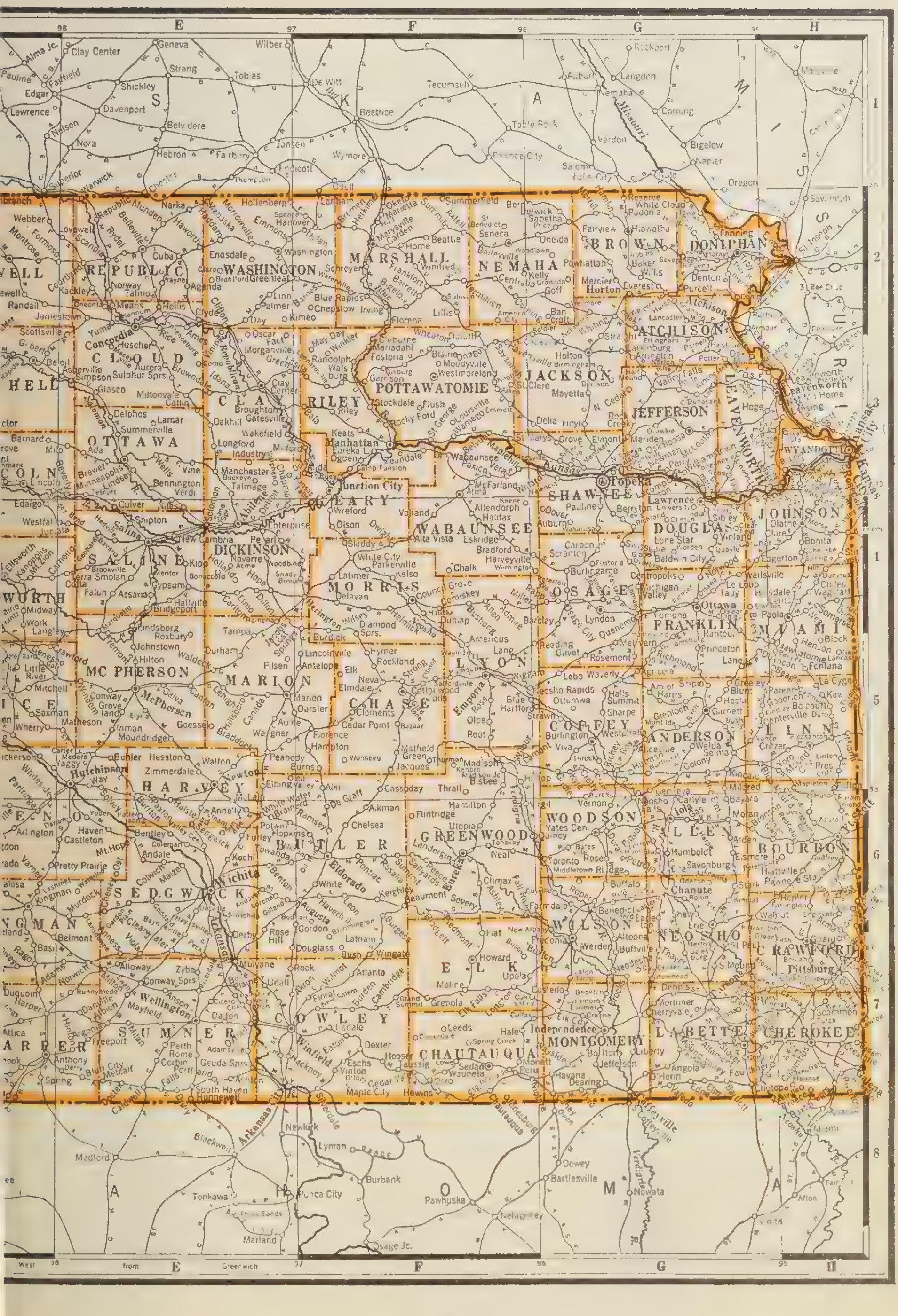

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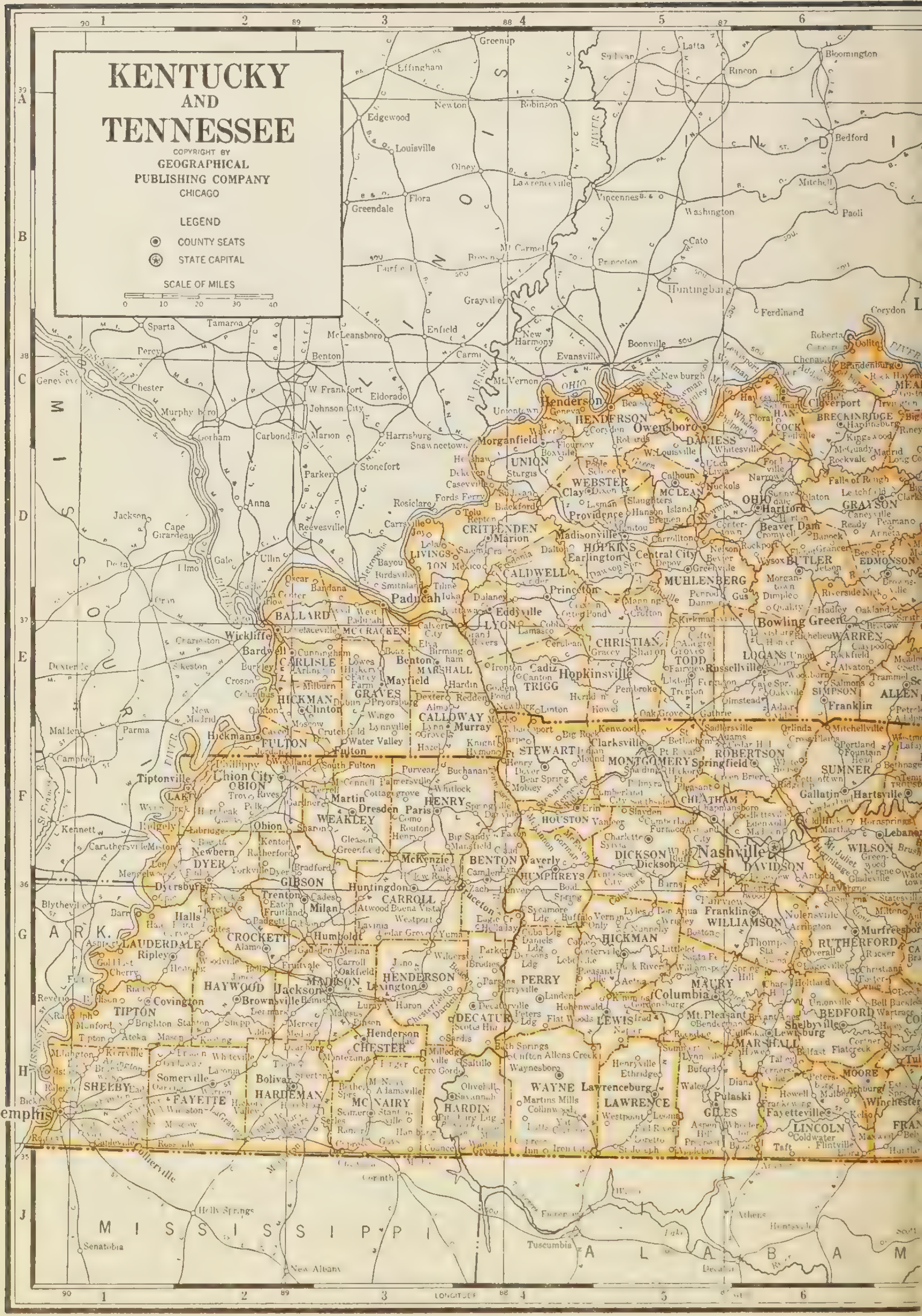
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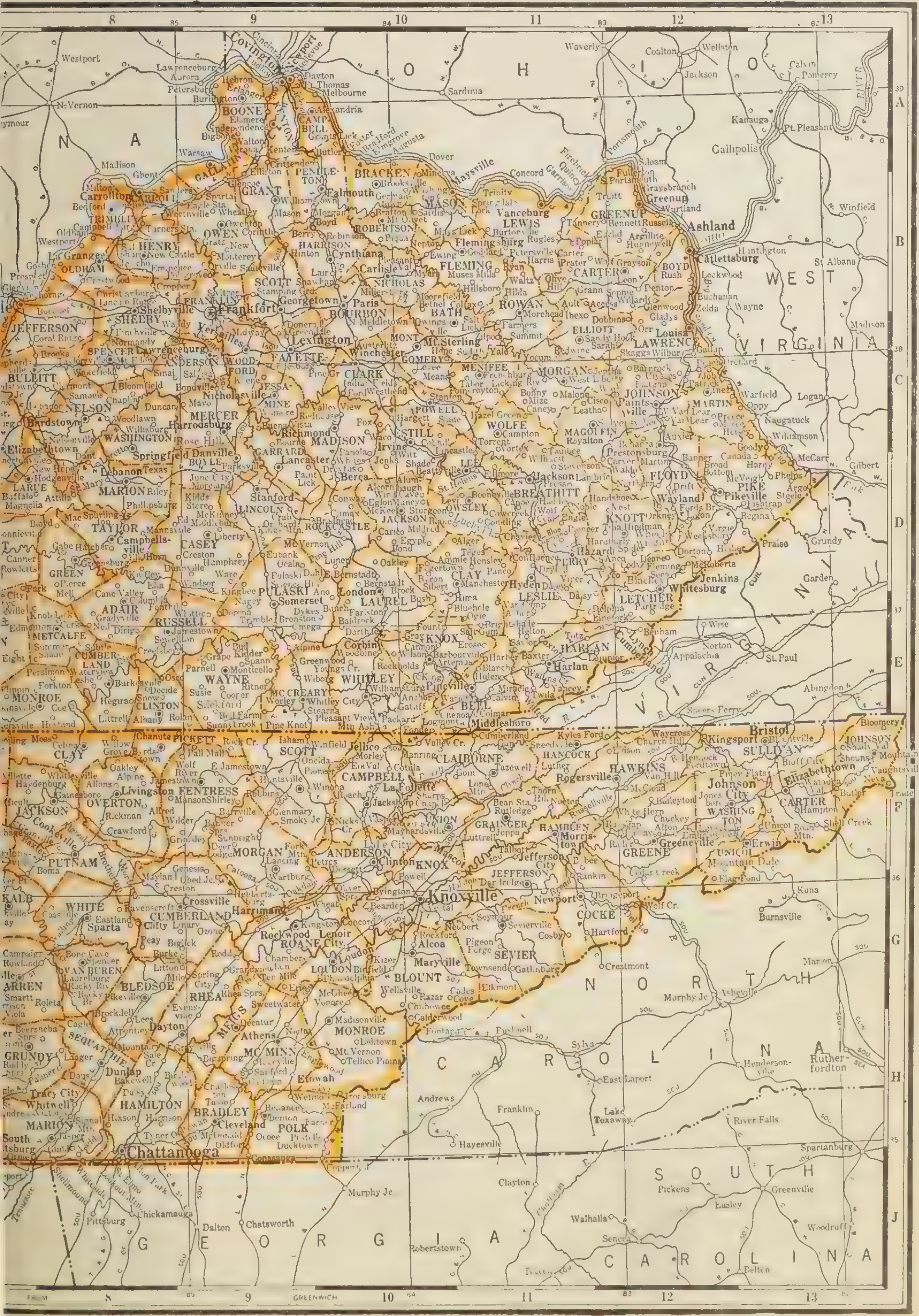
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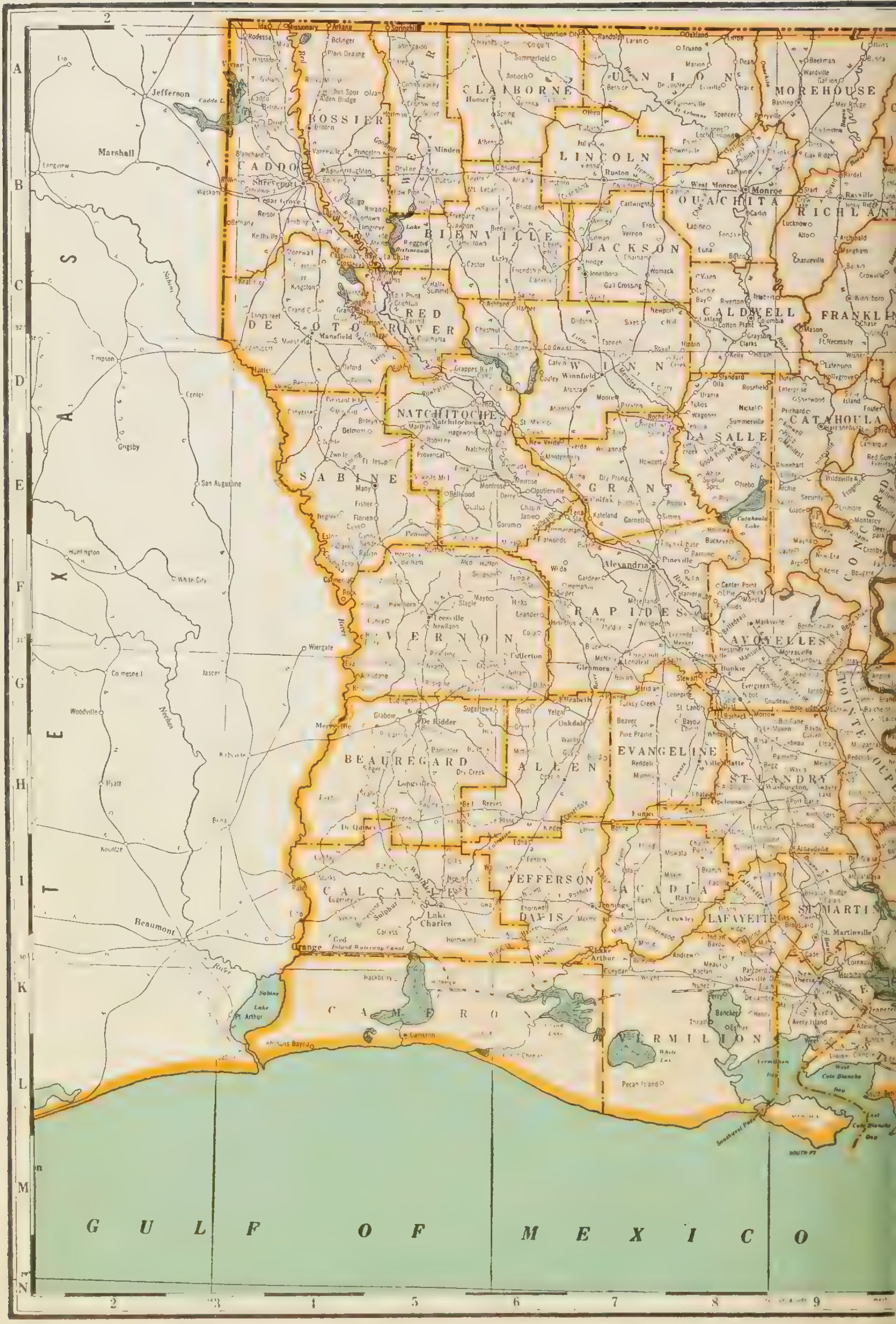
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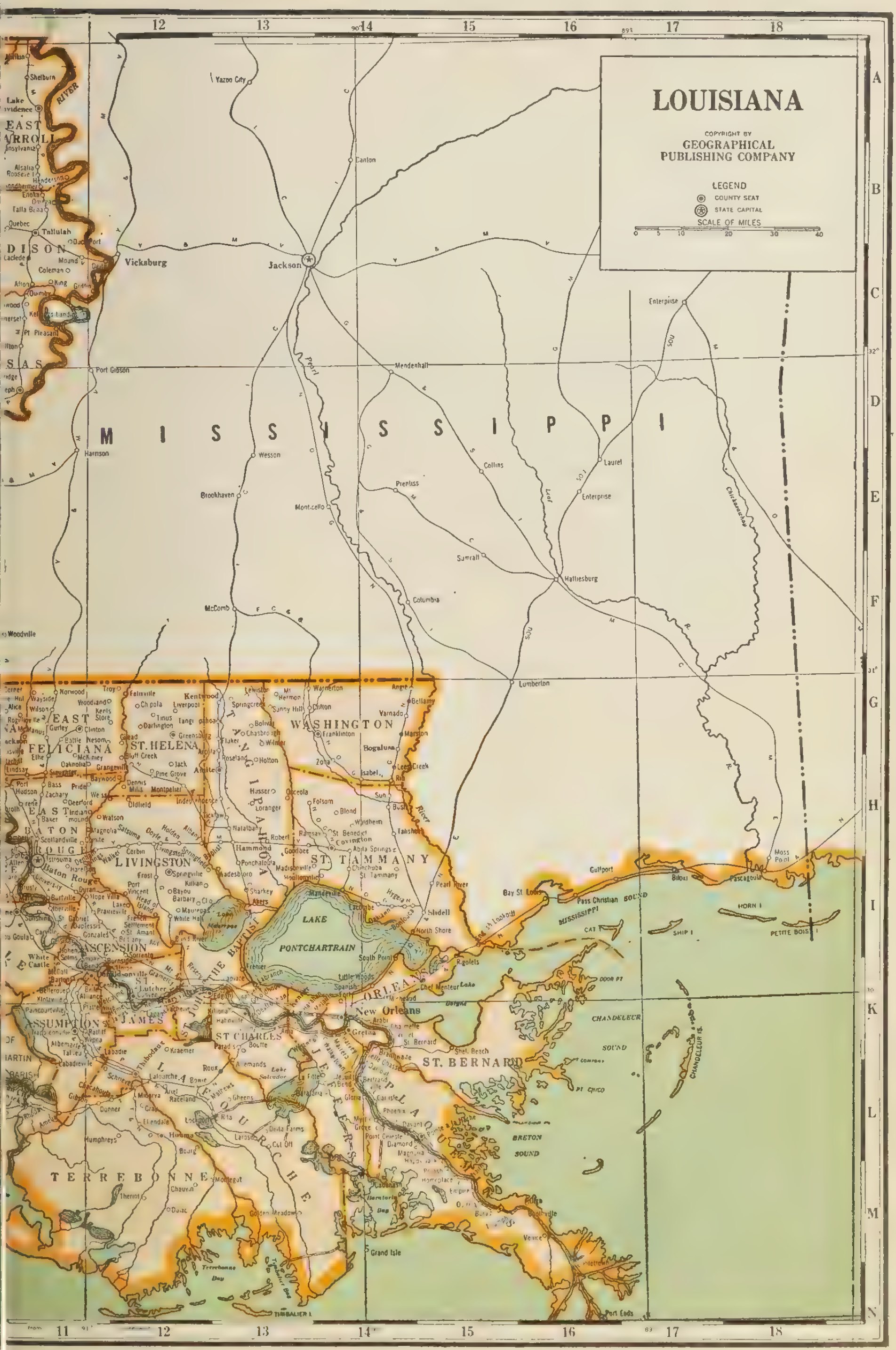
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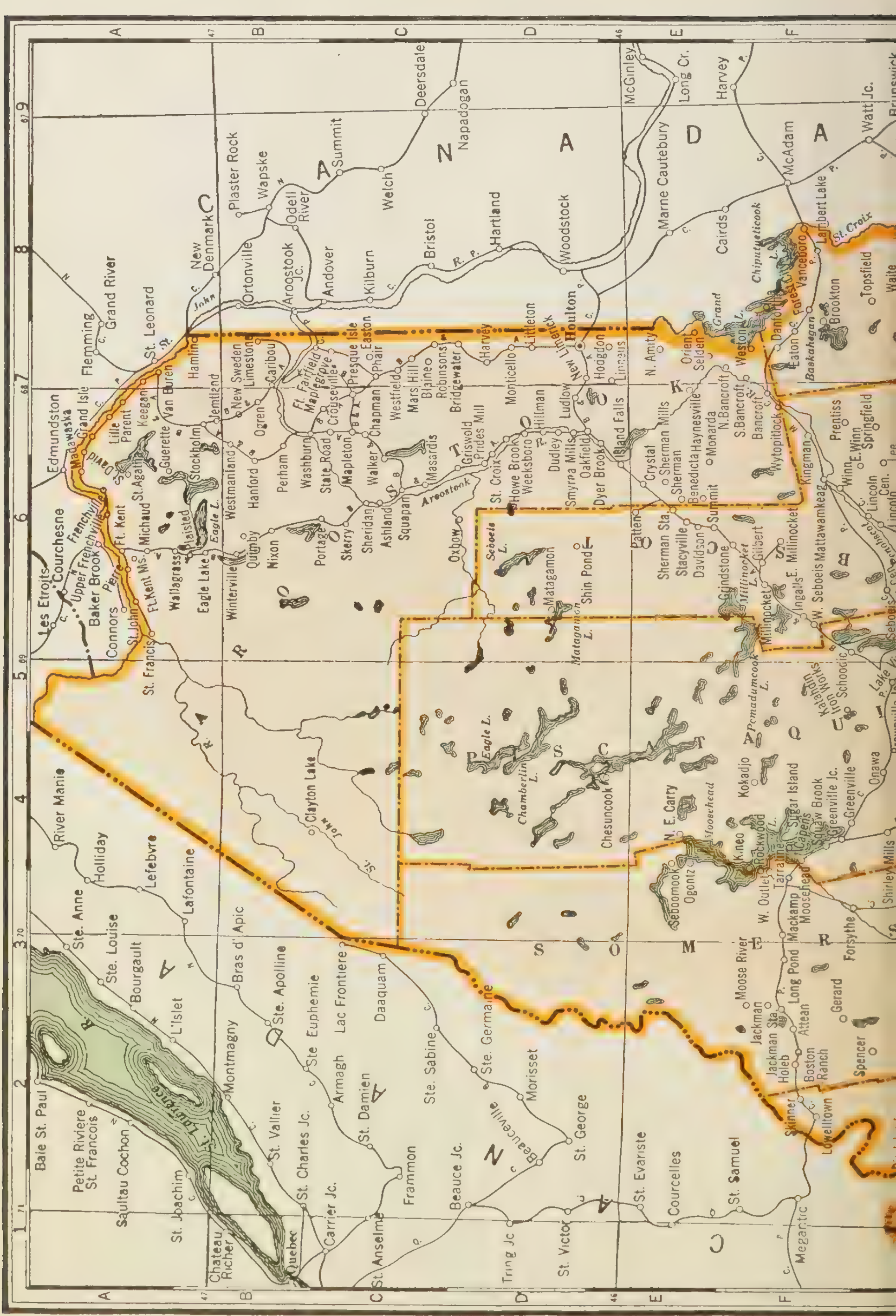
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Topsfield
Brookton
Monticello
Littleton
Hodgdon
Linneus
Oakfield
Smyrna Mills
Dyer Brook
Washburn
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Portage
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Wallagrass
Winterville
Clayton Lake
Chesuncook
Shin Pond
Stacyville
Sherman Sta.
Grindstone
Kineo
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Long Pond
Jackman Sta.
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Skinner
Lowelltown
Spencer
Onawa
Sebec Lake
Shirley Mills
Ste. Anne
Ste. Louise
L'Islet
Lafontaine
Lefebvre
Holliday
River Manie
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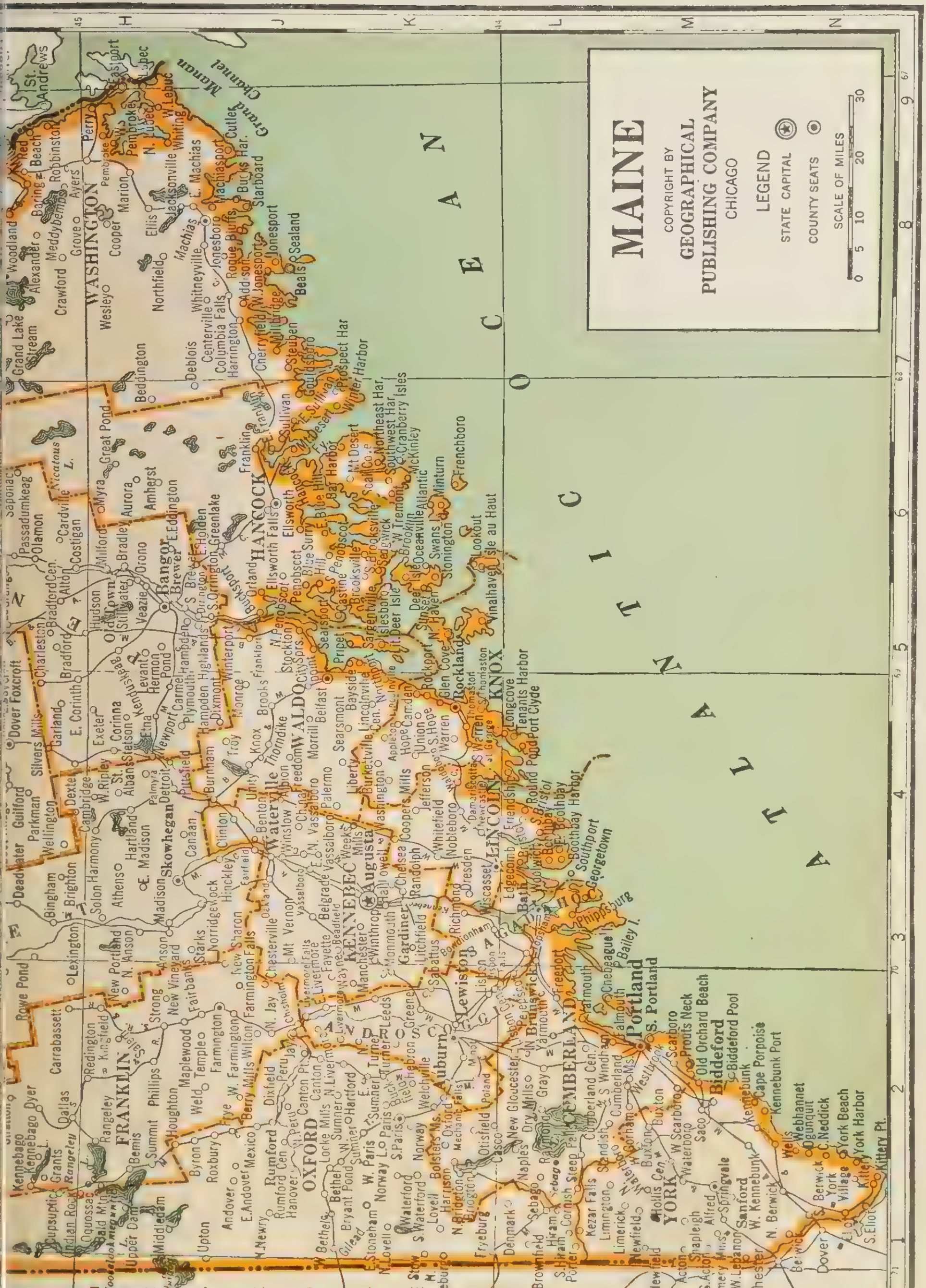
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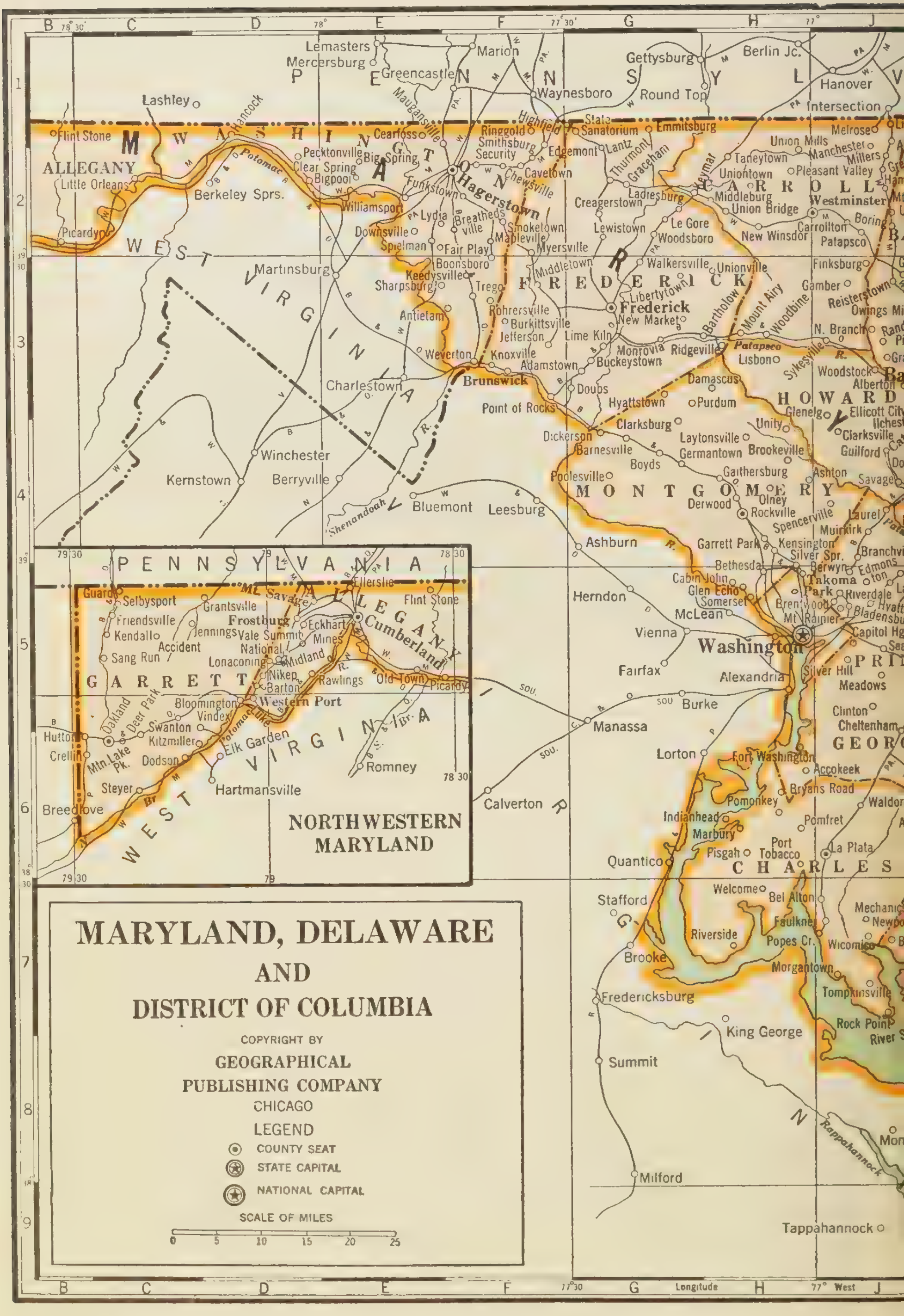

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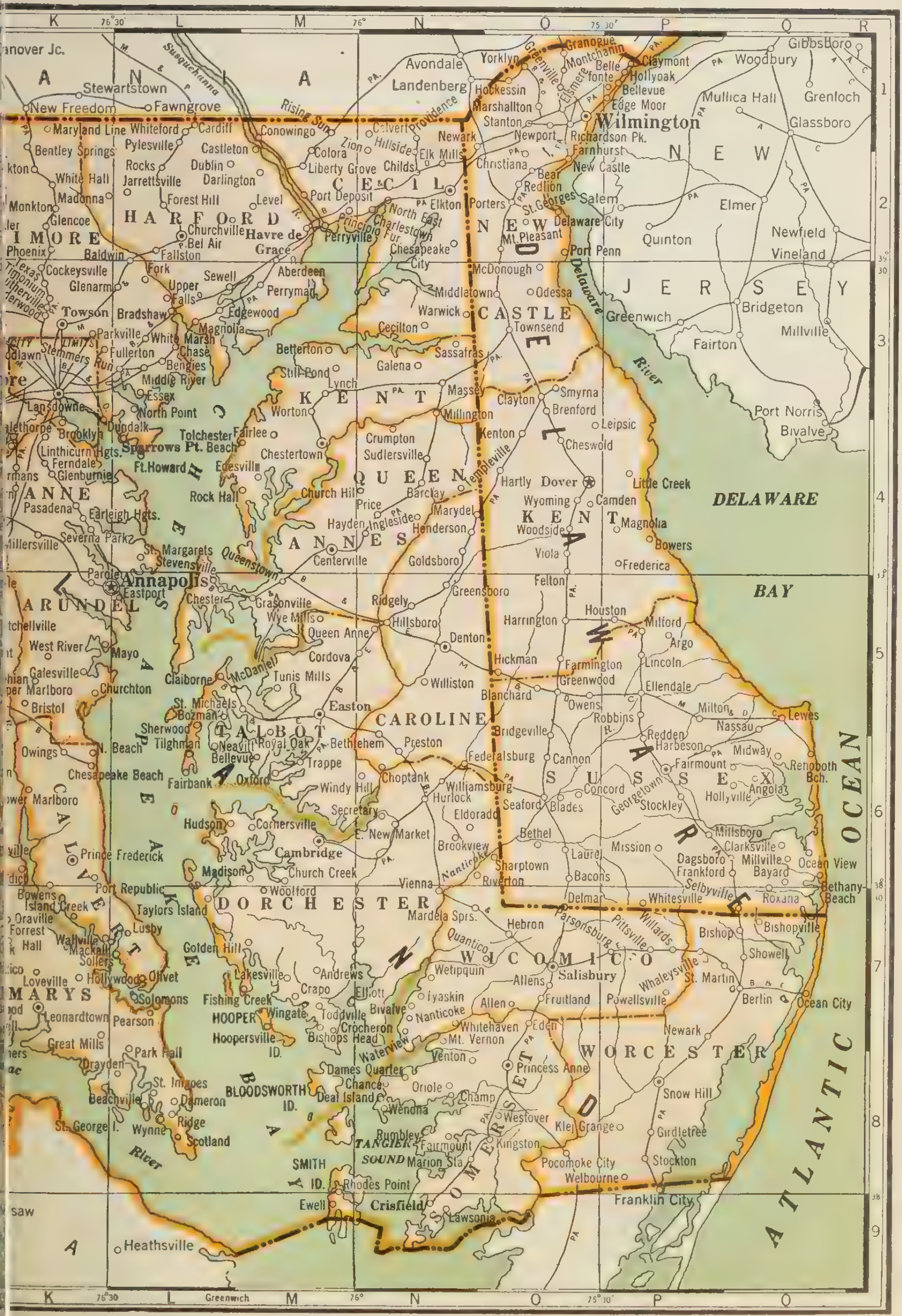
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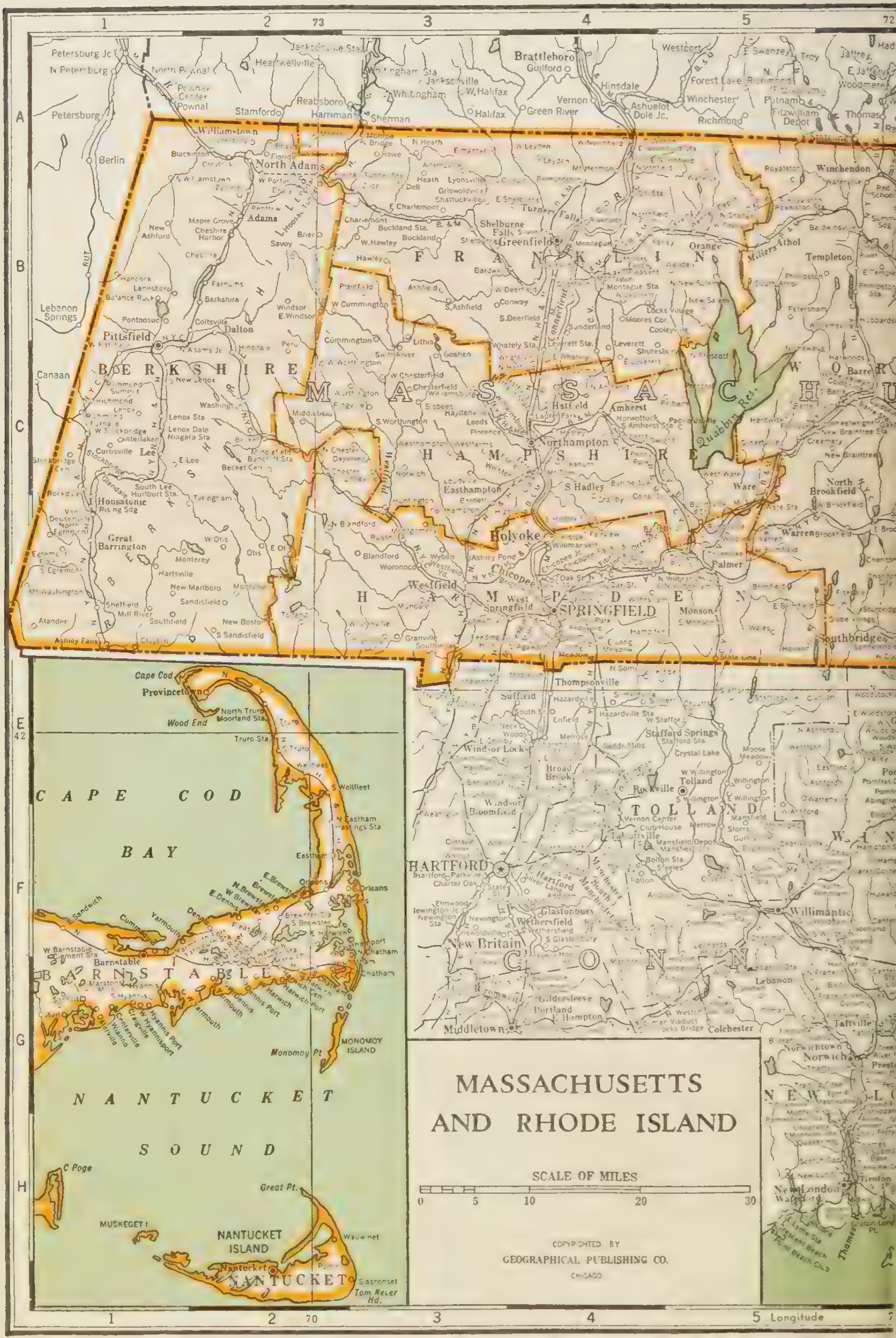
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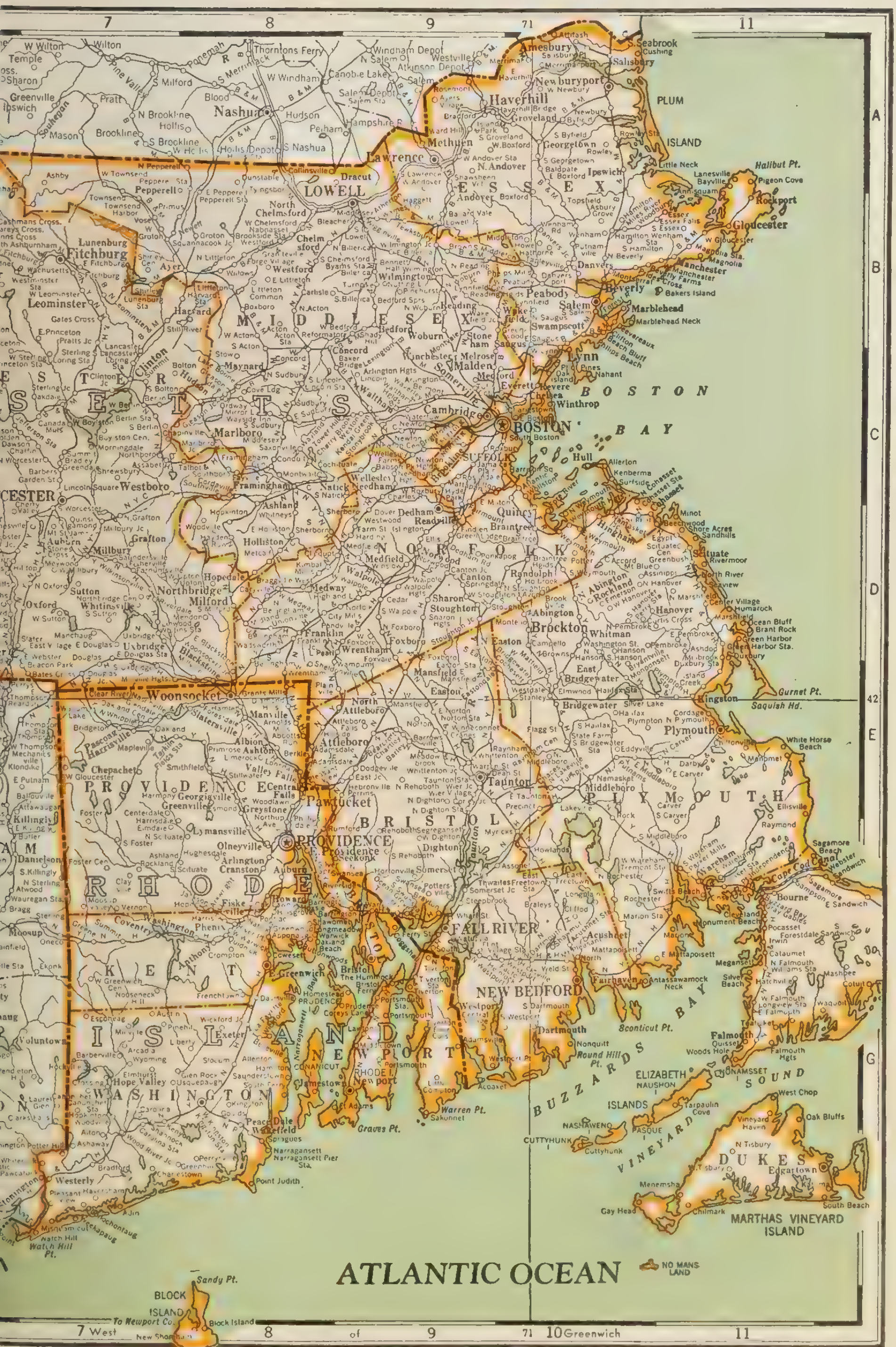
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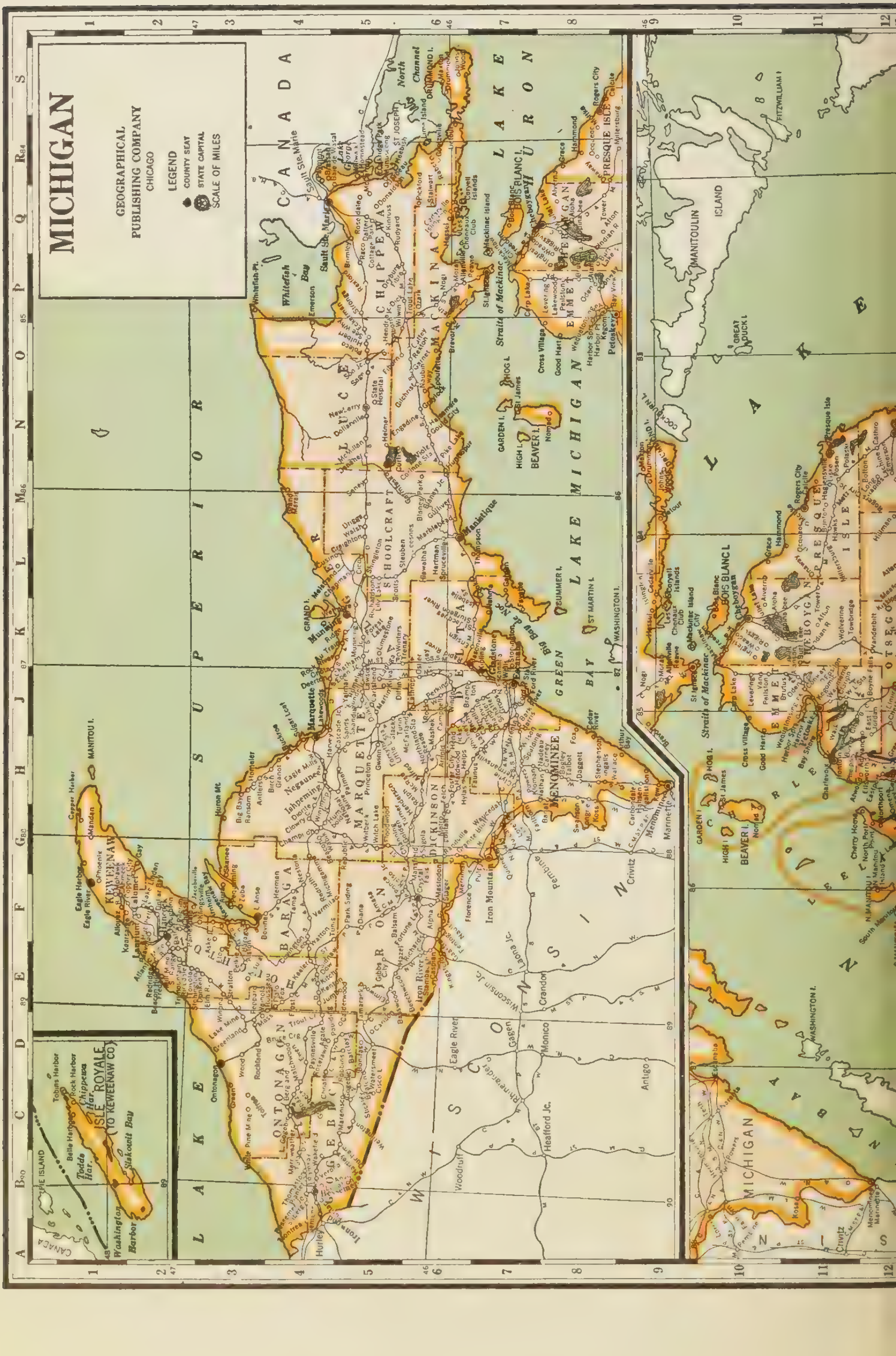
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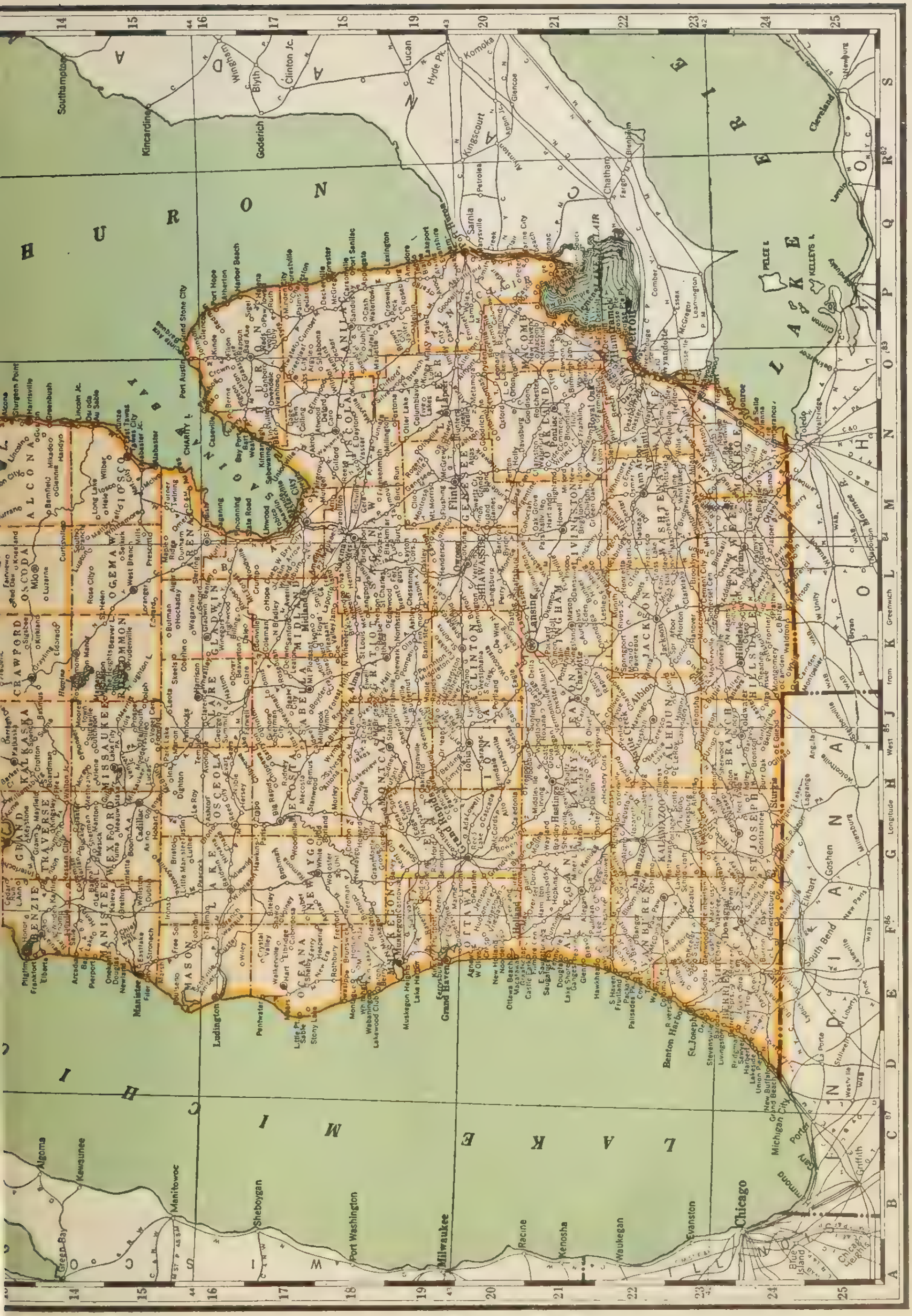
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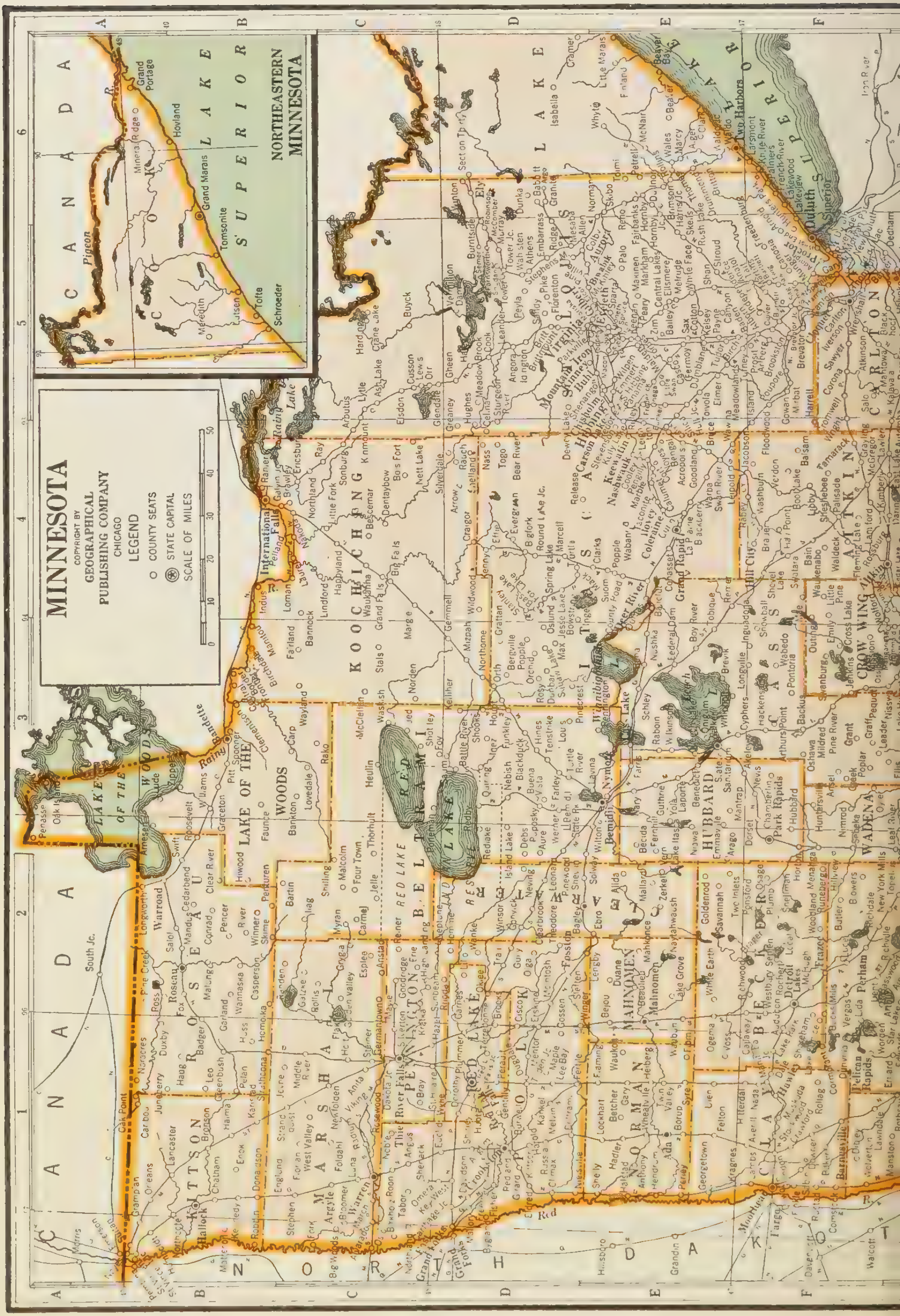
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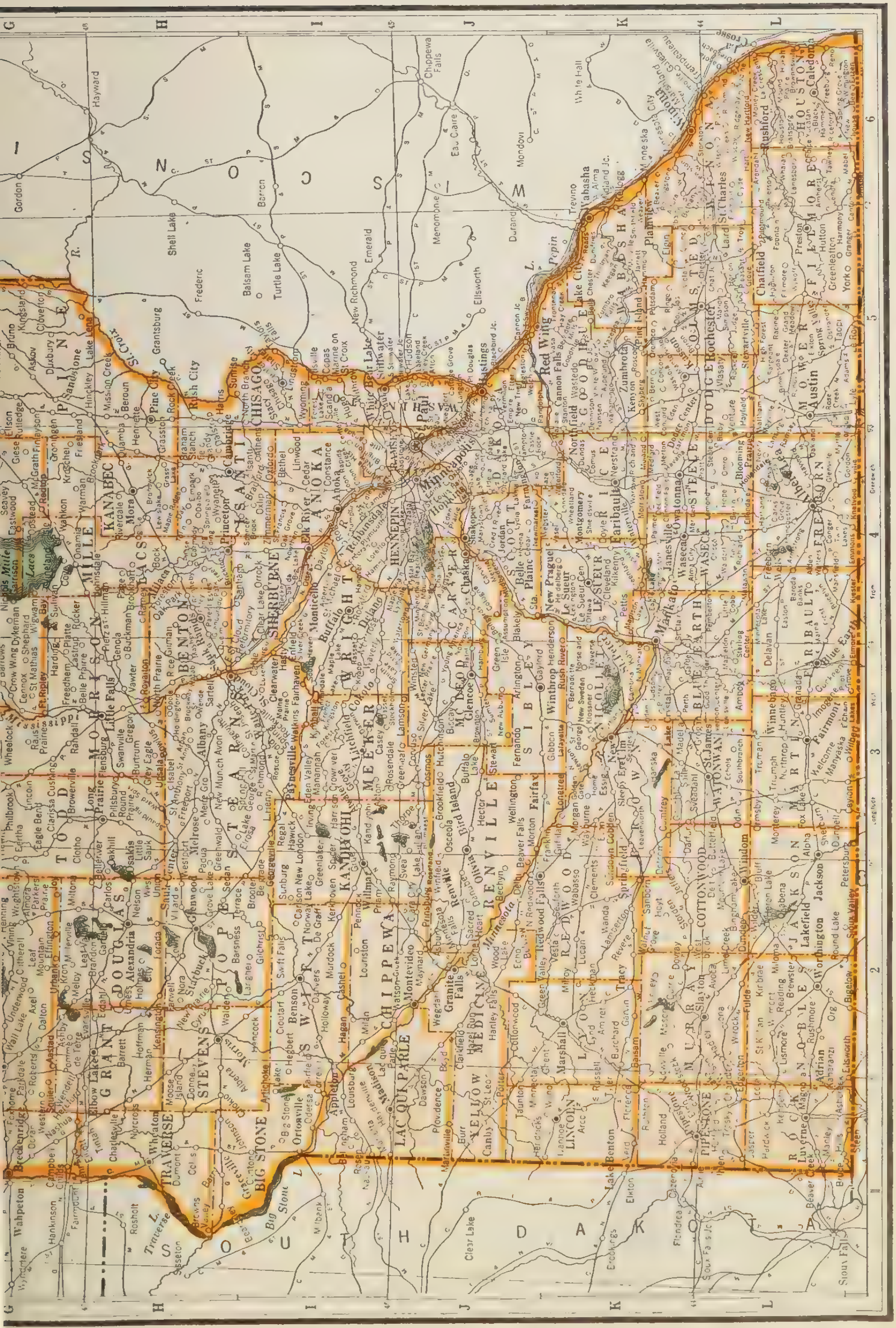
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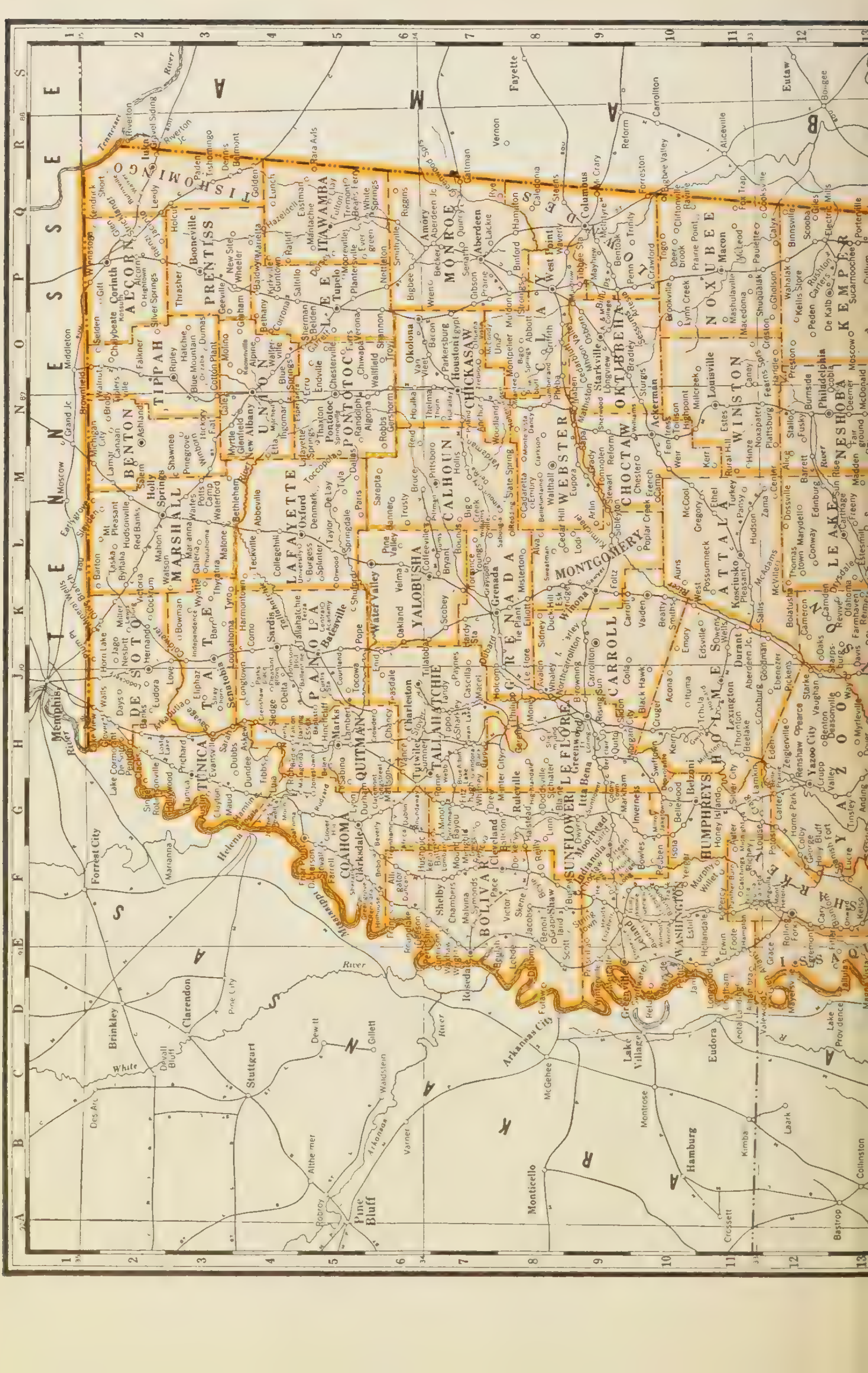
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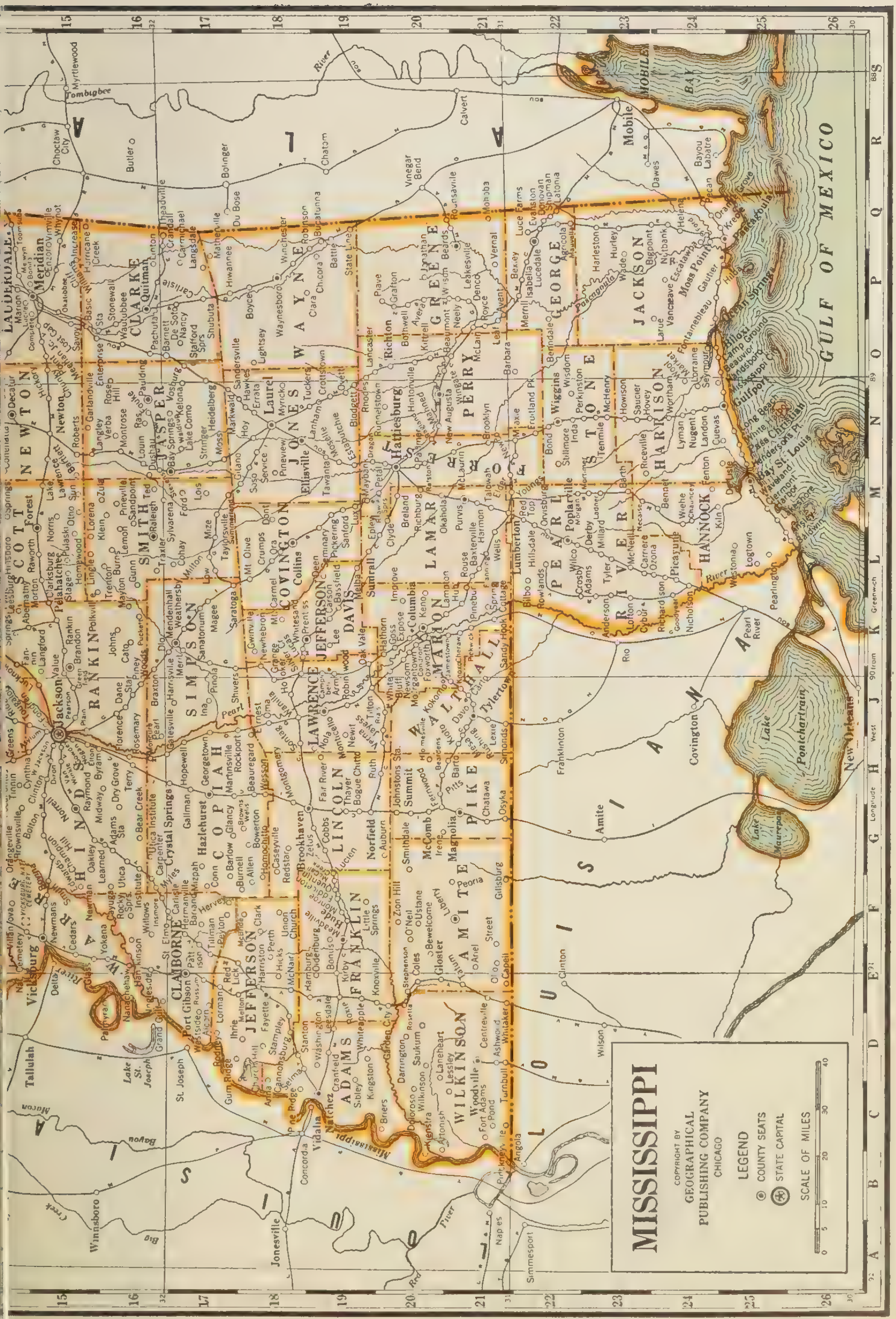
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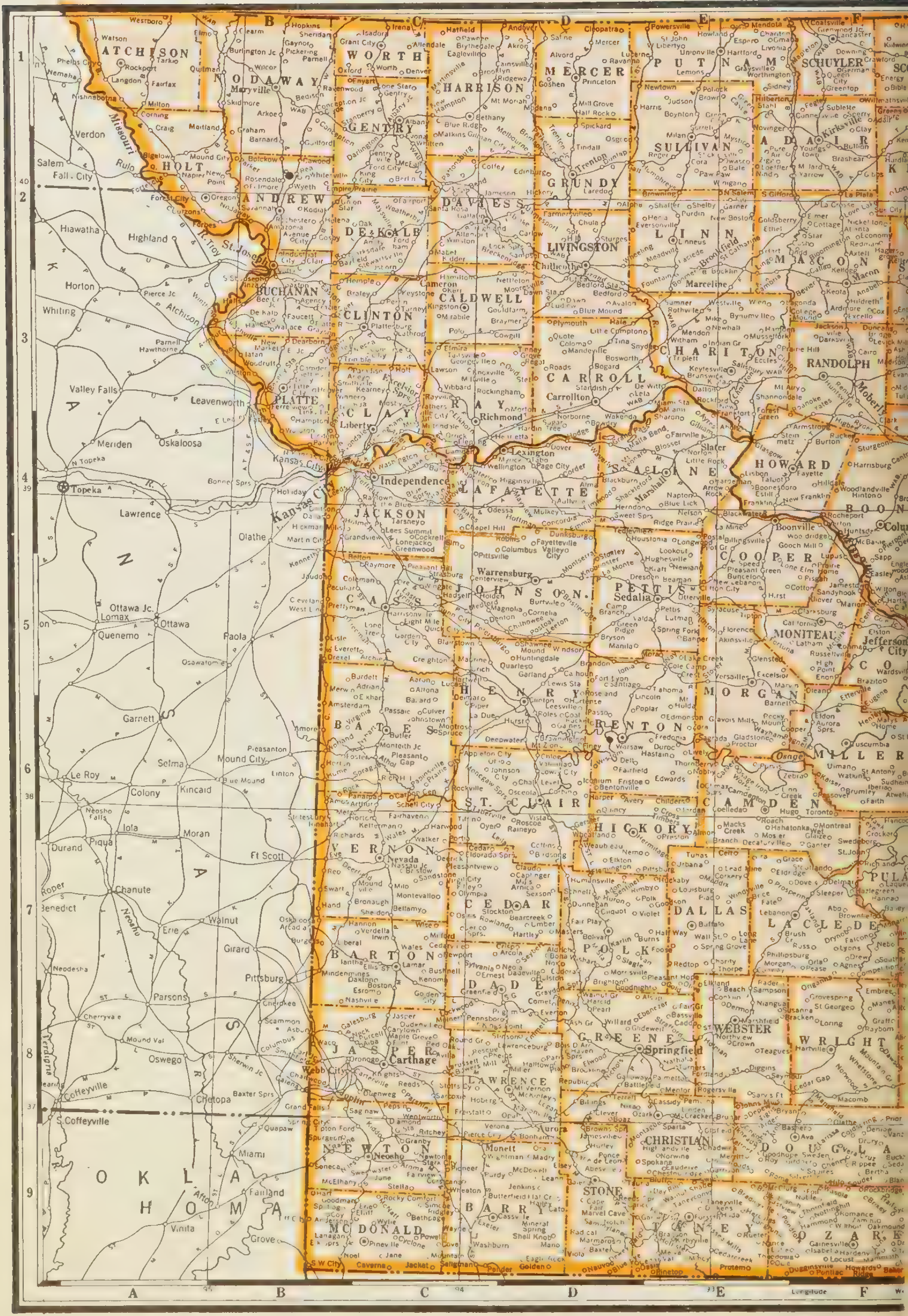
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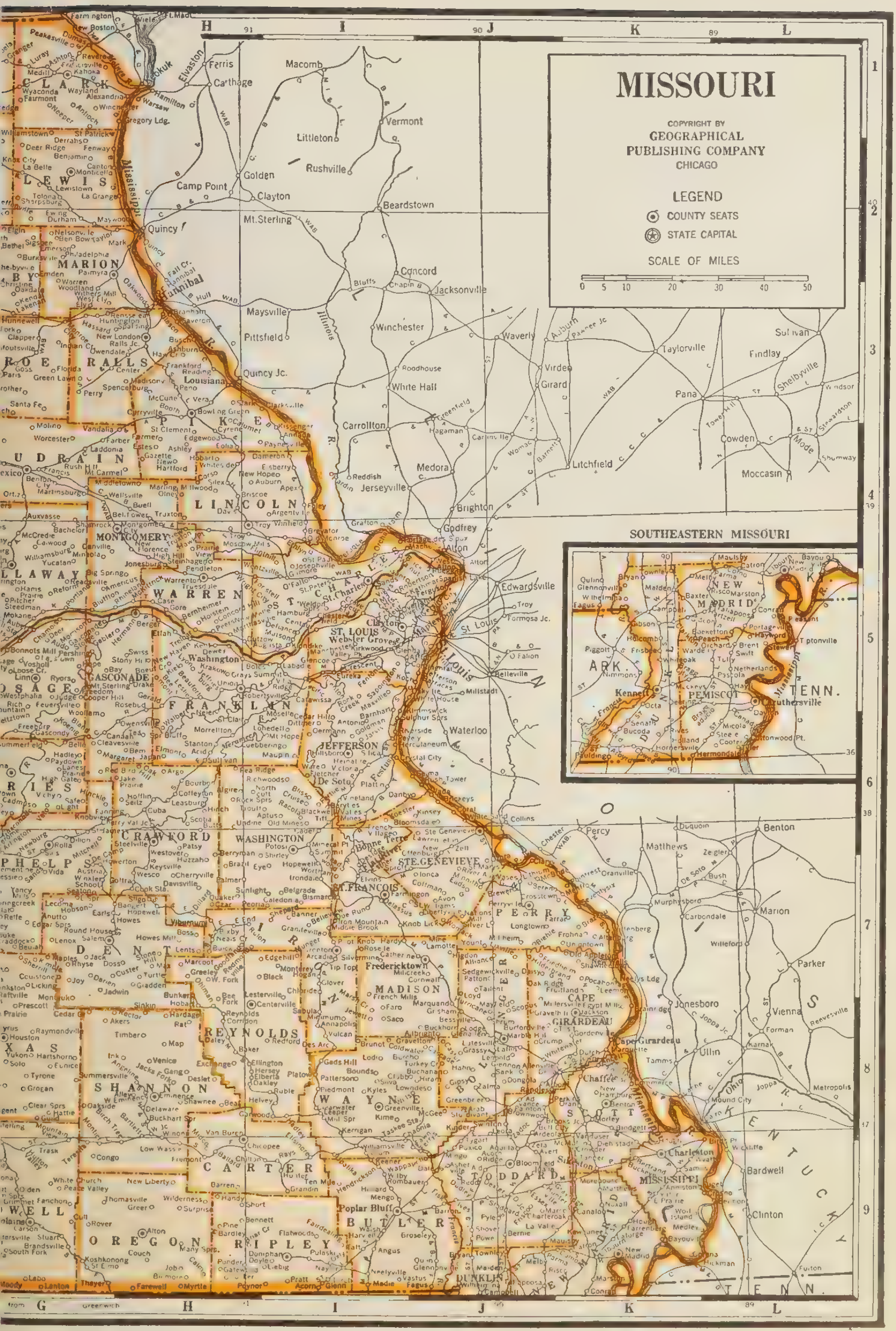
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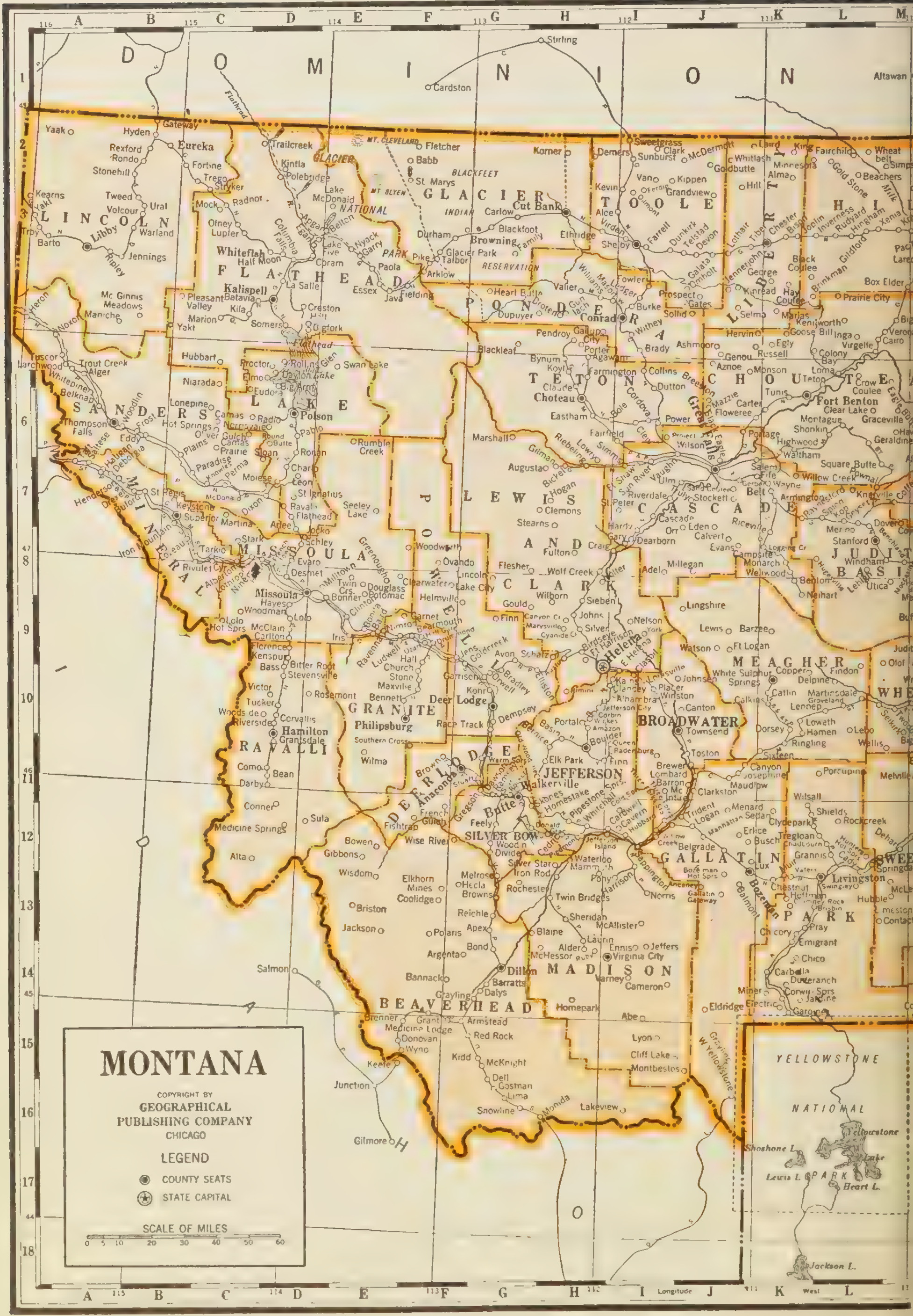
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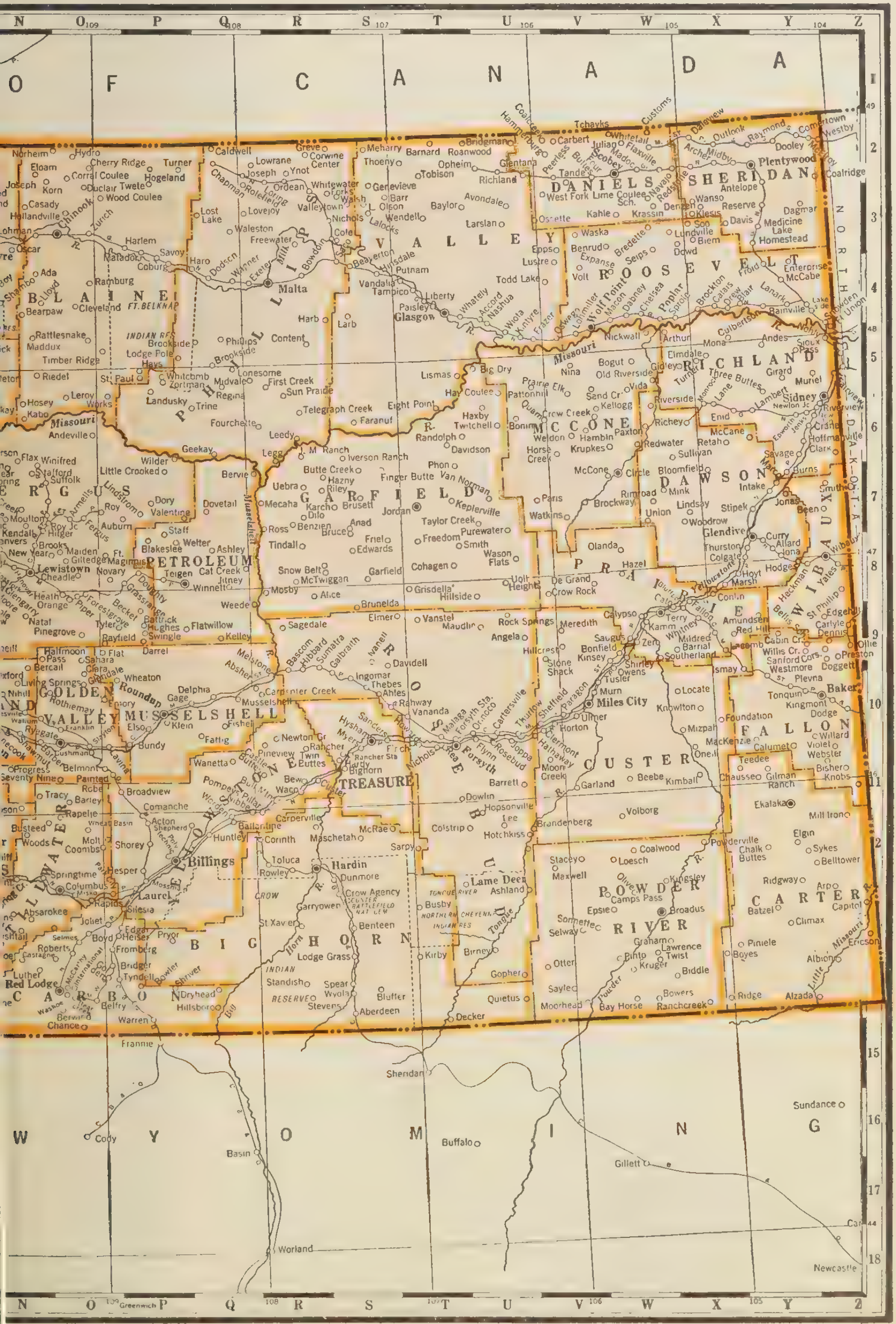
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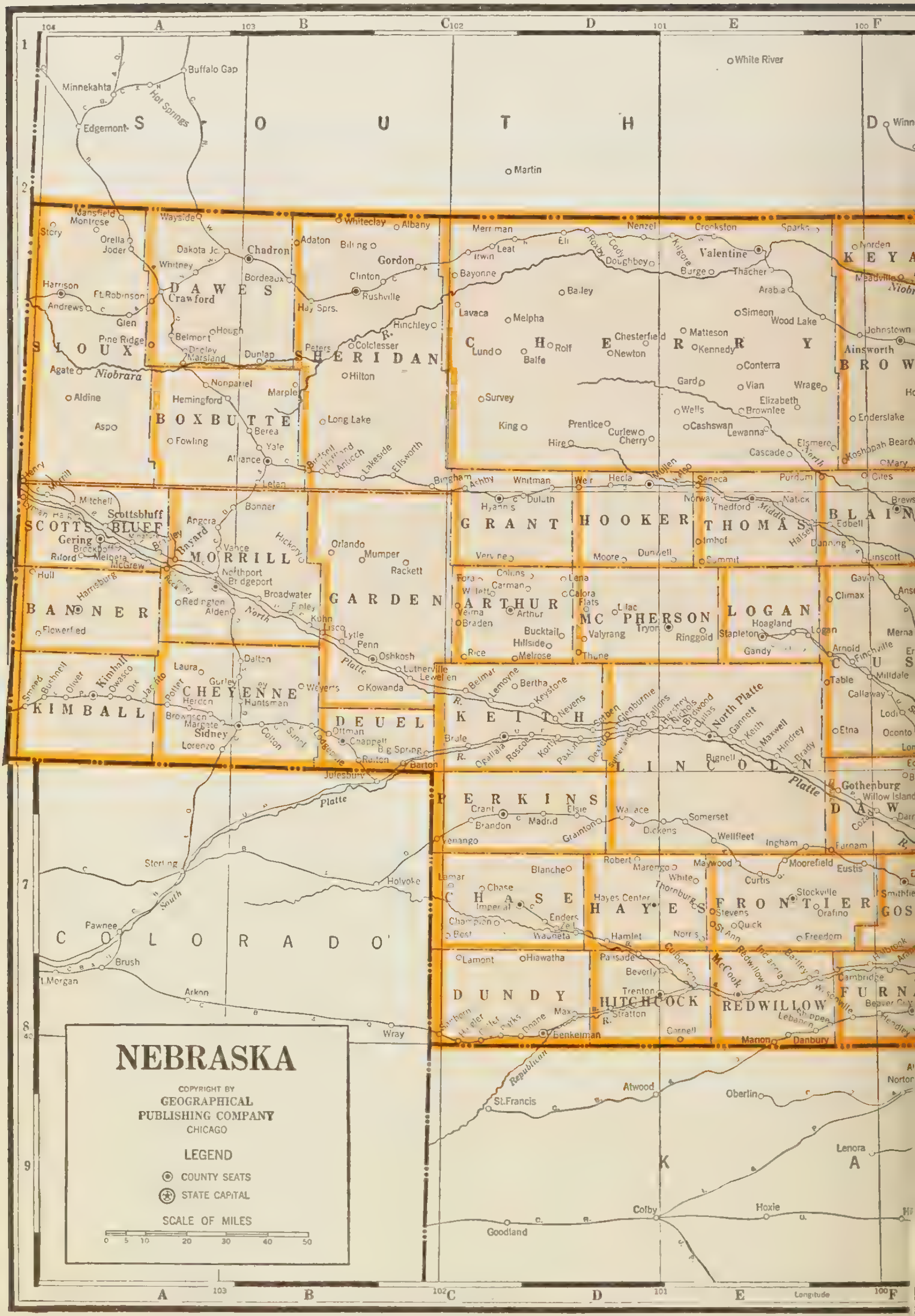
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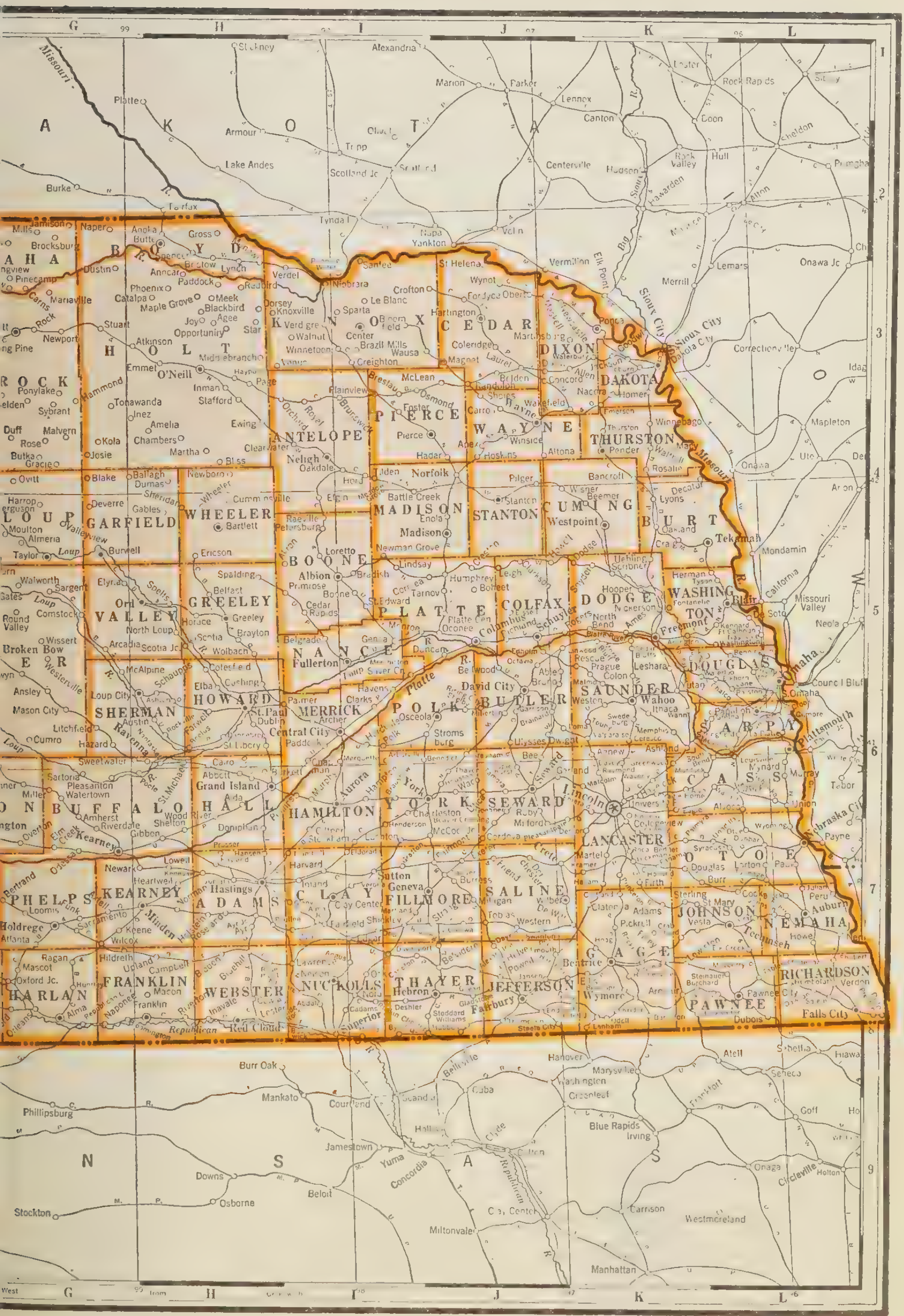
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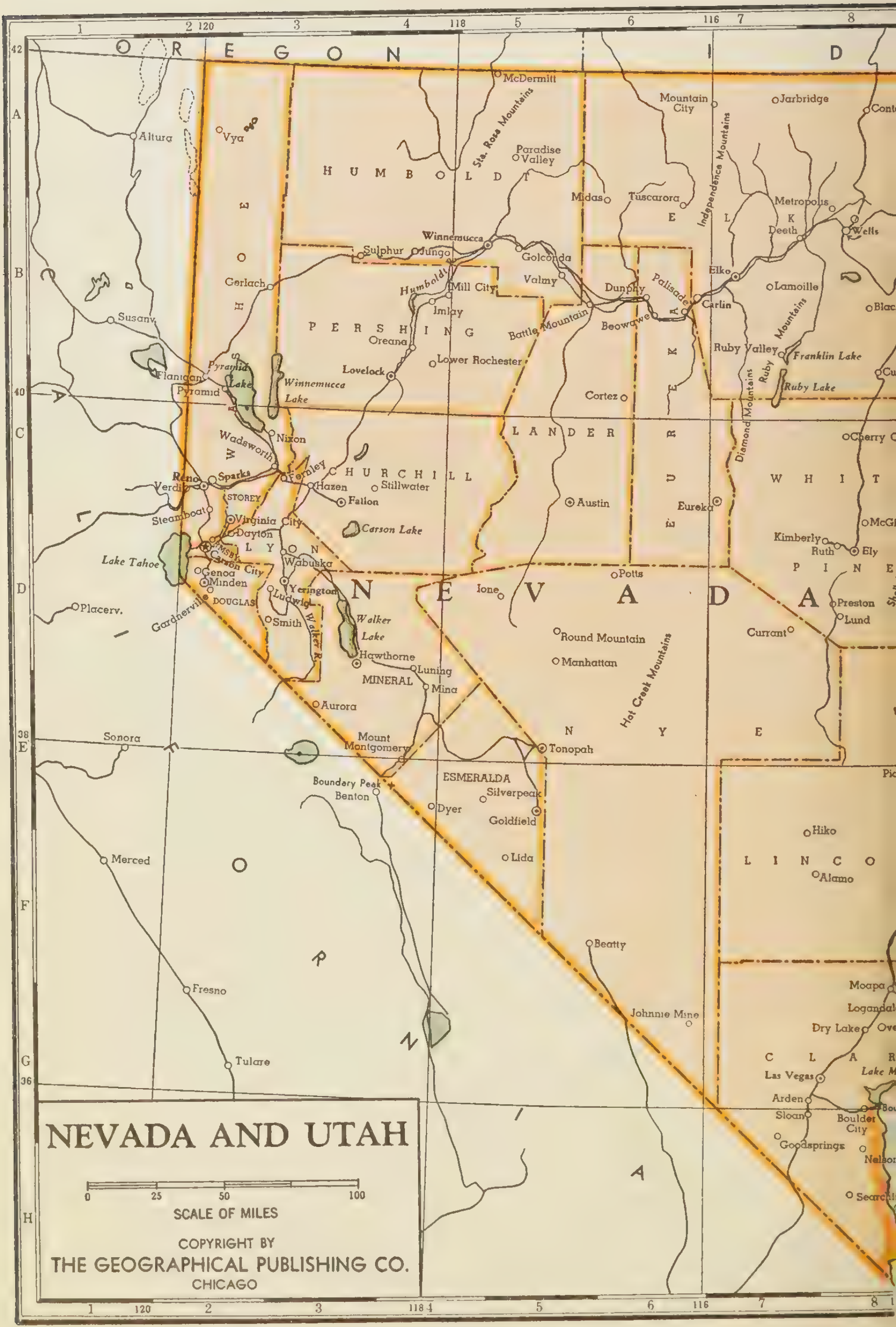
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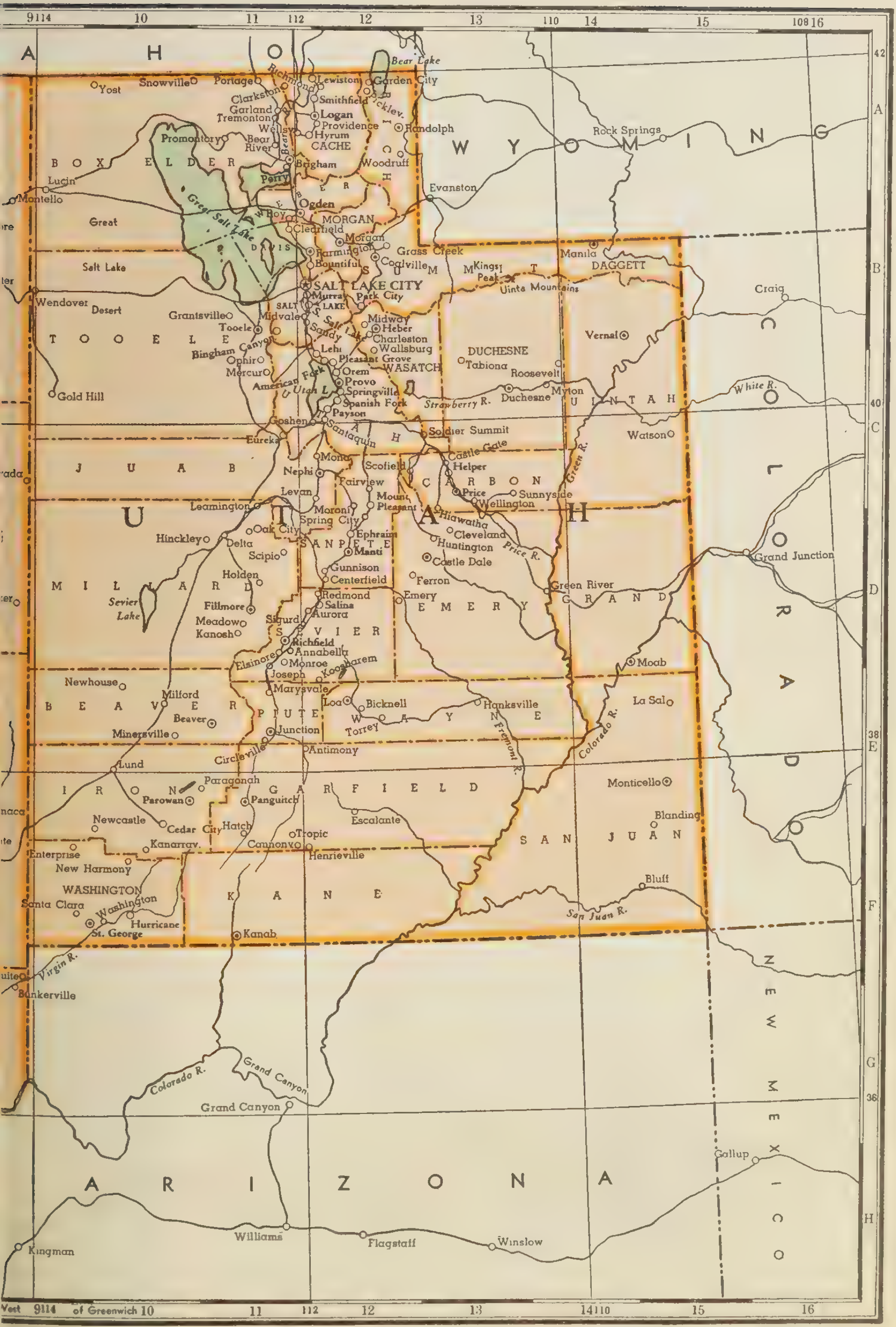

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Sevier Lake
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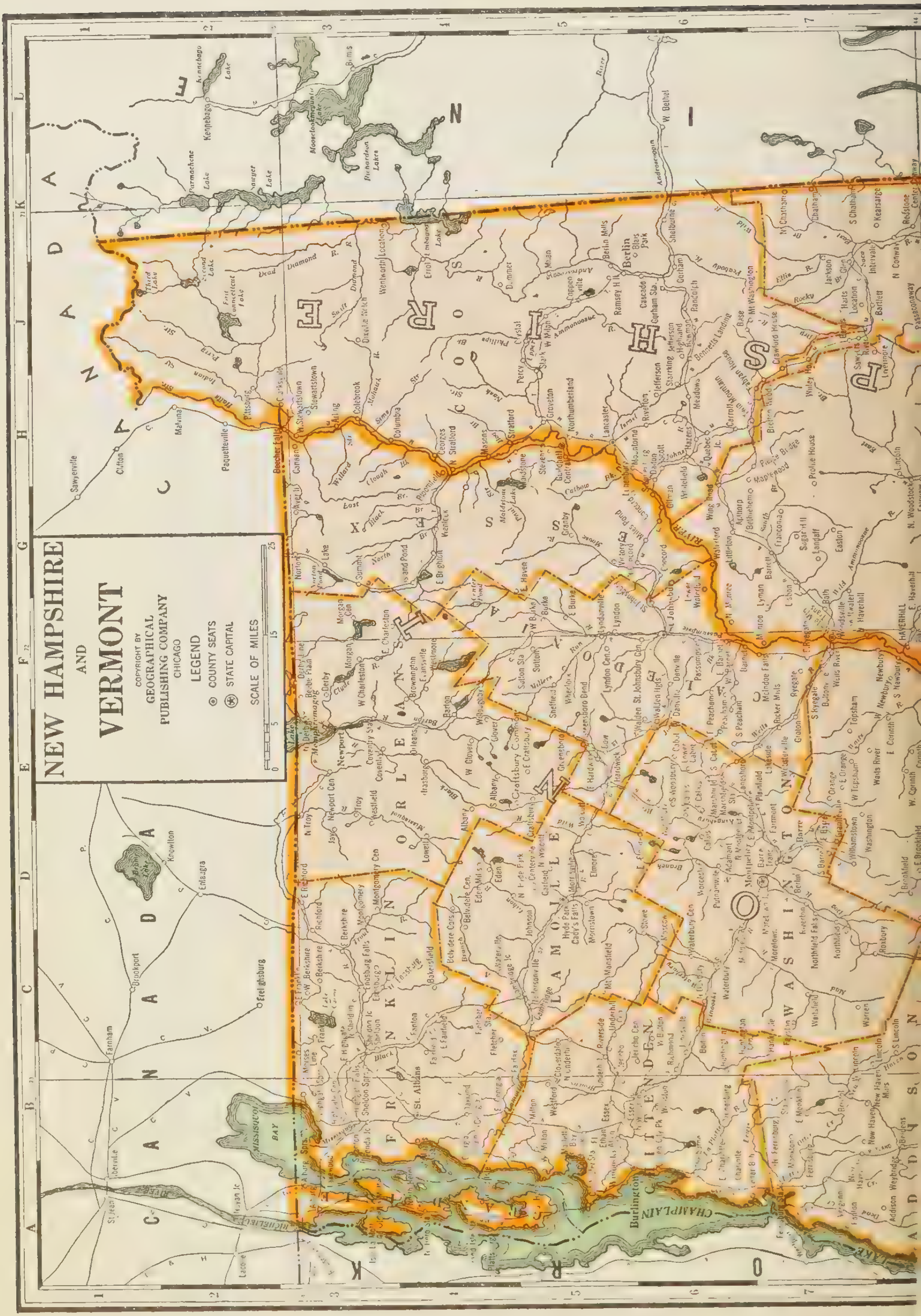
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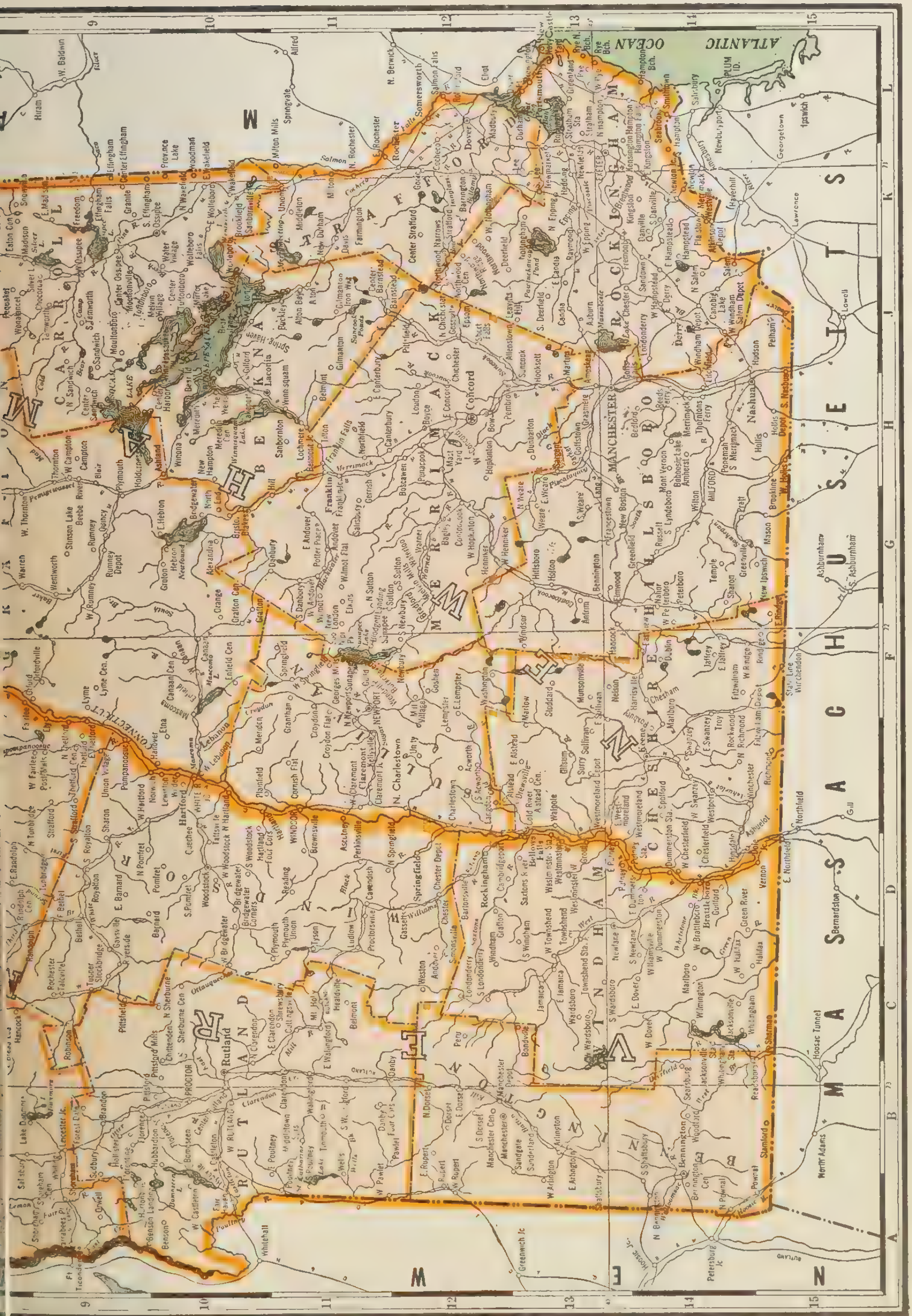
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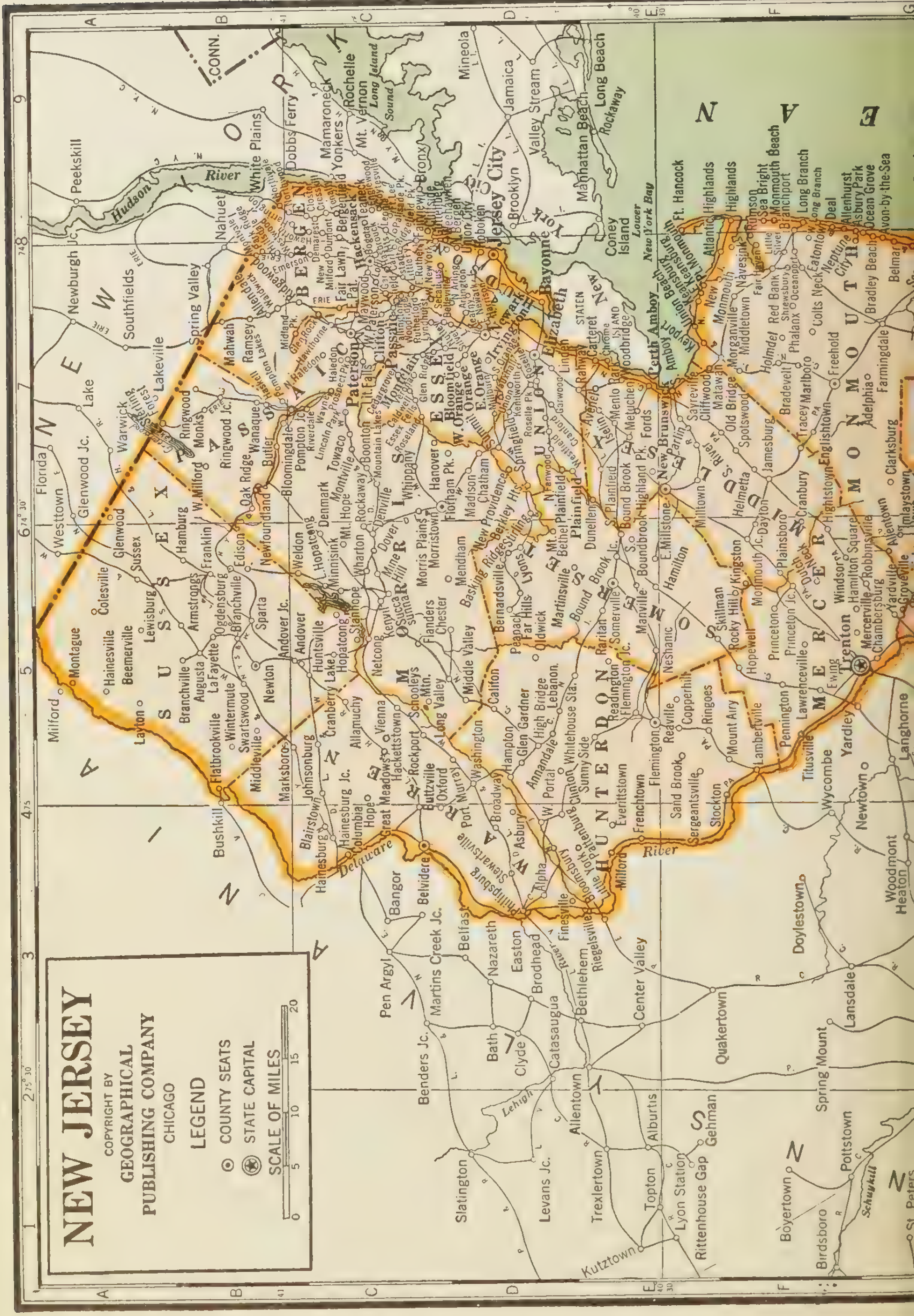
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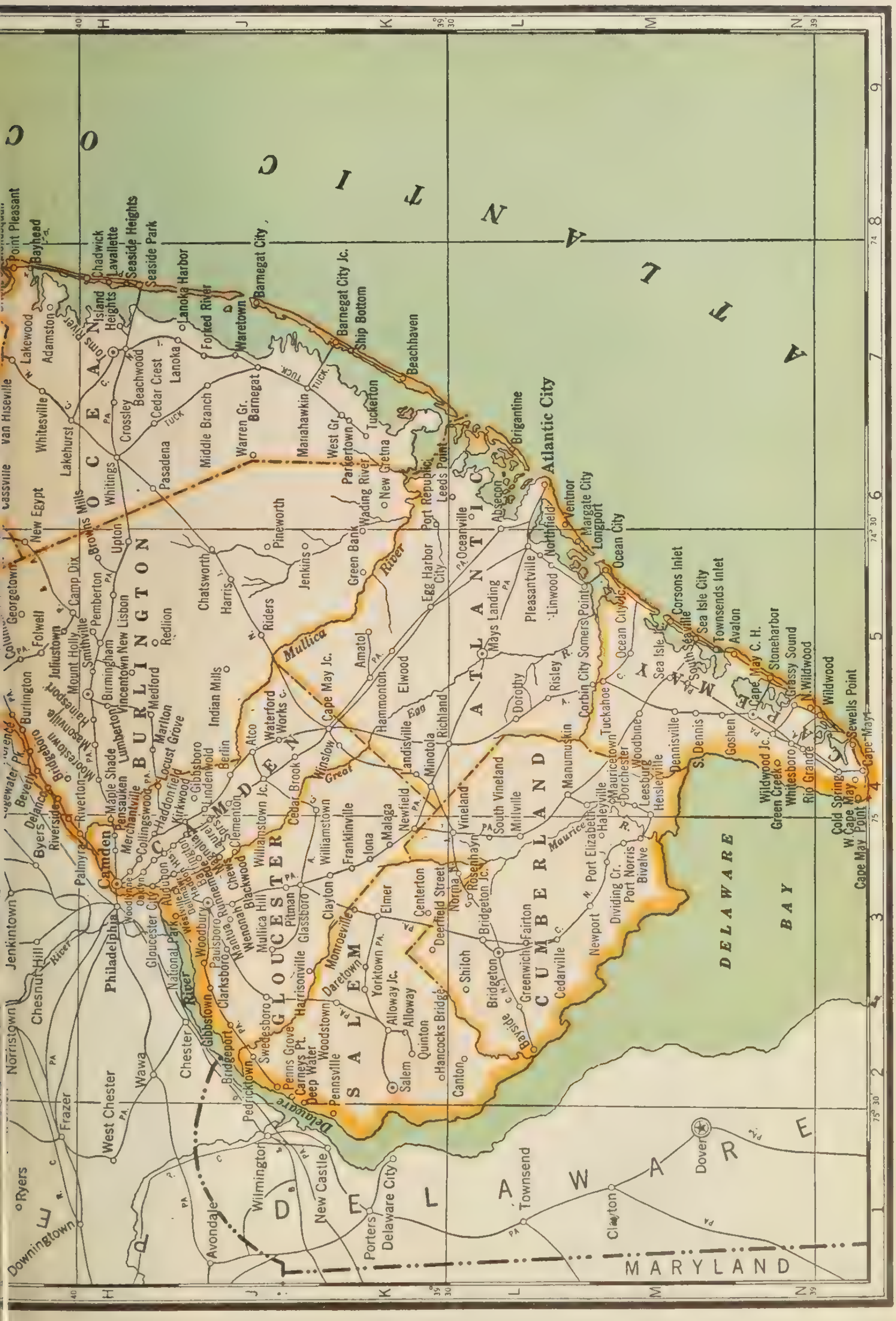
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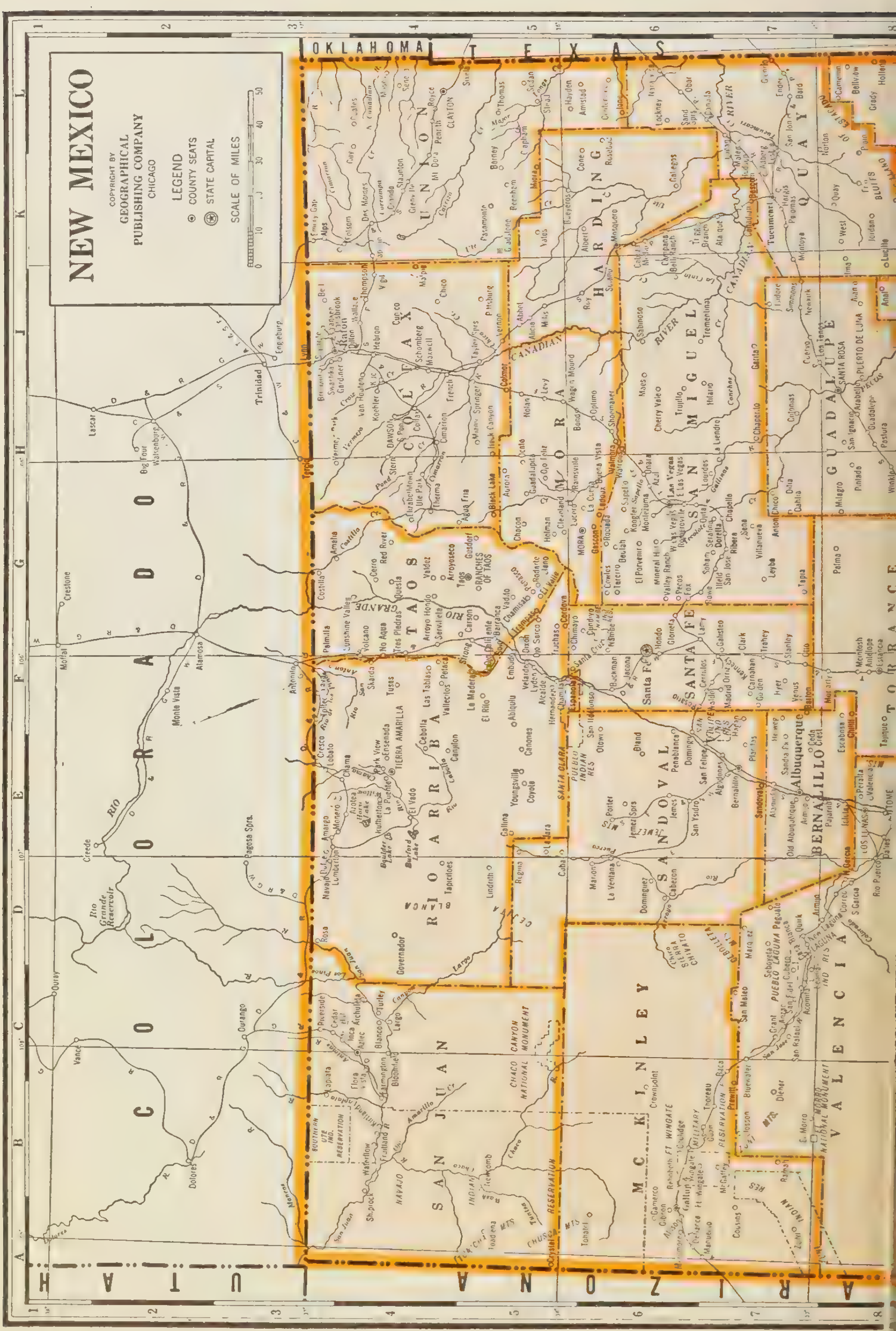
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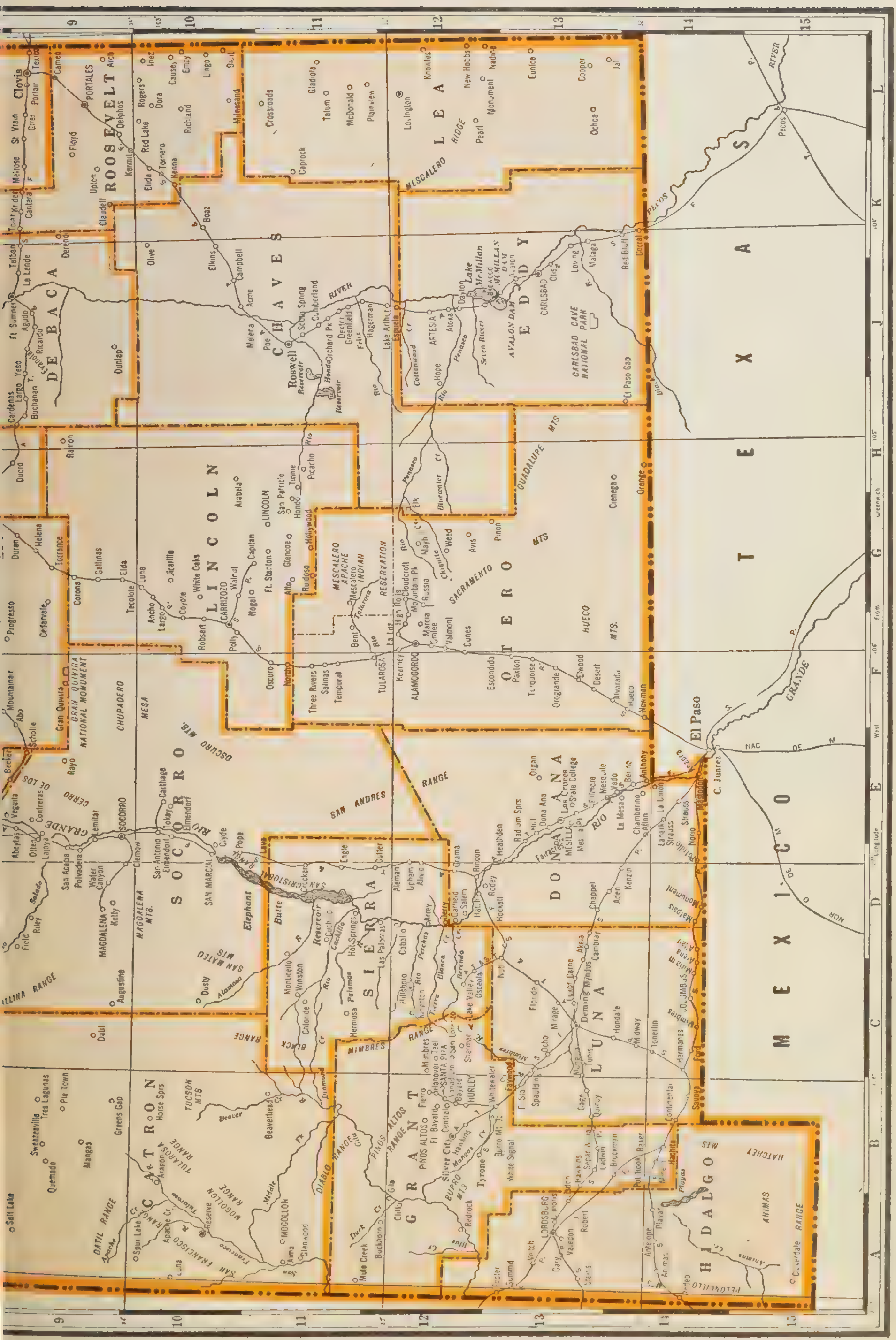
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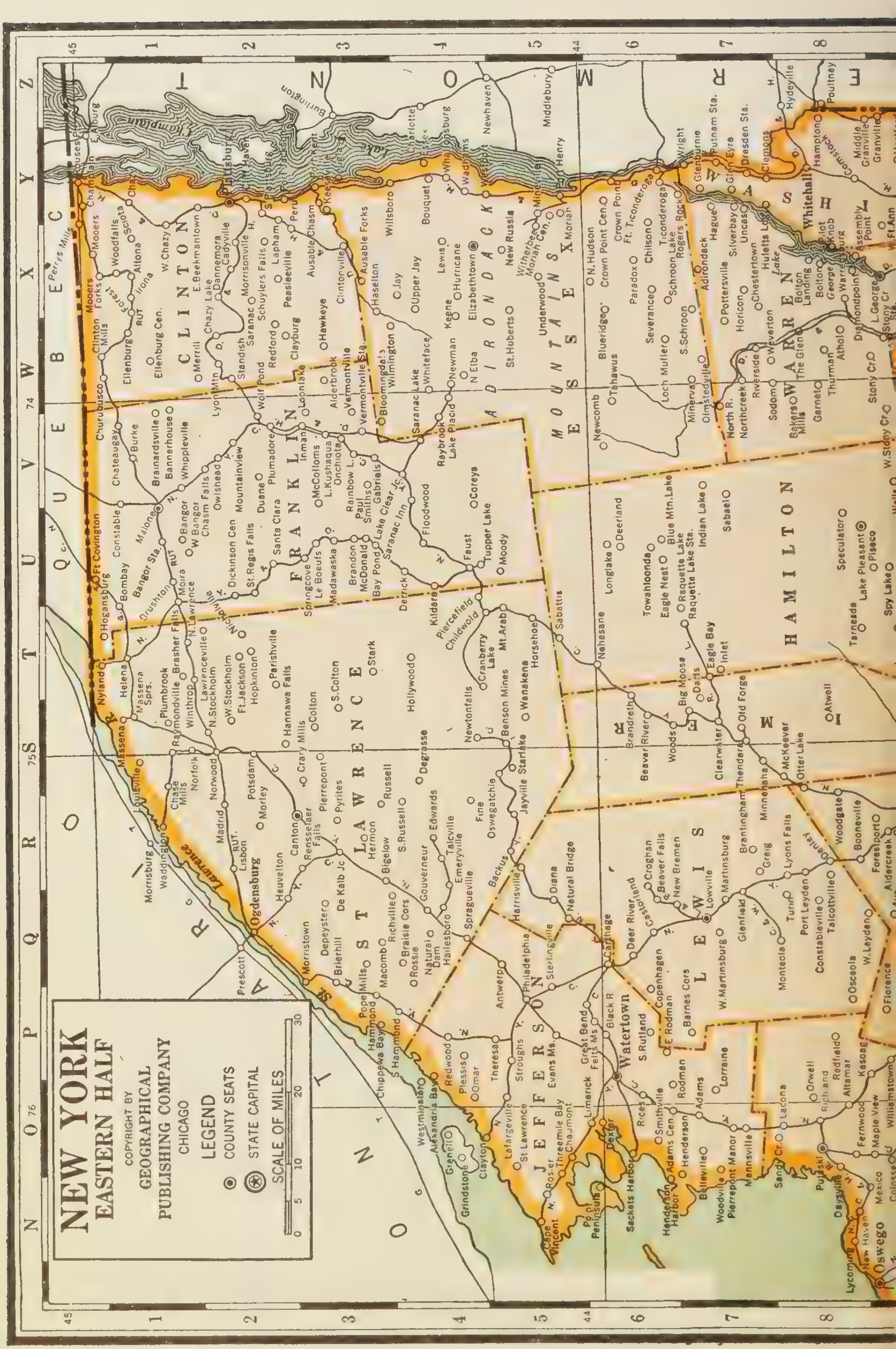
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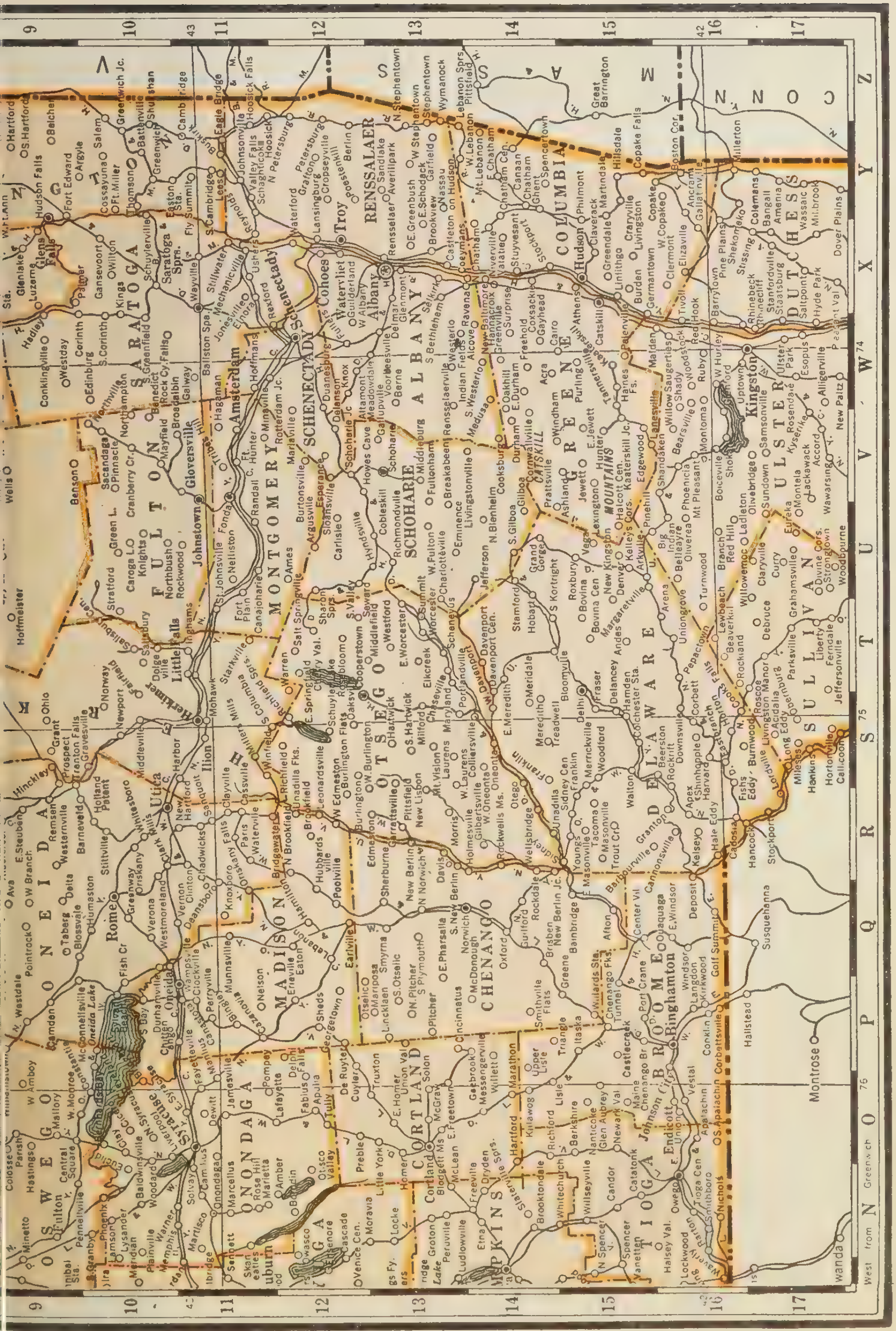
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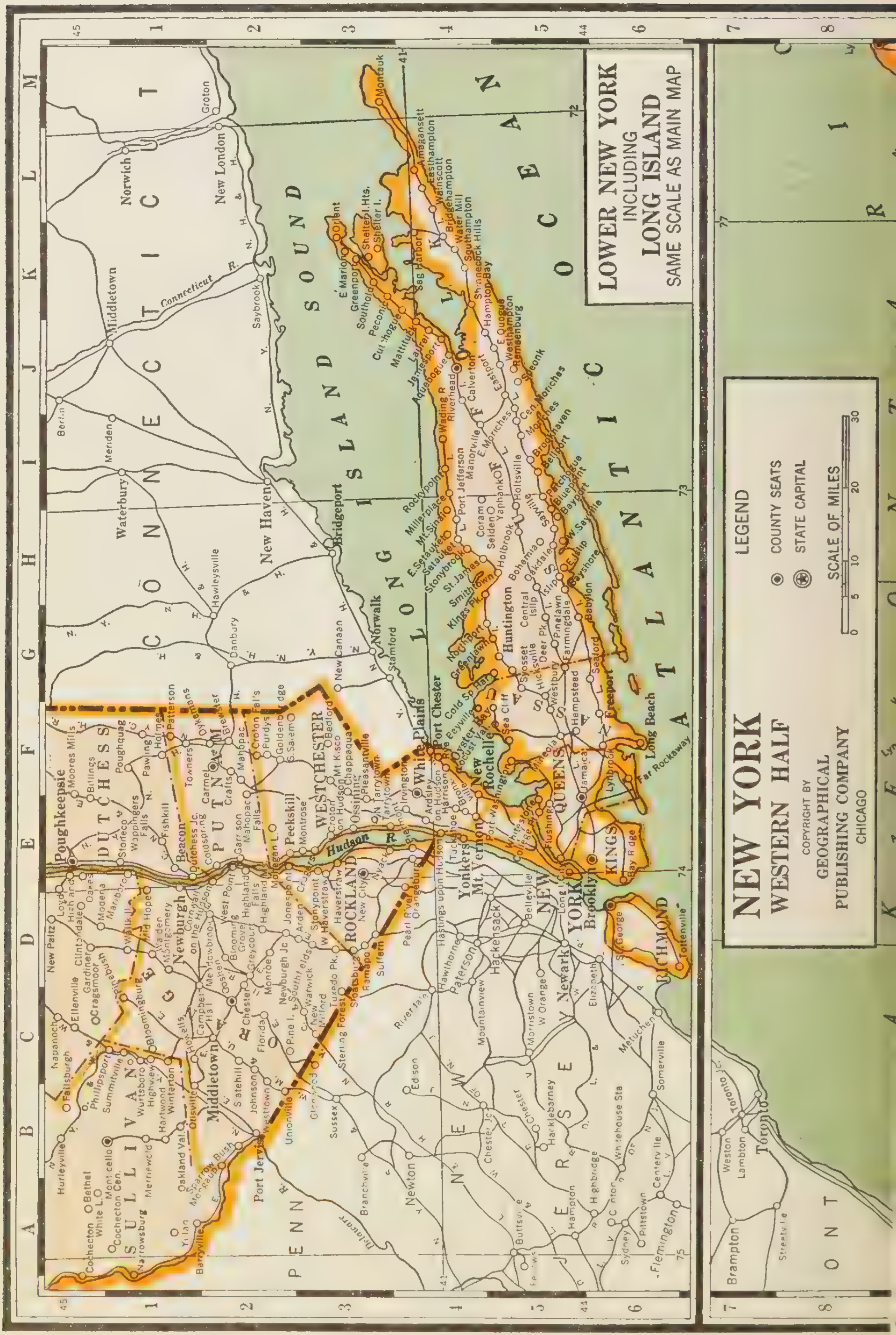
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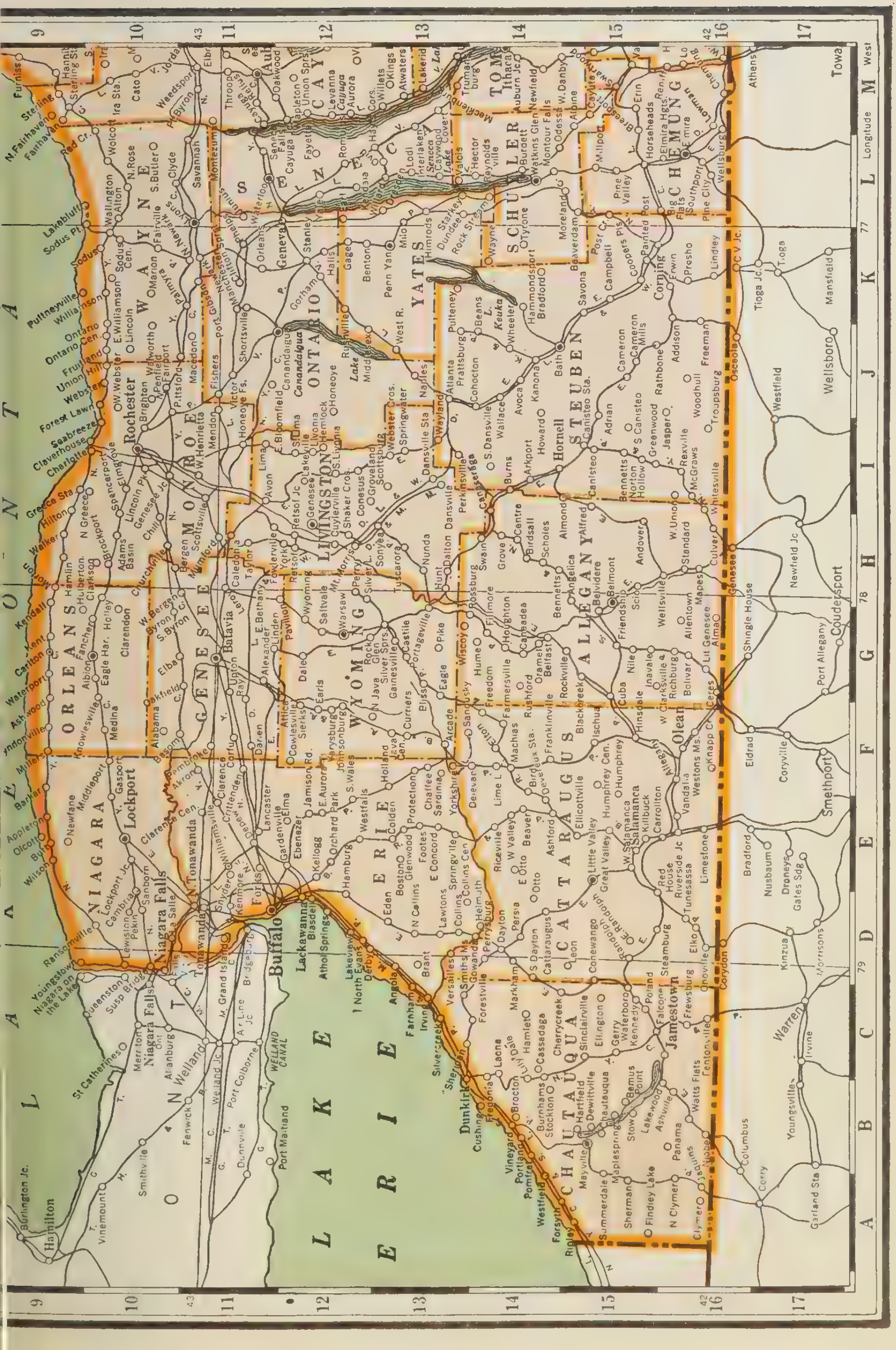
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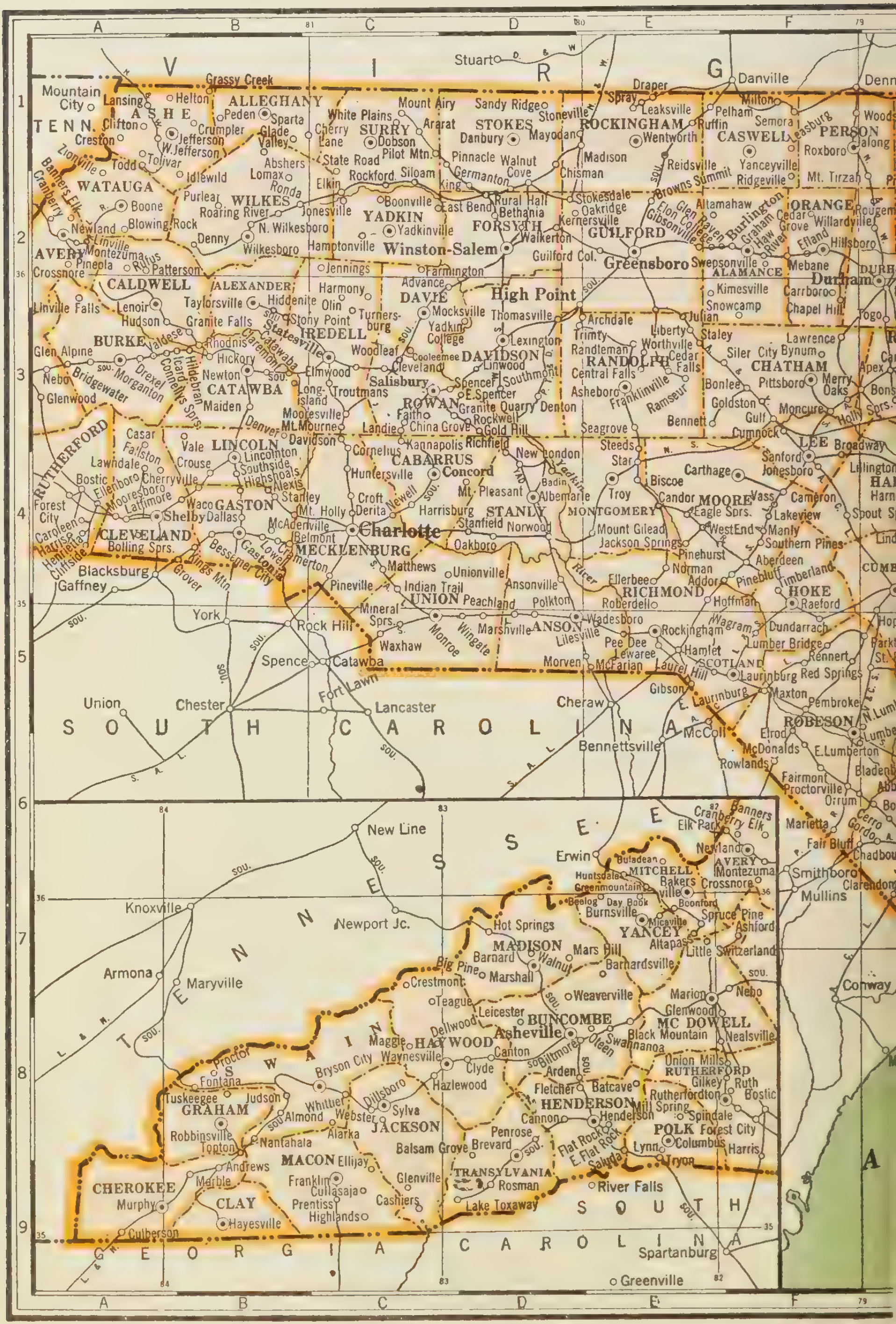
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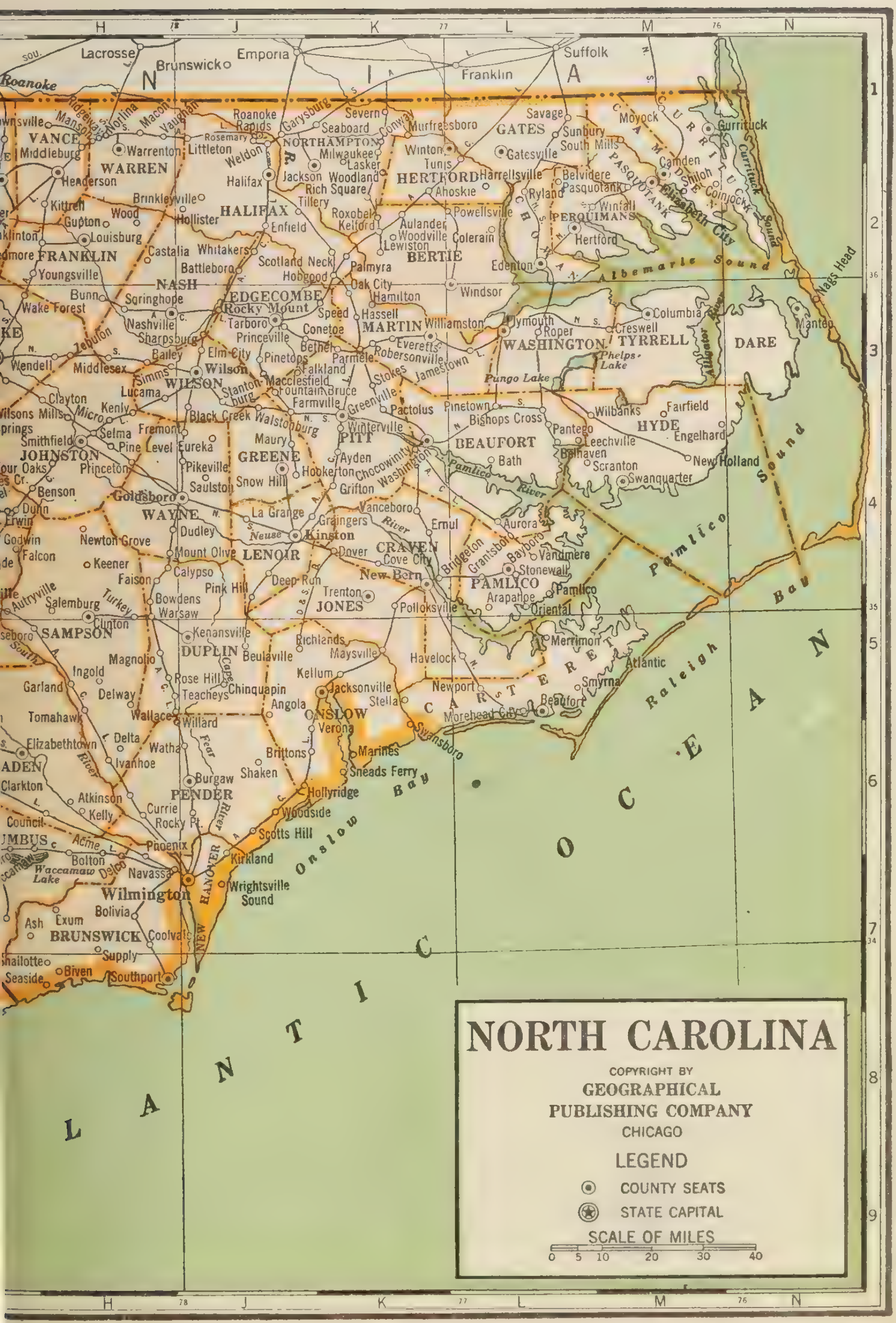
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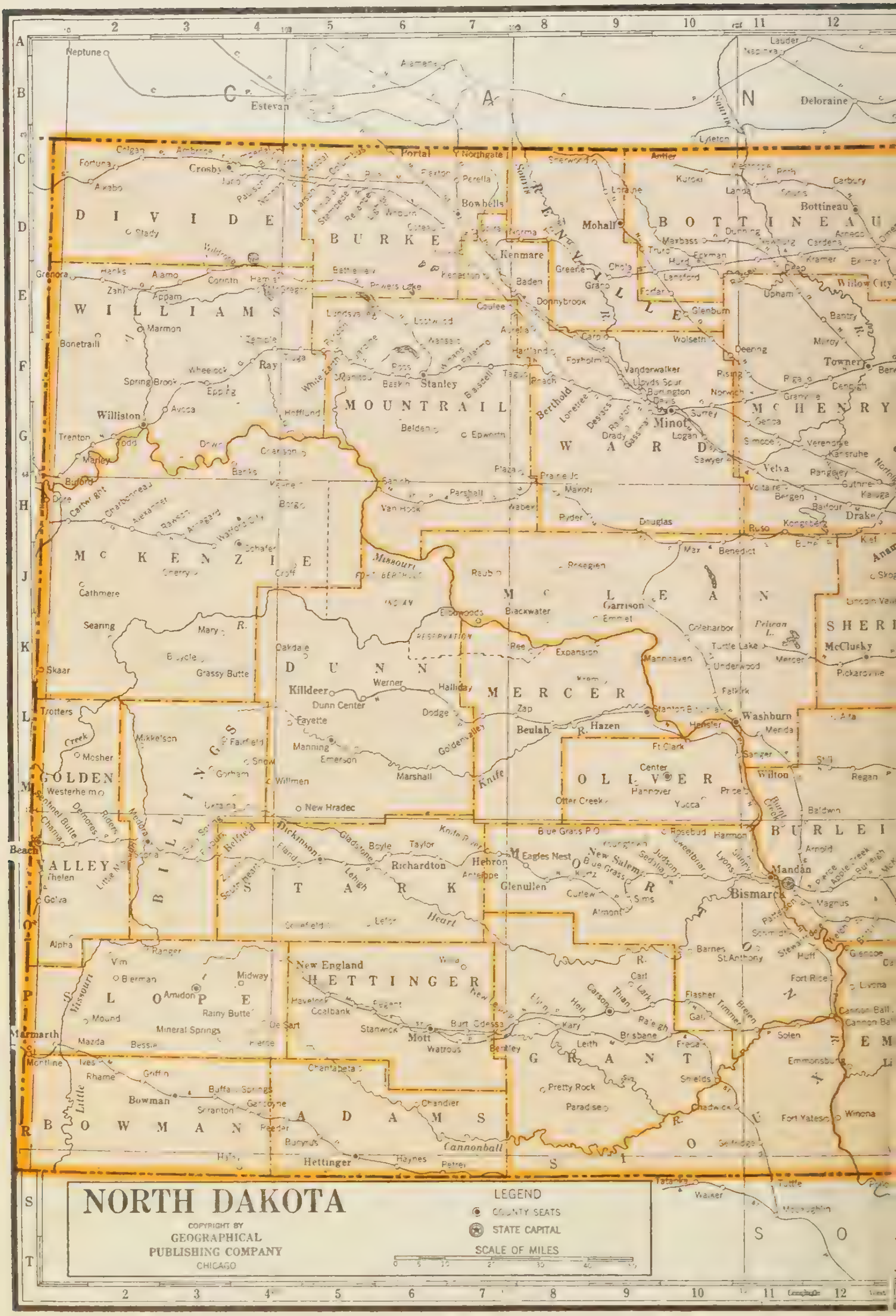
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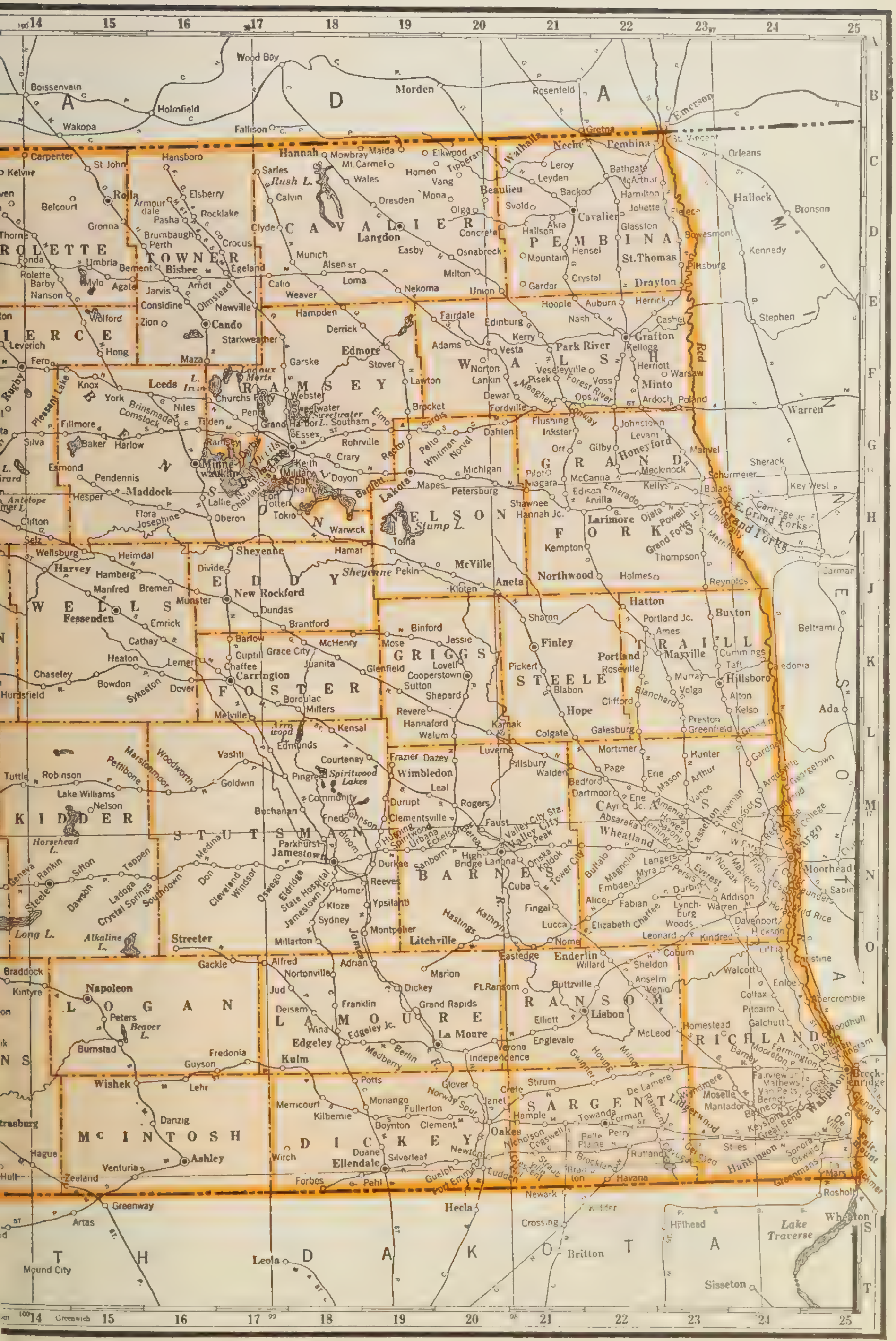
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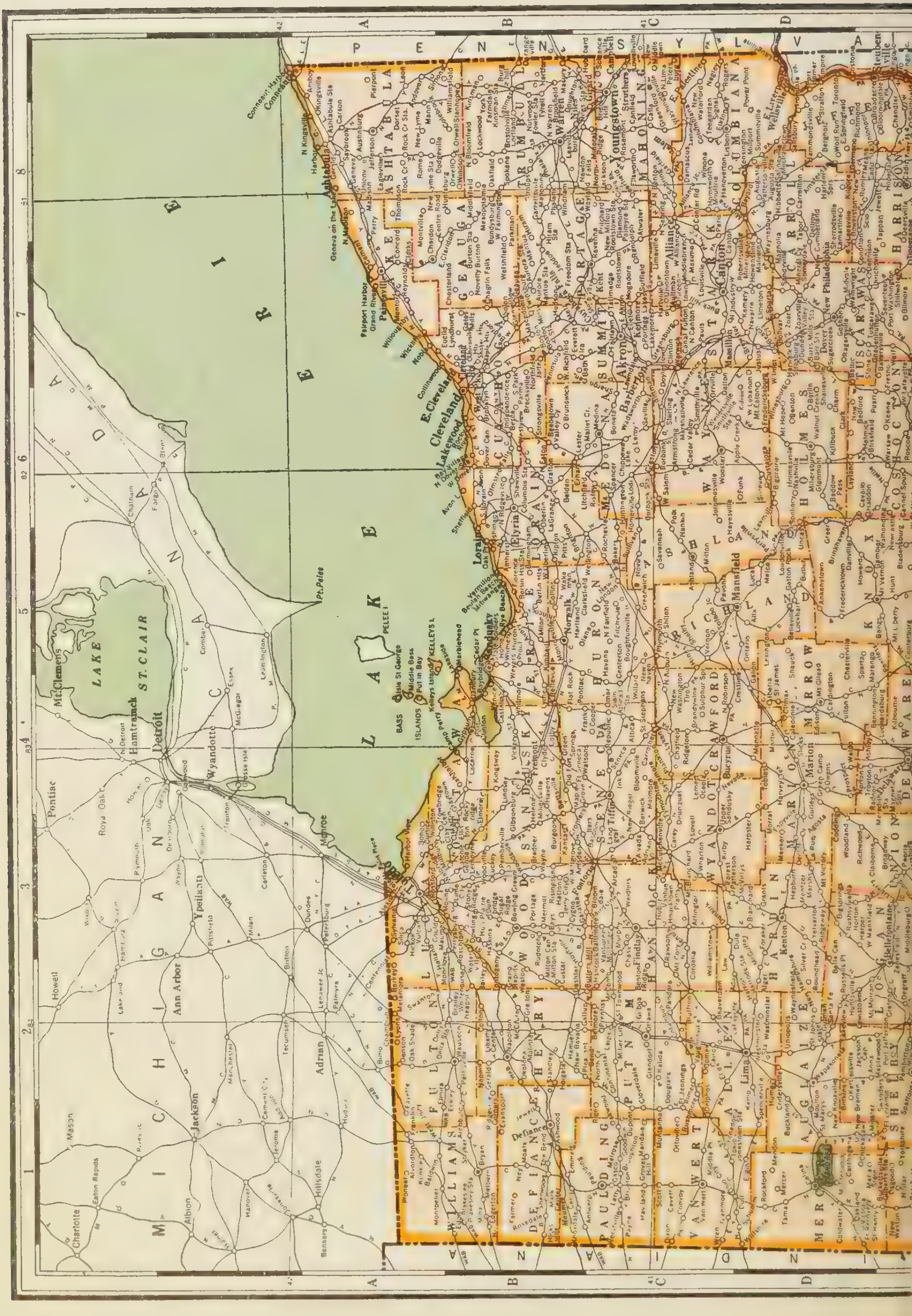
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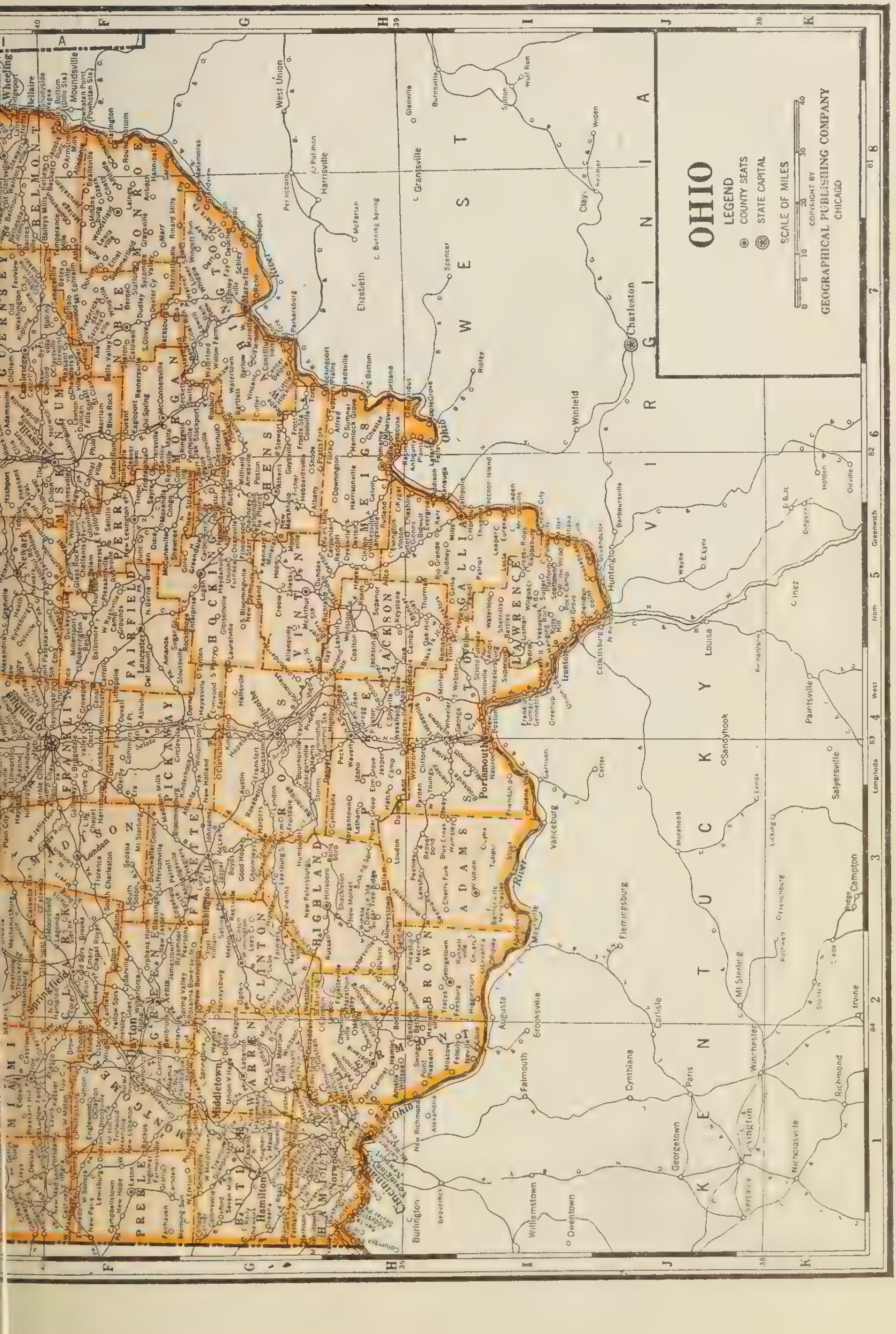
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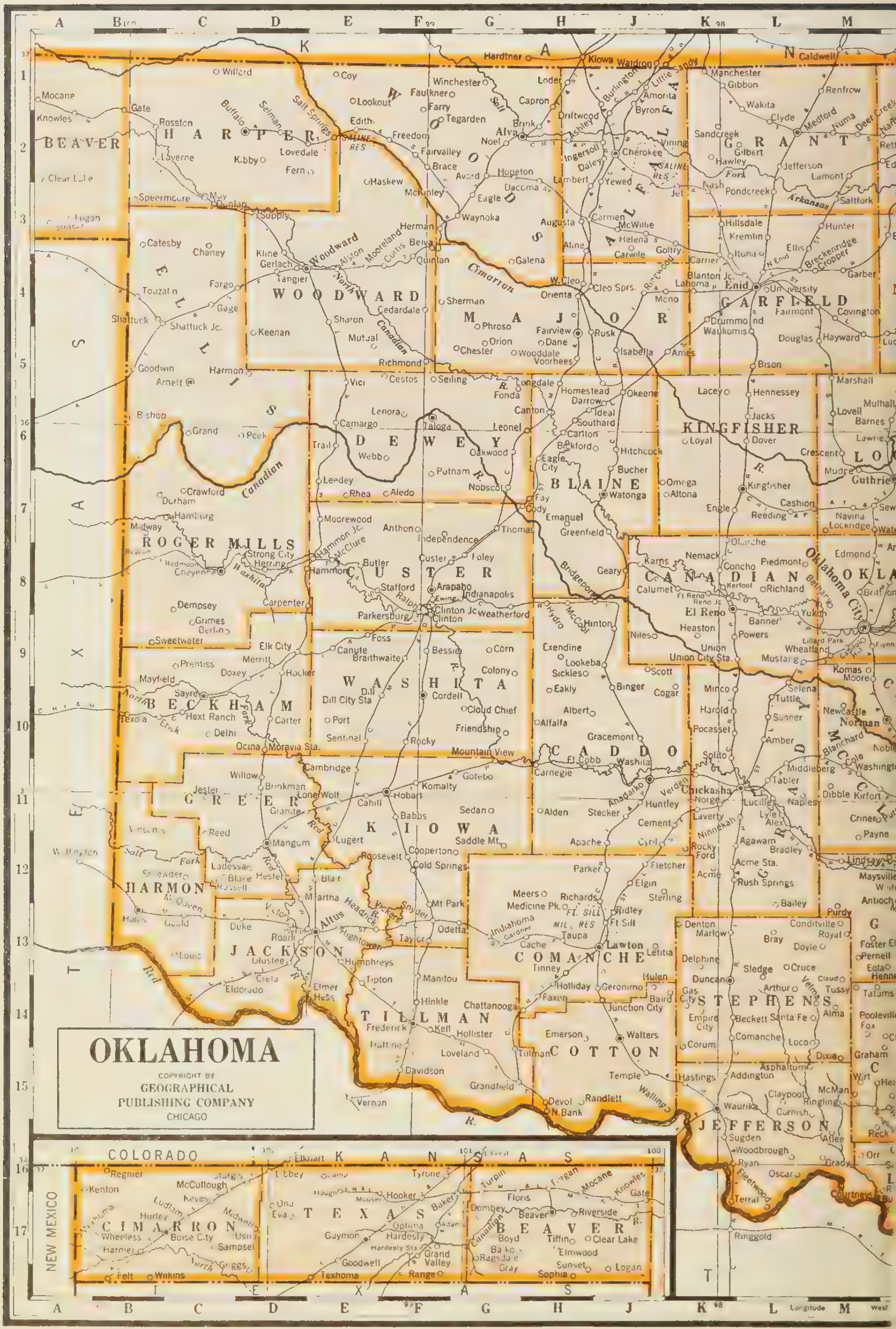
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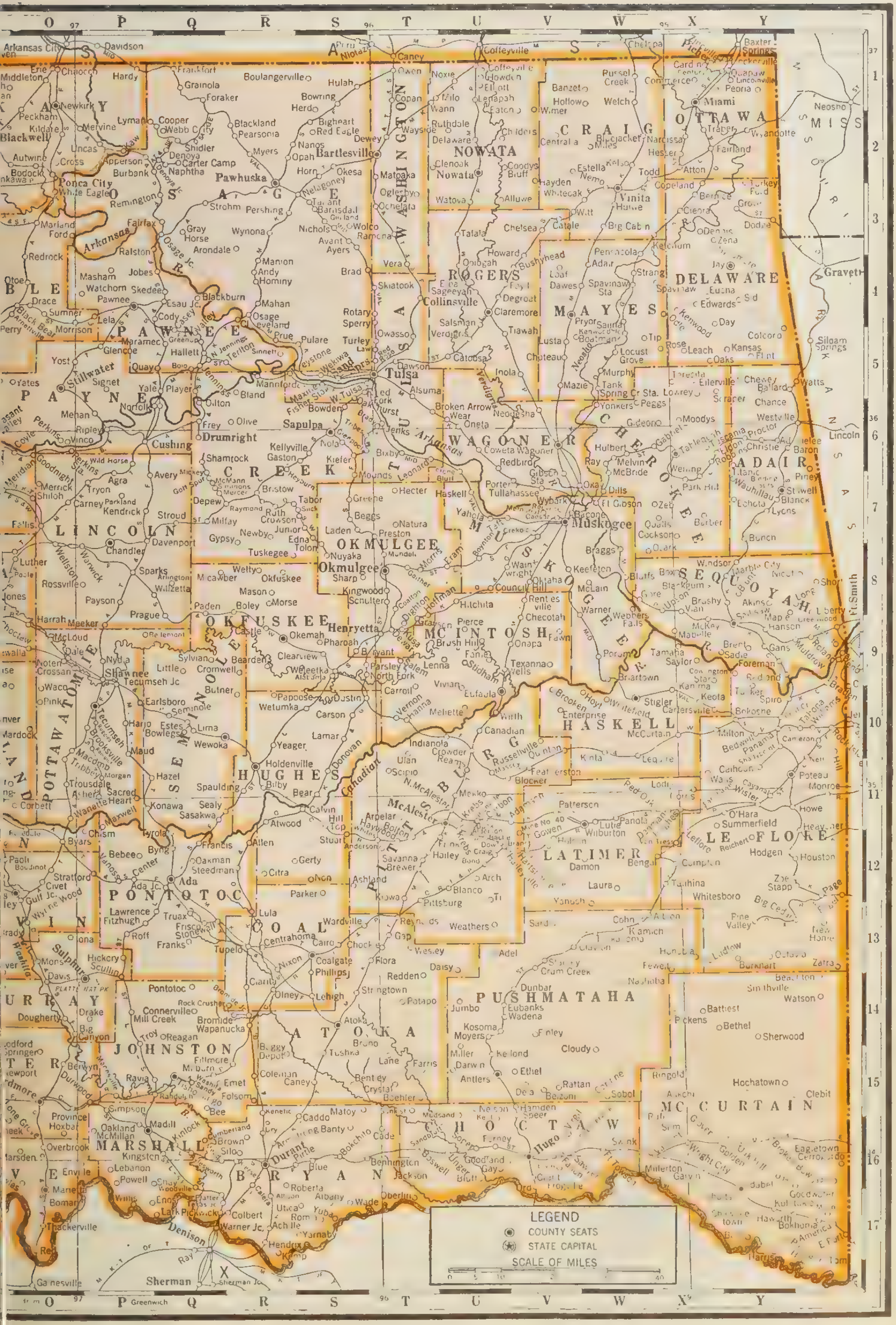
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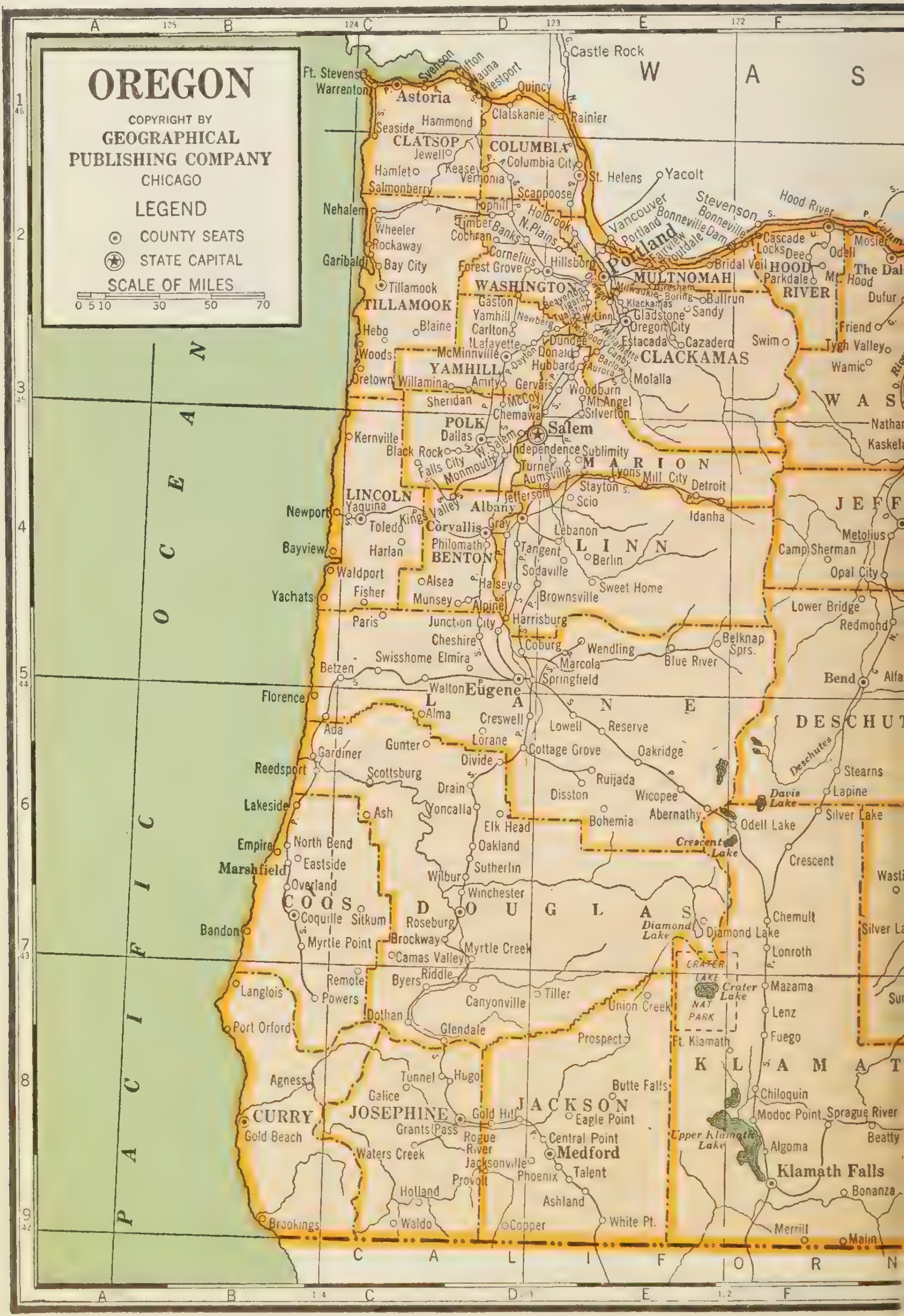
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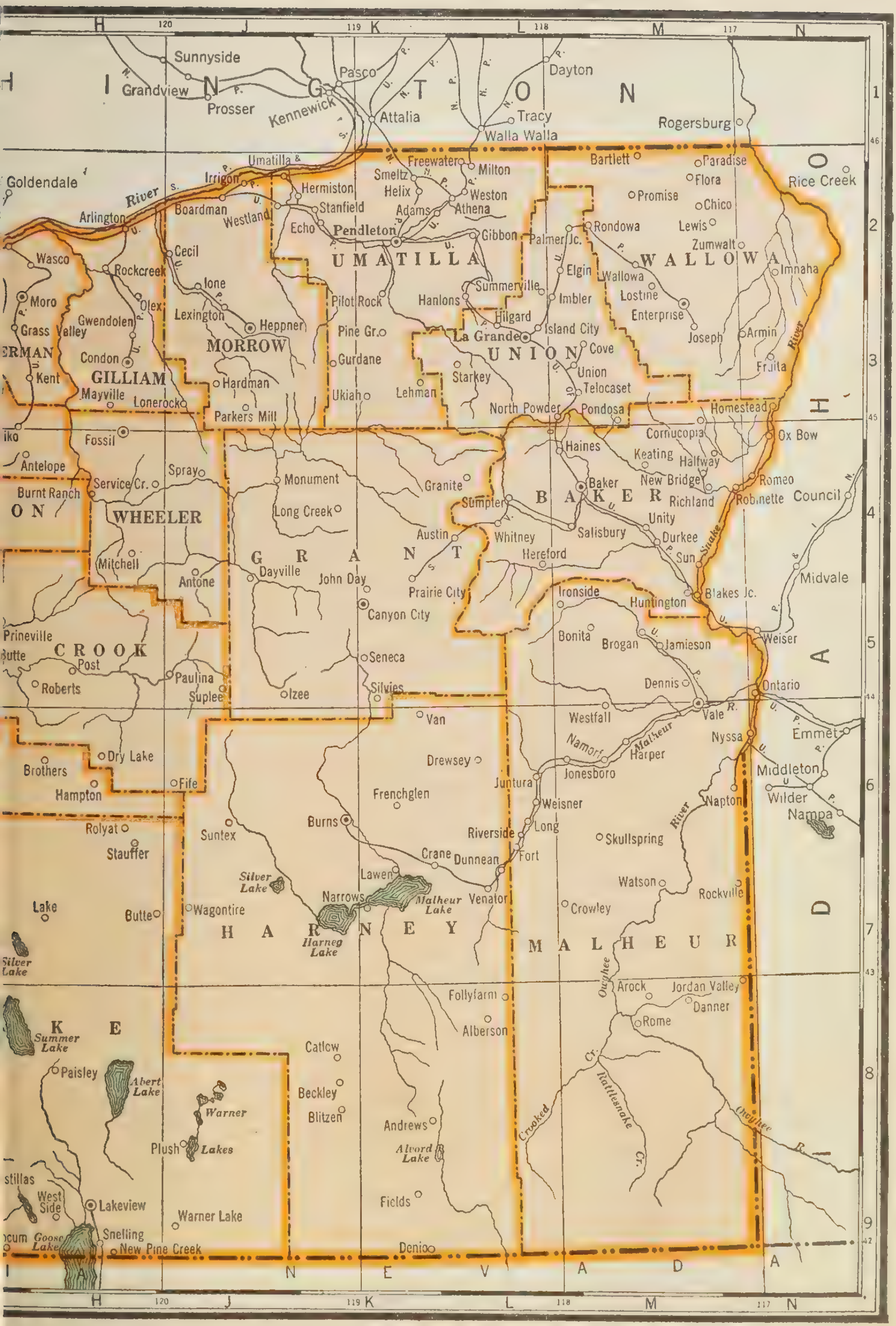
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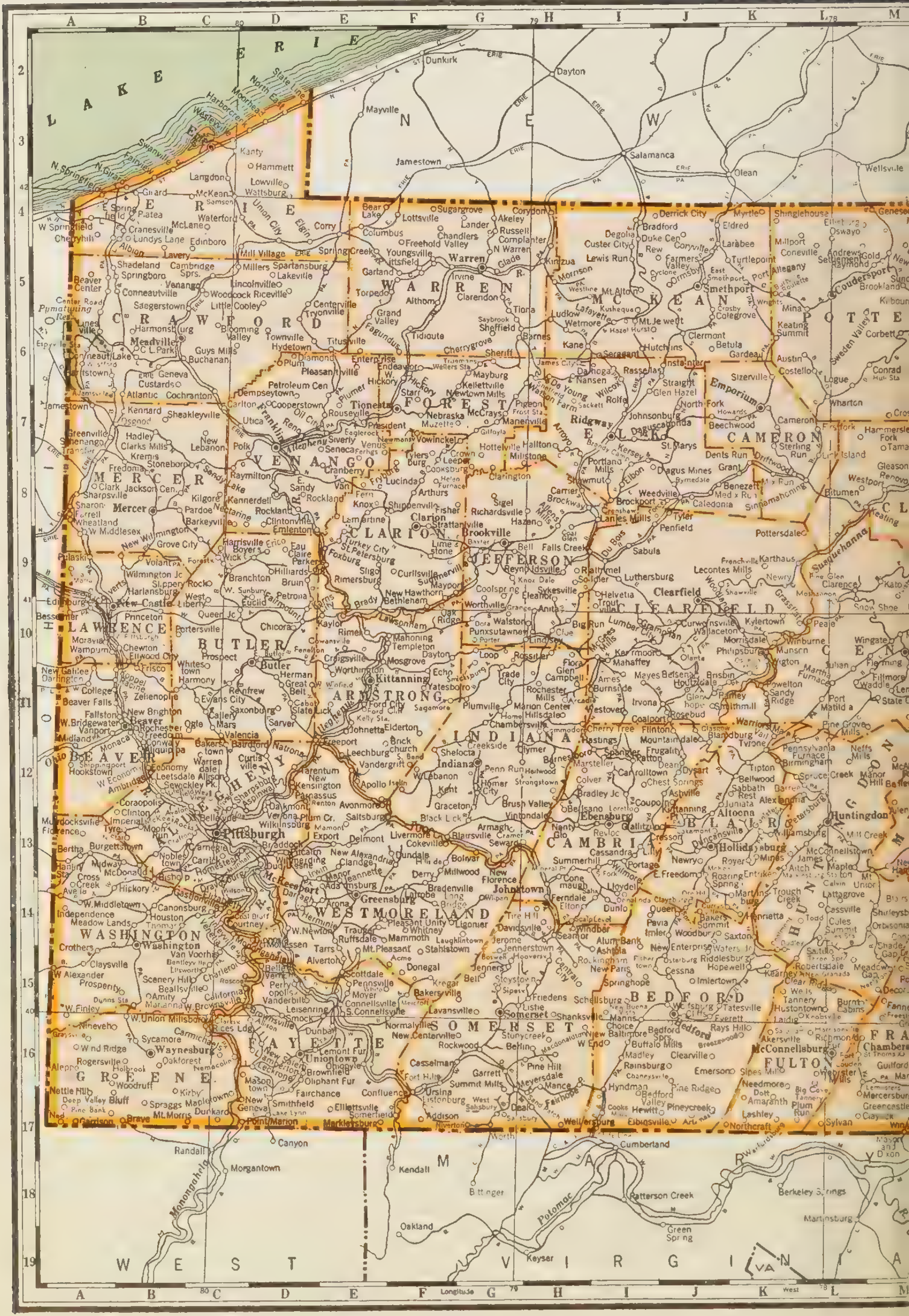
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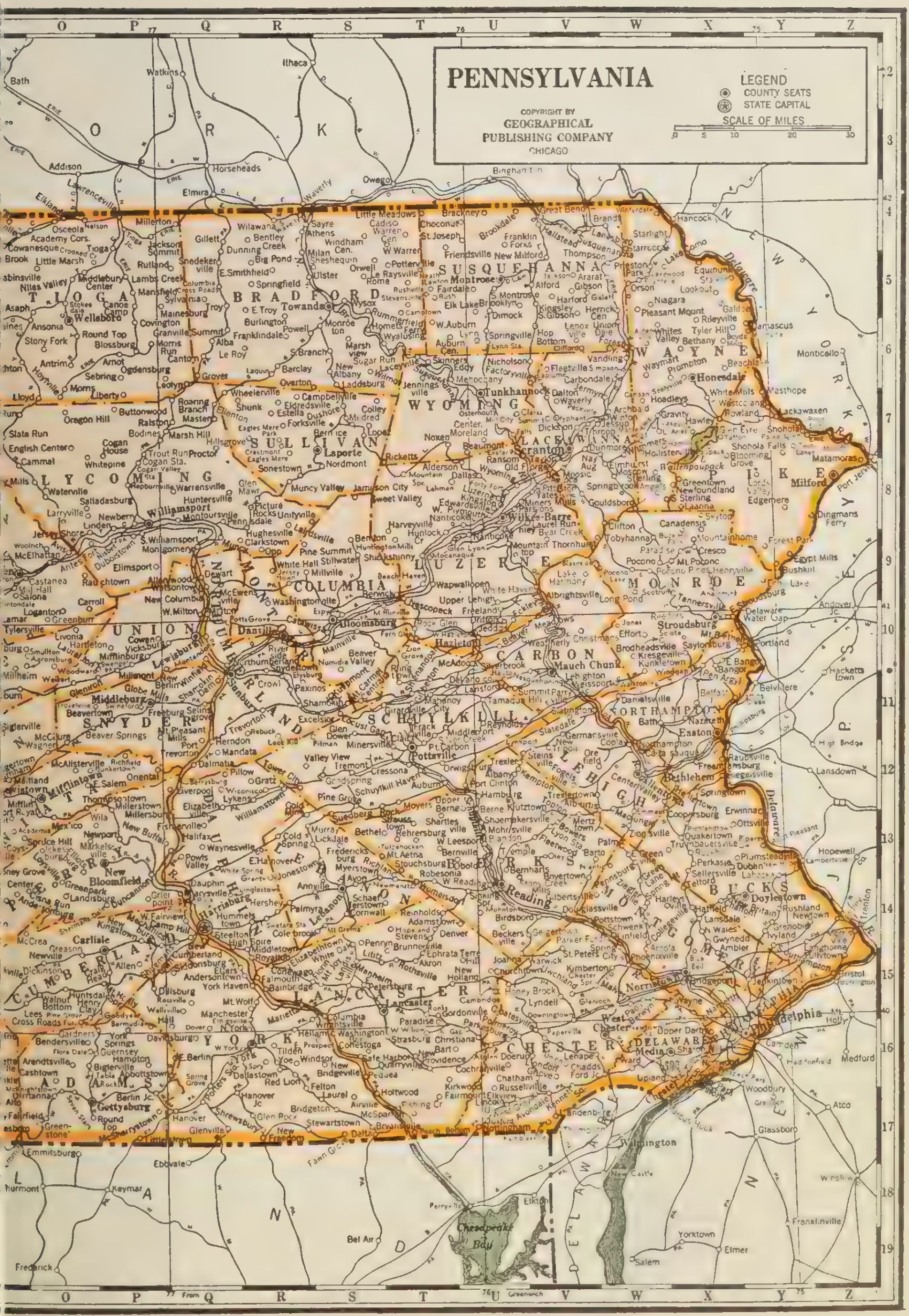
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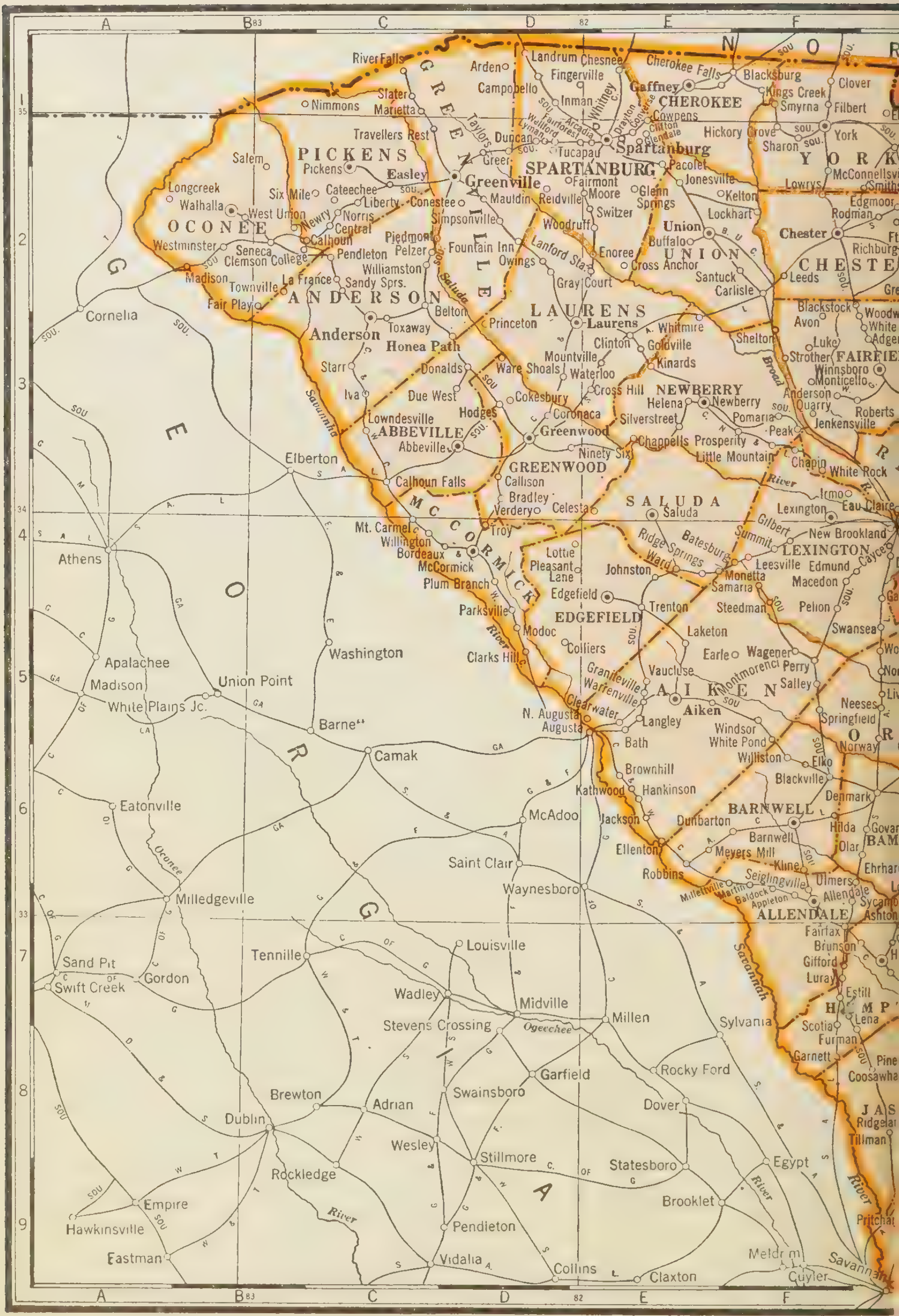

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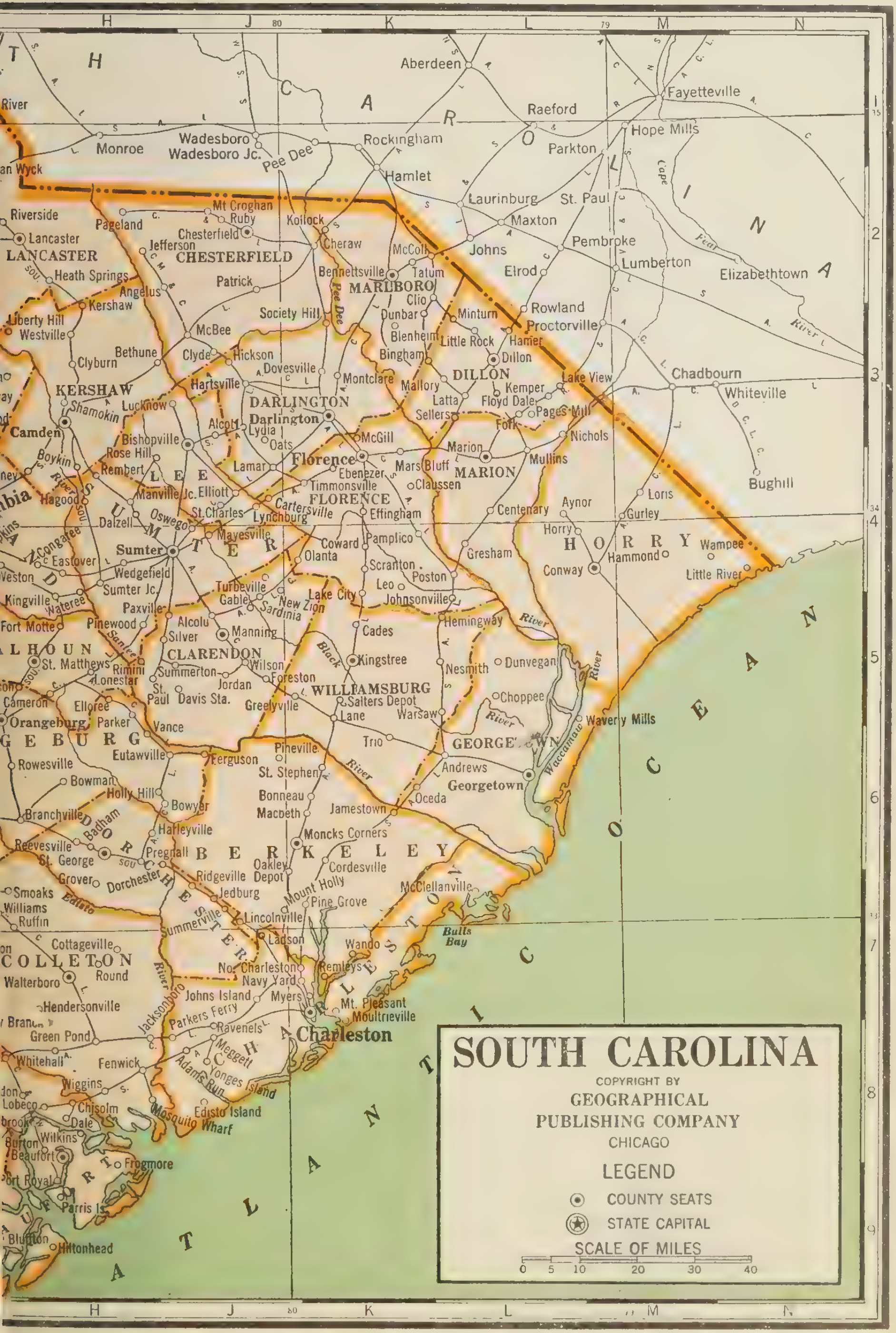
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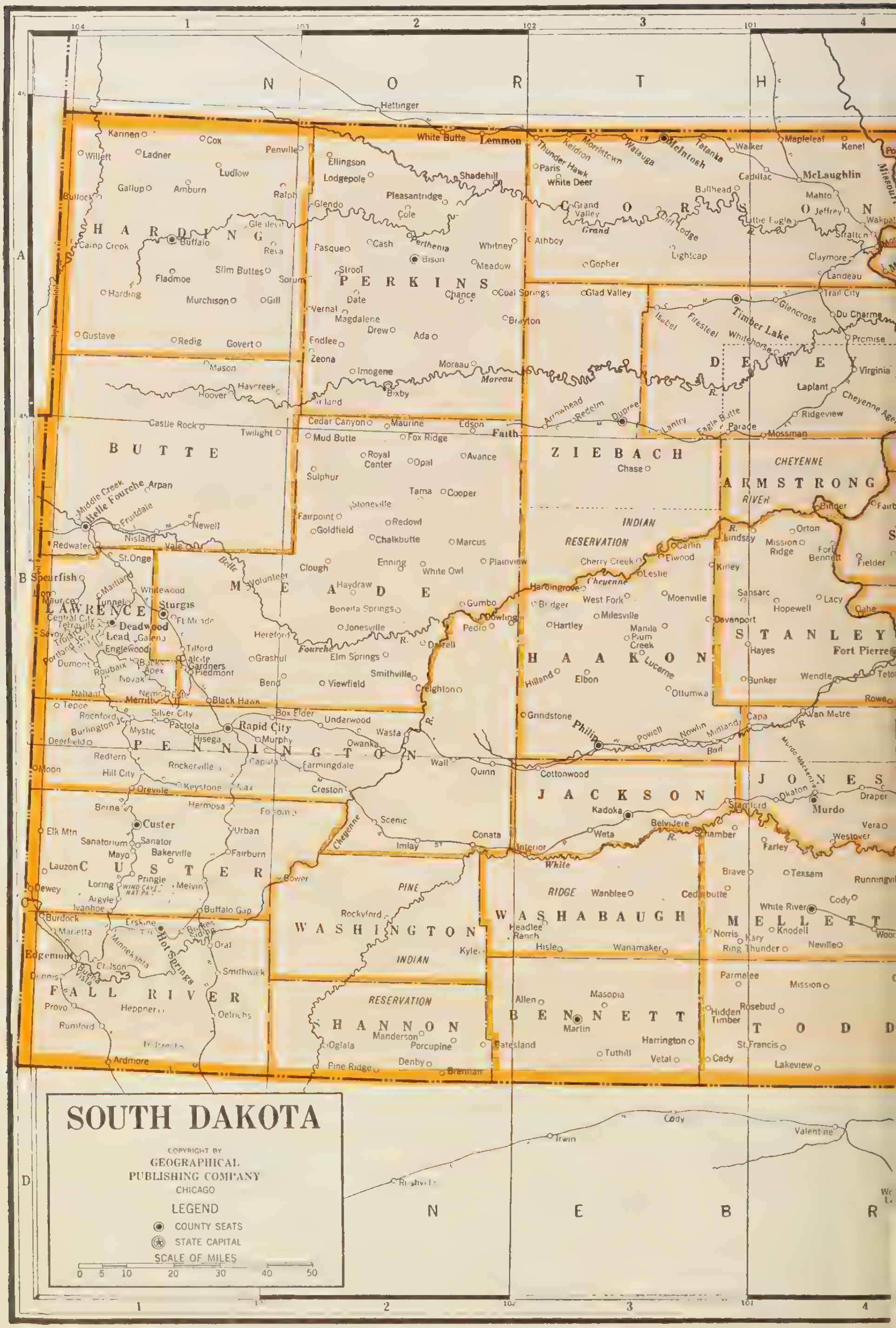
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Fourche
Elm Springs
Grashul
Smithville
Bend
Viewfield
Gumbo
Dowling
Pedro
Dalzell
Creighton
Carlin
Elwood
Leslie
Cherry Creek
Cheyenne
Hardingrove
Bridger
West Fork
Moenville
Milesville
Hartley
Manila
Plum Creek
Lucerne
Hilland
Elbon
Ottumwa
Grindstone
Philip
Powell
Nowlin
Midland
Bad
Cottonwood
Wall
Quinn
Lindsay
Orton
Binder
Mission Ridge
Fort Bennett
Fielder
Kirley
Sansarc
Lacy
Hopewell
Oahe
Devenport
Hayes
Fort Pierre
Bunker
Wendle
Teton
Rowe
Capa
Van Metre
Okaton
Murdo
Draper
Vera
Westover
Stamford
Belvidere
Kadoka
Weta
Chamber
Farley
Lead
Deadwood
Galena
Central City
Terraville
Savoy
Trojan
Portland
Englewood
Dumont
Roubaix
Bucks
Apex
Novak
Calcite
Gardners
Piedmont
Black Hawk
Nahant
Merritt
Nemo
Tepee
Rochford
Silver City
Pactola
Burlington
Mystic
Hisega
Rapid City
Box Elder
Underwood
Wasta
Murphy
Owanka
Deerfield
Redtern
Caputa
Farmingdale
Moon
Rockerville
Hill City
Keystone
Creston
Oreville
Hermosa
Folsom
Berne
Custer
Urban
Scenic
Elk Mtn
Sanatorium
Sanator
Fairburn
Mayo
Bakerville
Lauzon
Pringle
Interior
Conata
Imlay
Dewey
Loring
Wind Cave Nat. Pk.
Melvin
Argyle
Ivanhoe
Buffalo Gap
Bower
Burdock
Erskine
Marietta
Hot Springs
Minnekahta
Oral
Edgemont
Buffalo Gap
Rockyford
Kyle
Headlee Ranch
Hisle
Wanamaker
Wanblee
Cedarbutte
White River
Ridge
Brave
Texsam
Runningwater
Cody
White River
Knodell
Wood
Norris
Kary
Ring Thunder
Nevilleo
Parmelee
Mission
Hidden Timber
Rosebud
St. Francis
Lakeview
Cady
Chilson
Buena Vista
Dennis
Smithwick
Provo
Heppner
Oelrichs
Rumford
Ardmore
Oglala
Manderson
Porcupine
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Irwin
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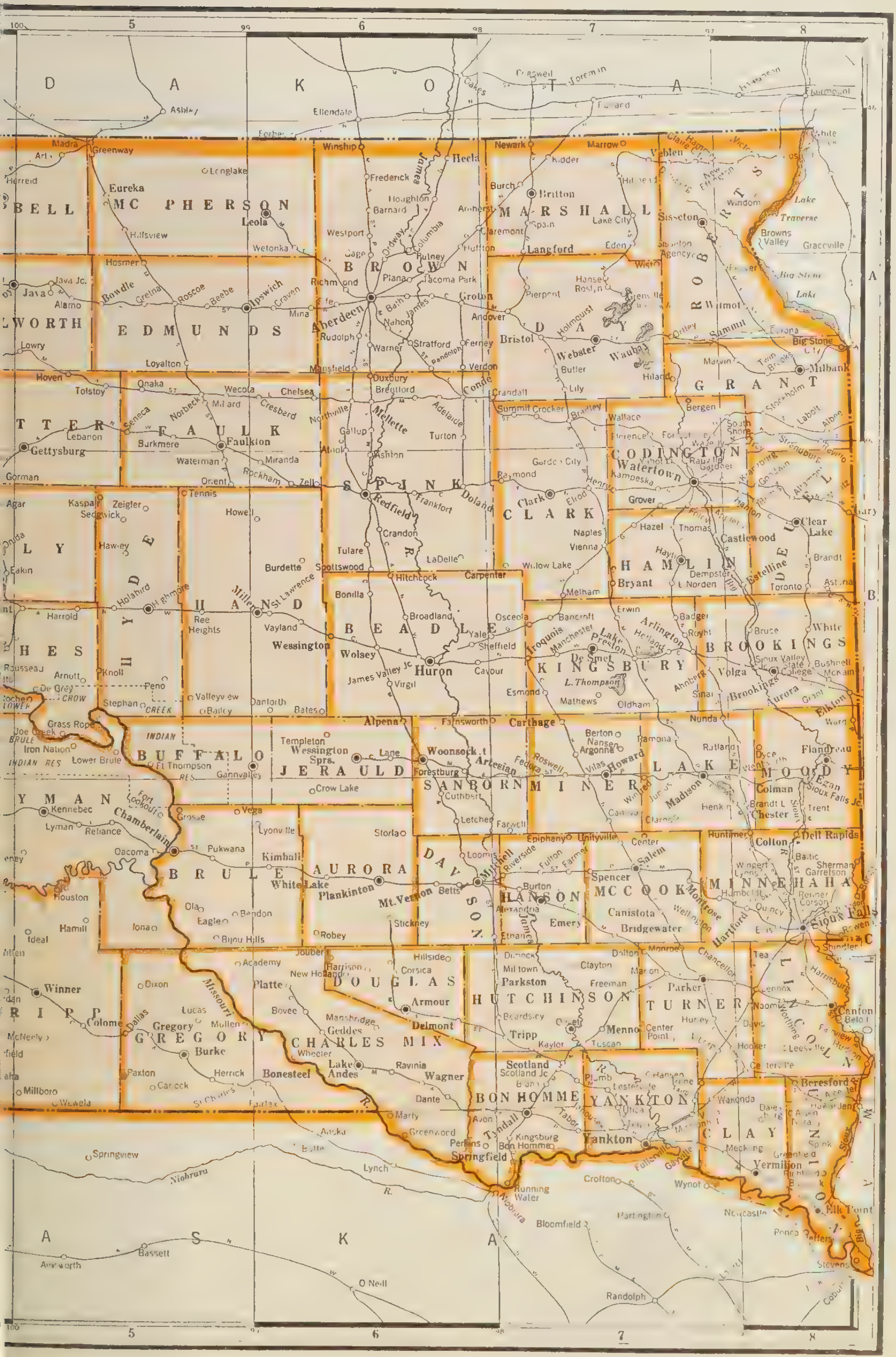
Rushville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Greenway
Artas
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Longlake
Eureka
MC PHERSON
Leola
Hillsview
Wetonka
BELL
Winship
Frederick
Houghton
Barnard
Westport
Hecla
James
Columbia
Ordway
Amherst
Claremont
Hufton
Newark
Kidder
Burch
Britton
Spain
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Lake City
Langford
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Marrow
Veblen
Hillhead
New Effington
Claire City
Sisseton
Sisseton Agency
Windom
ROBERTS
Lake Traverse
Browns Valley
Graceville
Hosmer
Java Jc.
Java
Alamo
Bowdle
Gretna
Roscoe
Beebe
Ipswich
Craven
Mina
EDMUNDS
WORTH
Lowry
Loyalton
Richmond
Aberdeen
Rudolph
BROWN
Putney
Plana
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Groton
Nahon
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Warner
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Hanse
Roslin
Grenville
Bristol
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Waubay
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Twin Brooks
Hilaire
Ortley
Corona
Big Stone Lake
Mansfield
Verdon
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Brentford
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Hoven
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Millard
Chelsea
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Mellette
Adelaide
Turton
Seneca
Norbeck
FAULK
Faulkton
Burkmere
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Gettysburg
Waterman
Miranda
Orient
Rockham
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Gorman
Gallup
Ashton
Athol
SPINK
Redfield
Frankfort
Doland
Summit Crocker
Bradley
Garden City
Raymond
Clark
Henry
Ellod
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Wallace
Florence
Bergen
South Shore
Stockholm
Labolt
Albee
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Watertown
Kampeska
Grover
Rauville
Gardner
Strandburg
Revillo
Goodwin
Altamont
Tennis
Agar
Kaspar
Zeigler
Sedgwick
Howell
Hawley
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Crandon
Burdette
Spottswood
LaDelle
Hitchcock
Carpenter
Naples
Vienna
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Hazel
Thomas
Castlewood
Clear Lake
Brandt
DEUEL
Hayti
HAMLIN
Bryant
Dempster
Norden
Estelline
Toronto
Astoria
Holabird
Highmore
Miller
St. Lawrence
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Harrold
Ree Heights
Vayland
Wessington
Bonilla
Broadland
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Osceola
Bancroft
Metham
Erwin
Arlington
Badger
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White
Iroquois
Manchester
Lake Preston
De Smet
Hetland
Royal
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Sioux Valley
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Bushnell
Mckain
Volga
Brookings
Aurora
Elkton
Sinai
Ahnberg
Wolsey
Huron
Sheffield
Cavour
Esmond
KINGSBURY
L. Thompson
Mathews
Oldham
Nunda
HES
Rousseau
Arnott
Knoll
Peno
De Grey
CROW
Stephan
CREEK
Valleyview
Bailey
Danforth
Bates
James Valley Jc.
Virgil
Alpena
Farnsworth
Carthage
Berton
Nansen
Argonne
Ramona
Rutland
Flandreau
Grass Rope
Joe Creek
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Iron Nation
INDIAN RES.
Lower Brule
INDIAN
BUFFALO
Ft Thompson
RES.
Gannvalley
Templeton
Wessington Sprs.
Lane
JERAULD
Crow Lake
Woonsocket
Artesian
Forestburg
SANBORN
Cuthbert
Letcher
Farwell
Roswell
Fedora
Vilas
Howard
MINER
Winfred
Carthage
Junius
Canova
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Madison
Clarno
Henk
Dyce
MOODY
Egan
Colman
Sioux Falls Jc.
Brandt L.
Chester
Trent
LYMAN
Kennebec
Lyman
Reliance
Fort Lookout
Chamberlain
Grosse
Vega
Lyonville
Storla
Oacoma
Pukwana
Kimball
BRULE
AURORA
White Lake
Plankinton
Mt. Vernon
Betts
DAVISON
Mitchell
Loomis
Riverside
Epiphany
Unityville
Fulton
Farmer
Center
Salem
Spencer
Huntimer
Colton
Dell Rapids
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Garretson
Renner
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Rowena
Brandon
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Humboldt
Wellington
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MC COOK
Canistota
Bridgewater
Burton
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Alexandria
Emery
Ethan
Houston
Hamill
Ideal
Olga
Eagle
Bendon
Iona
Bijou Hills
Robey
Stickney
Jouberf
Academy
Hillside
Harrison
Corsica
New Holland
Platte
DOUGLAS
Armour
Delmont
Dimock
Milltown
Parkston
Clayton
Freeman
Marion
Dolton
Monroe
Chancellor
Parker
TURNER
Hurley
Tea
Harrisburg
Lennox
Canton
Beloit
LINCOLN
Worthing
Davis
Fairview
Hudson
Winner
TRIPP
Colome
Dixon
Dallas
Gregory
Lucas
Mullen
Bovee
Missouri
GREGORY
Burke
Mansbridge
Geddes
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Wheeler
Lake Andes
Ravinia
Wagner
Bonesteel
Herrick
Paxton
Carlock
St. Charles
Fairfax
Millboro
Wewela
HUTCHINSON
Beardsley
Tripp
Kaylor
Menno
Tuscan
Center Point
Hooker
Scotland
Scotland Jc.
BON HOMME
Avon
Tyndall
Tabor
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Perkins
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Marty
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Lesterville
Utica
Yankton
Gayville
Volin
Meckling
Irene
Wakonda
CLAY
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Centerville
Beresford
Alcester
Hawarden
Spink
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Jefferson
Big Sioux
Runningwater
Niobrara
Lynch
Butte
Springview
Crofton
Wynot
Newcastle
Ponca
Bloomfield
Hartington
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Coburn
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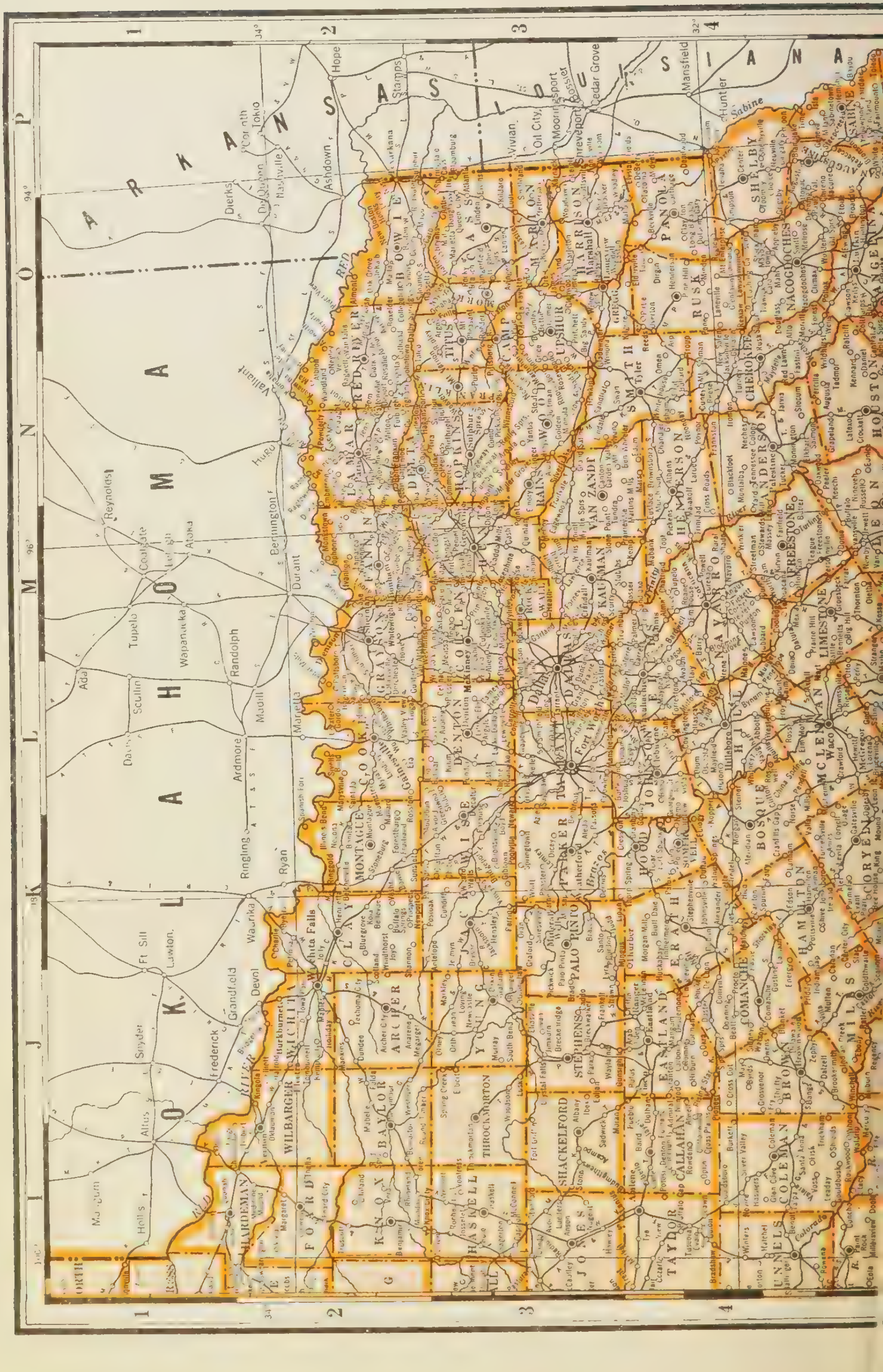
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Hugo
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Ardmore
Ada
Lawton
Wichita Falls
Dallas
Fort Worth
Waco
Tyler
Marshall
Sherman
Denison
Paris
Abilene
Nacogdoches
BOWIE
RED RIVER
LAMAR
FANNIN
GRAYSON
COOKE
MONTAGUE
CLAY
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WILBARGER
HARDEMAN
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YOUNG
THROCKMORTON
HASKELL
JONES
SHACKELFORD
STEPHENS
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PARKER
WISE
JACK
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COLLIN
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DELTA
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FRANKLIN
TITUS
MORRIS
CASS
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KAUFMAN
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DALLAS
TARRANT
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HOOD
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EASTLAND
CALLAHAN
TAYLOR
COLEMAN
BROWN
COMANCHE
HAMILTON
BOSQUE
HILL
ELLIS
NAVARRO
HENDERSON
SMITH
GREGG
RUSK
PANOLA
SHELBY
CHEROKEE
ANDERSON
FREESTONE
LIMESTONE
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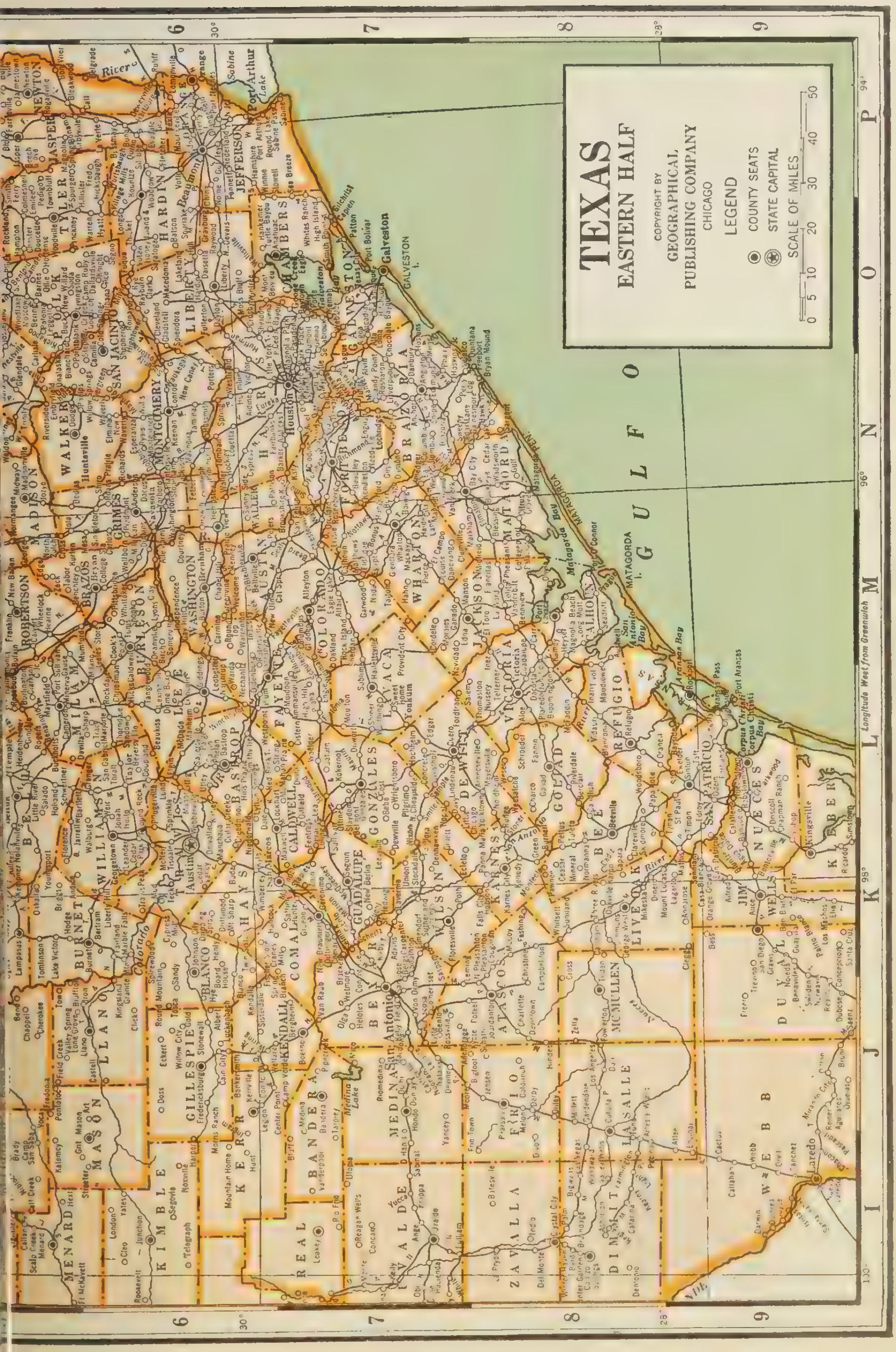
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COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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Longitude West from Greenwich
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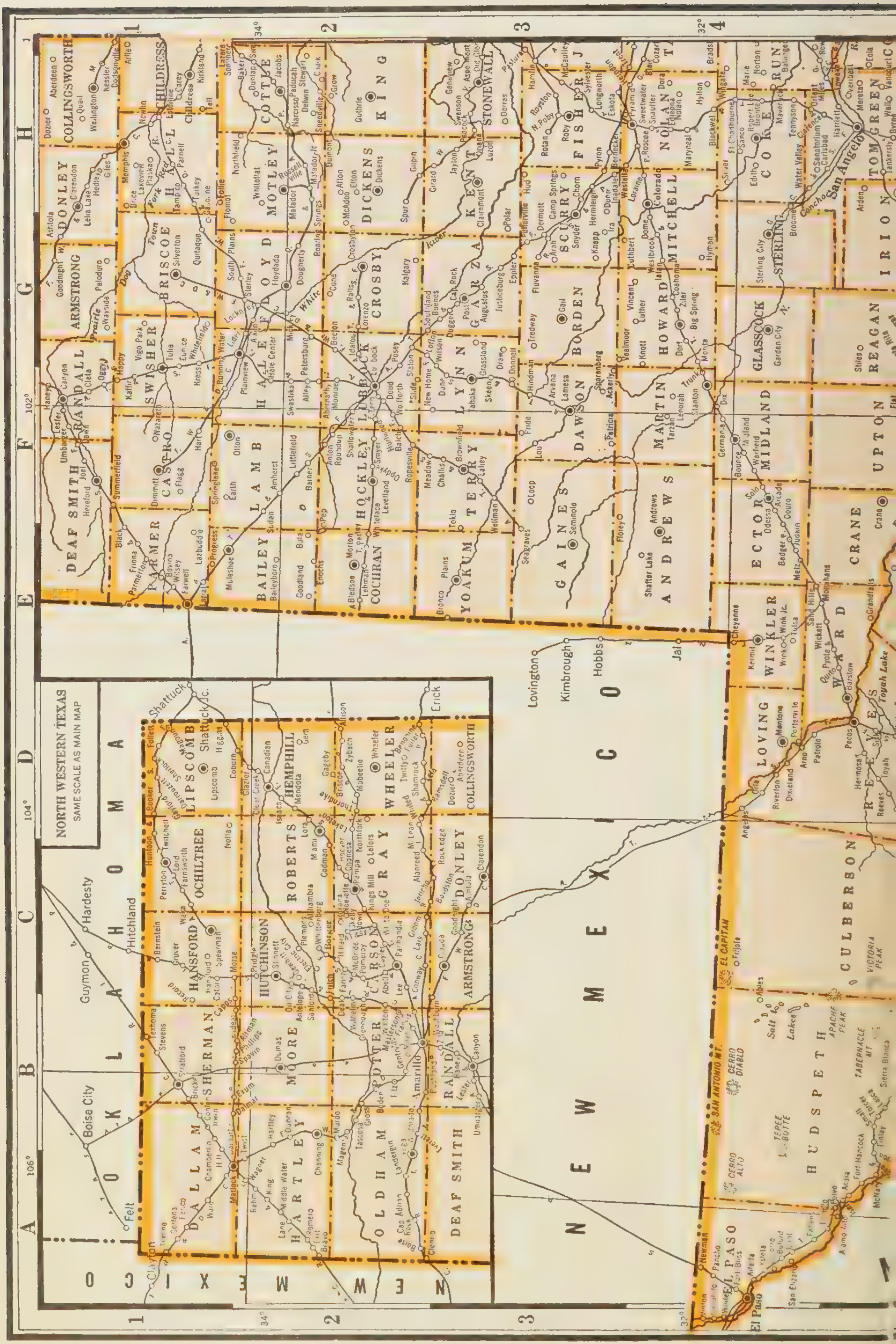
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Beaumont
Port Arthur


NORTH WESTERN TEXAS
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
OKLAHOMA
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LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
OLDHAM
POTTER
CARSON
GRAY
WHEELER
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARMSTRONG
DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
CHILDRESS
HALL
BRISCOE
SWISHER
CASTRO
PARMER
BAILEY
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
KING
DICKENS
CROSBY
LUBBOCK
HOCKLEY
COCHRAN
YOAKUM
TERRY
LYNN
GARZA
KENT
STONEWALL
FISHER
SCURRY
BORDEN
DAWSON
GAINES
ANDREWS
MARTIN
HOWARD
MITCHELL
NOLAN
COKE
STERLING
GLASSCOCK
MIDLAND
ECTOR
WINKLER
LOVING
WARD
CRANE
UPTON
REAGAN
IRION
TOM GREEN
REEVES
CULBERSON
HUDSPETH
EL PASO
Amarillo
Lubbock
San Angelo
El Paso
Pecos
Big Spring
Midland
Odessa
Colorado
Snyder
Lamesa
Plainview
Canyon
Hereford
Dalhart
Pampa
Childress
Clayton
Boise City
Guymon
Hobbs
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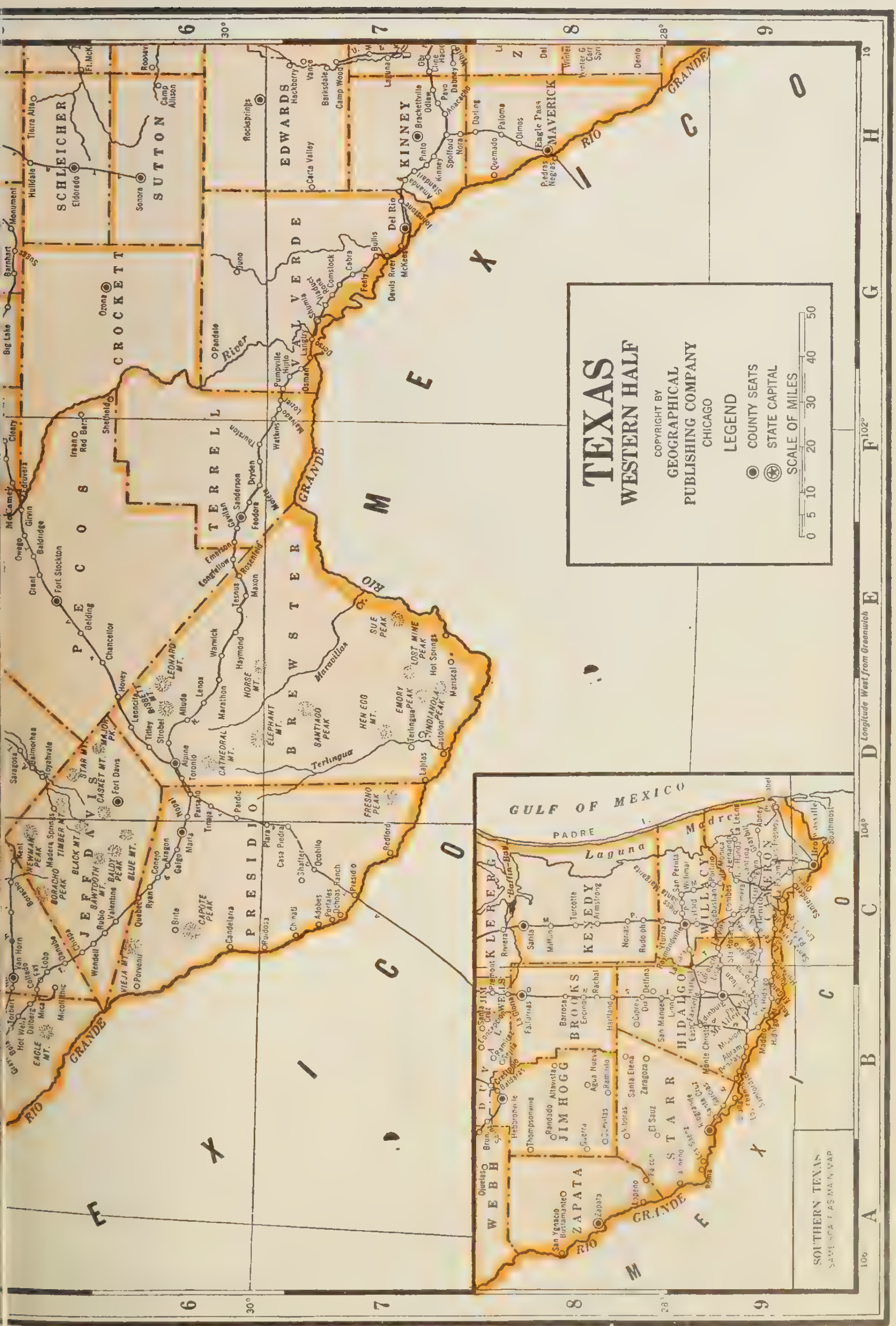
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SCALE OF MILES
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Longitude West from Greenwich
SOUTHERN TEXAS
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
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SCHLEICHER
SUTTON
EDWARDS
KINNEY
MAVERICK
CROCKETT
VAL VERDE
TERRELL
PECOS
BREWSTER
JEFF DAVIS
PRESIDIO
WEBB
ZAPATA
JIM HOGG
STARR
BROOKS
KENEDY
KLEBERG
HIDALGO
WILLACY
CAMERON
DUVAL
JIM WELLS
Laguna Madre
PADRE
Del Rio
Eagle Pass
Fort Stockton
Alpine
Marfa
Fort Davis
Sanderson
Ozona
Sonora
Eldorado
Rocksprings
Brackettville
Presidio
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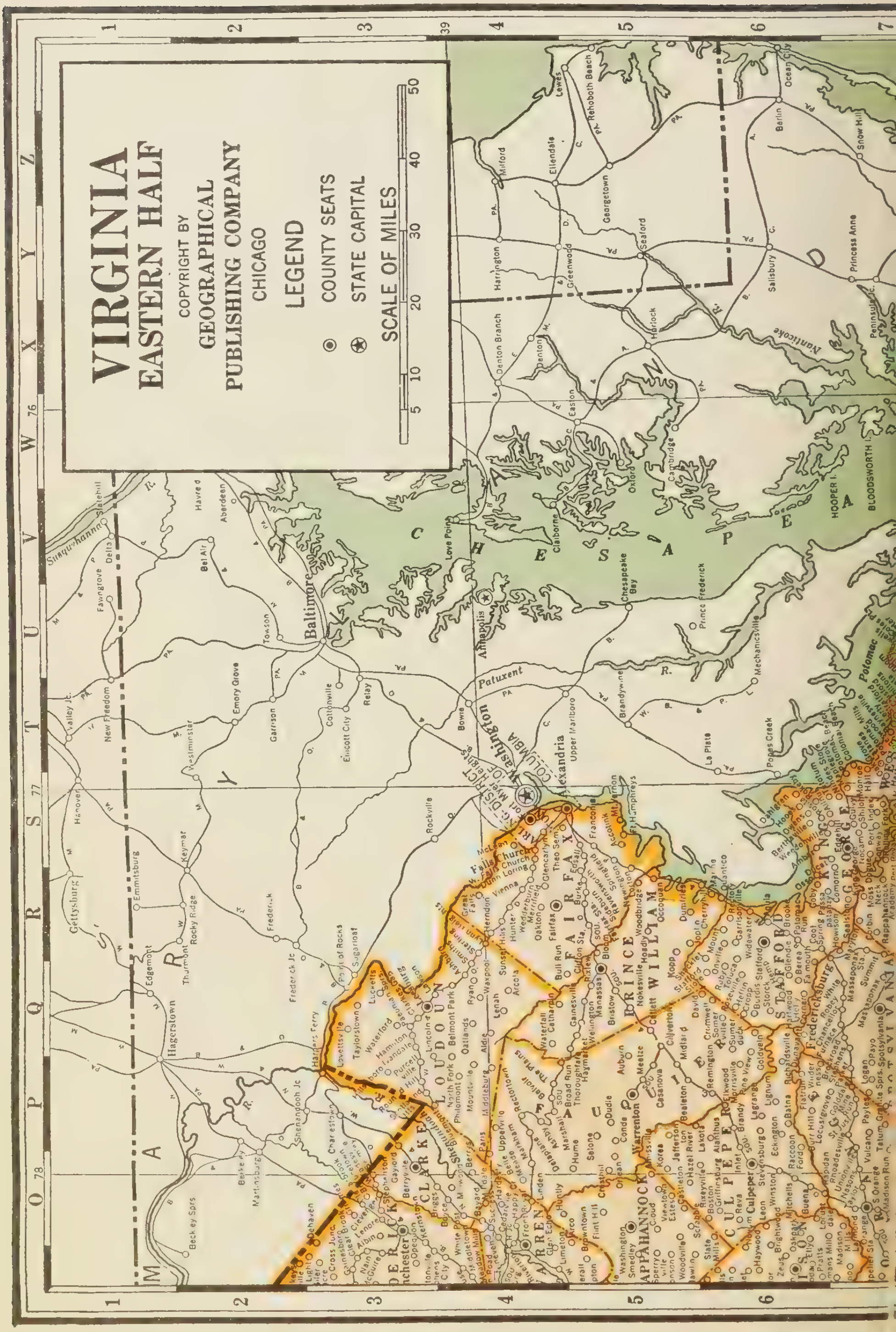
VIRGINIA
EASTERN HALF
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LEGEND
◉ COUNTY SEATS
⊛ STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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Baltimore
Annapolis
Washington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Alexandria
Hagerstown
Harpers Ferry
Fredericksburg
Culpeper
Warrenton
Leesburg
Salisbury
Cambridge
Easton
Potomac
Patuxent
Nanticoke
Susquehanna
FAIRFAX
PRINCE WILLIAM
LOUDOUN
FAUQUIER
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CULPEPER
RAPPAHANNOCK
CLARKE
WARREN
KING GEORGE
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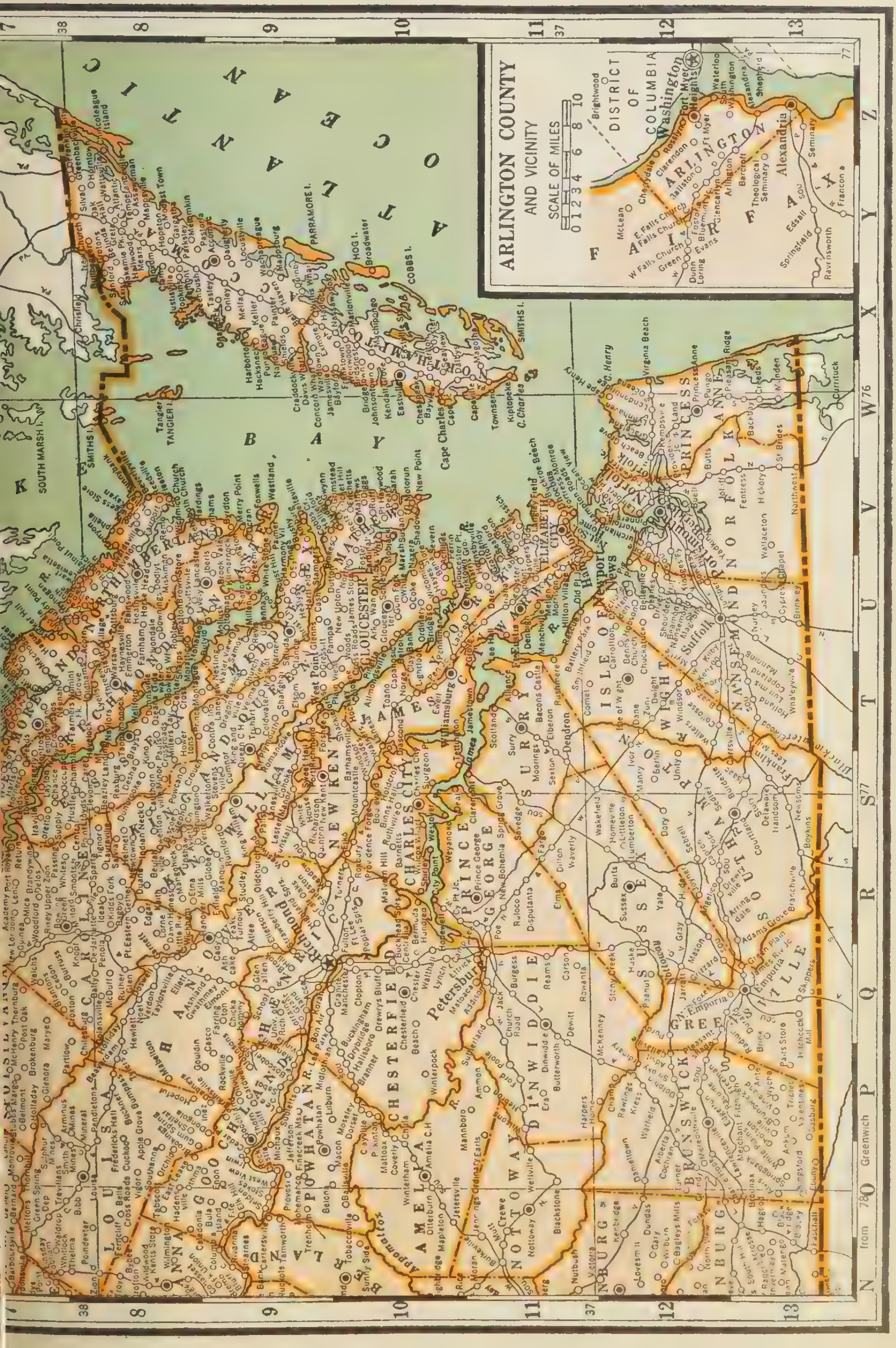
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AND VICINITY
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FAIRFAX
Alexandria
Rosslyn
Fort Myer Heights
Clarendon
Ballston
Falls Church
McLean
Theological Seminary
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHESAPEAKE BAY
ACCOMACK
NORTHAMPTON
Cape Charles
C. Charles
C. Henry
Cape Henry
NORTHUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
RICHMOND
WESTMORELAND
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
KING AND QUEEN
KING WILLIAM
GLOUCESTER
MATHEWS
HANOVER
CAROLINE
LOUISA
GOOCHLAND
HENRICO
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JAMES CITY
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ELIZABETH CITY
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PRINCESS ANNE
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Suffolk
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Petersburg
CHESTERFIELD
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DINWIDDIE
SUSSEX
SOUTHAMPTON
GREENSVILLE
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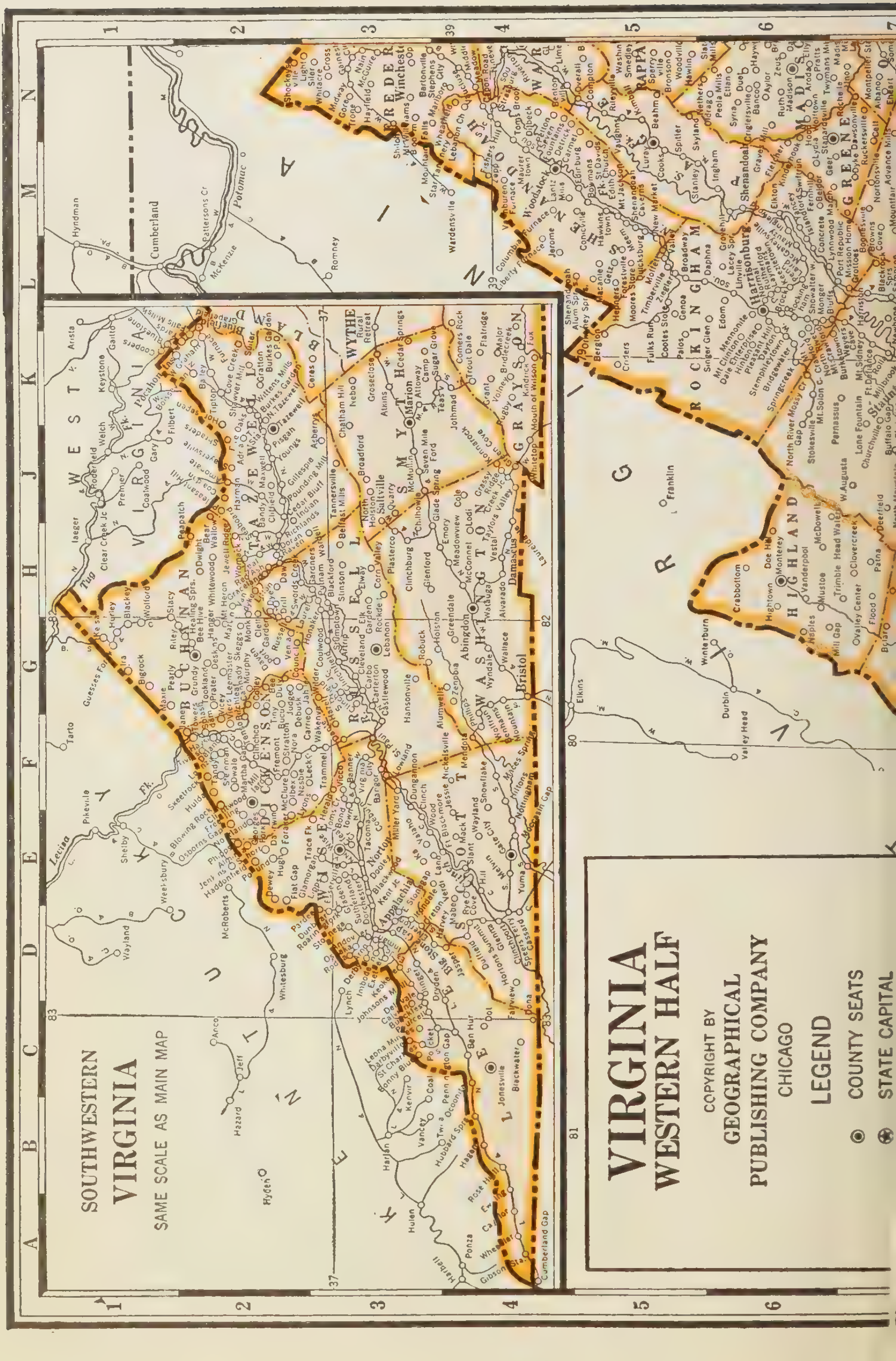

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WEST VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
BUCHANAN
DICKENSON
WISE
LEE
SCOTT
RUSSELL
TAZEWELL
BLAND
WYTHE
SMYTH
WASHINGTON
GRAYSON
FREDERICK
SHENANDOAH
ROCKINGHAM
HIGHLAND
GREENE
MADISON
RAPPAHANNOCK
PAGE
Winchester
Woodstock
Harrisonburg
Monterey
Tazewell
Marion
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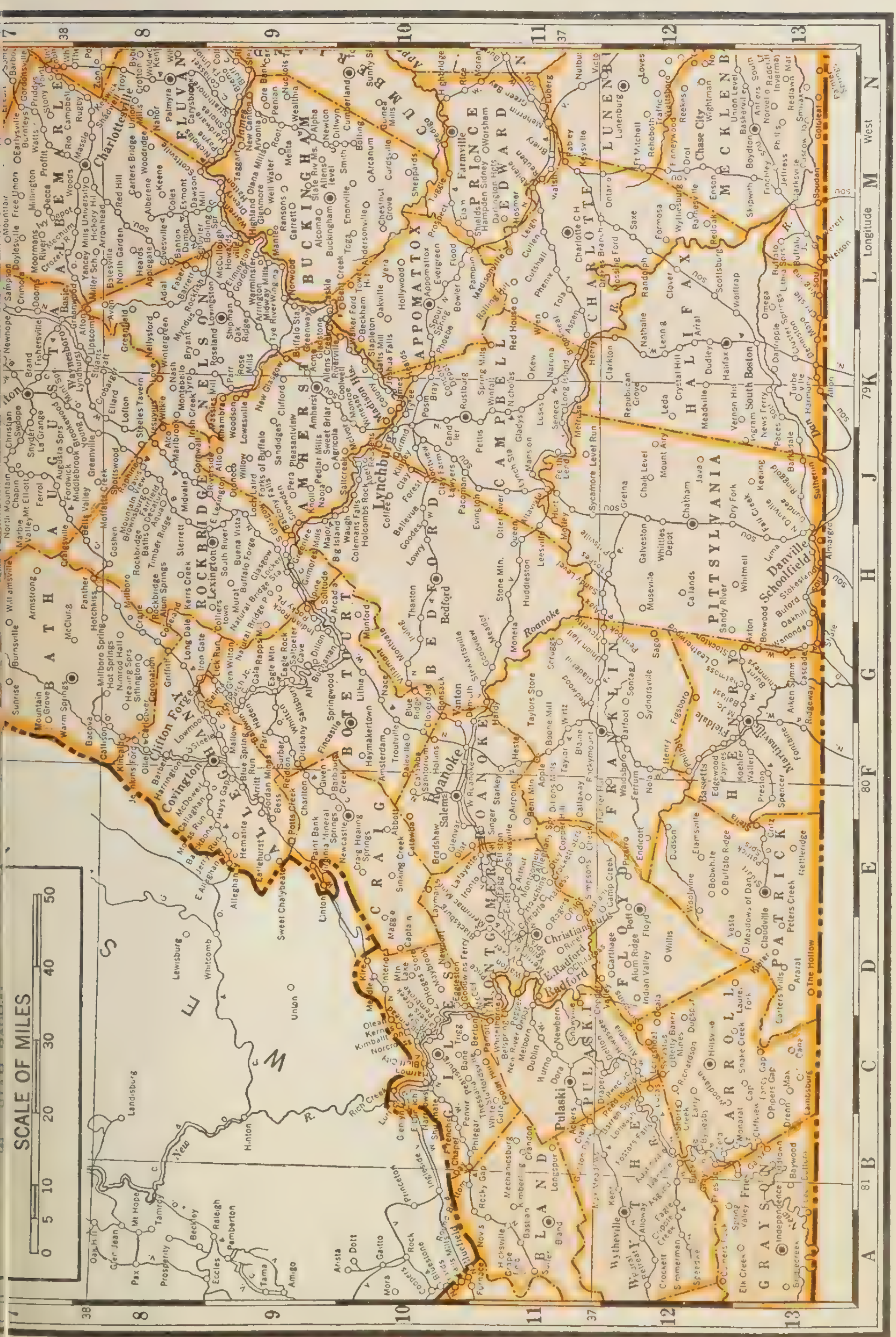
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NELSON
ROCKBRIDGE
AMHERST
BUCKINGHAM
APPOMATTOX
CUMBERLAND
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ALLEGHANY
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BEDFORD
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CHARLOTTE
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PITTSYLVANIA
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GILES
MONTGOMERY
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PATRICK
HENRY
PULASKI
CARROLL
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GRAYSON
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Lexington
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Danville
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Covington
Clifton Forge
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Radford
Pulaski
Wytheville
Bedford
Farmville
Martinsville
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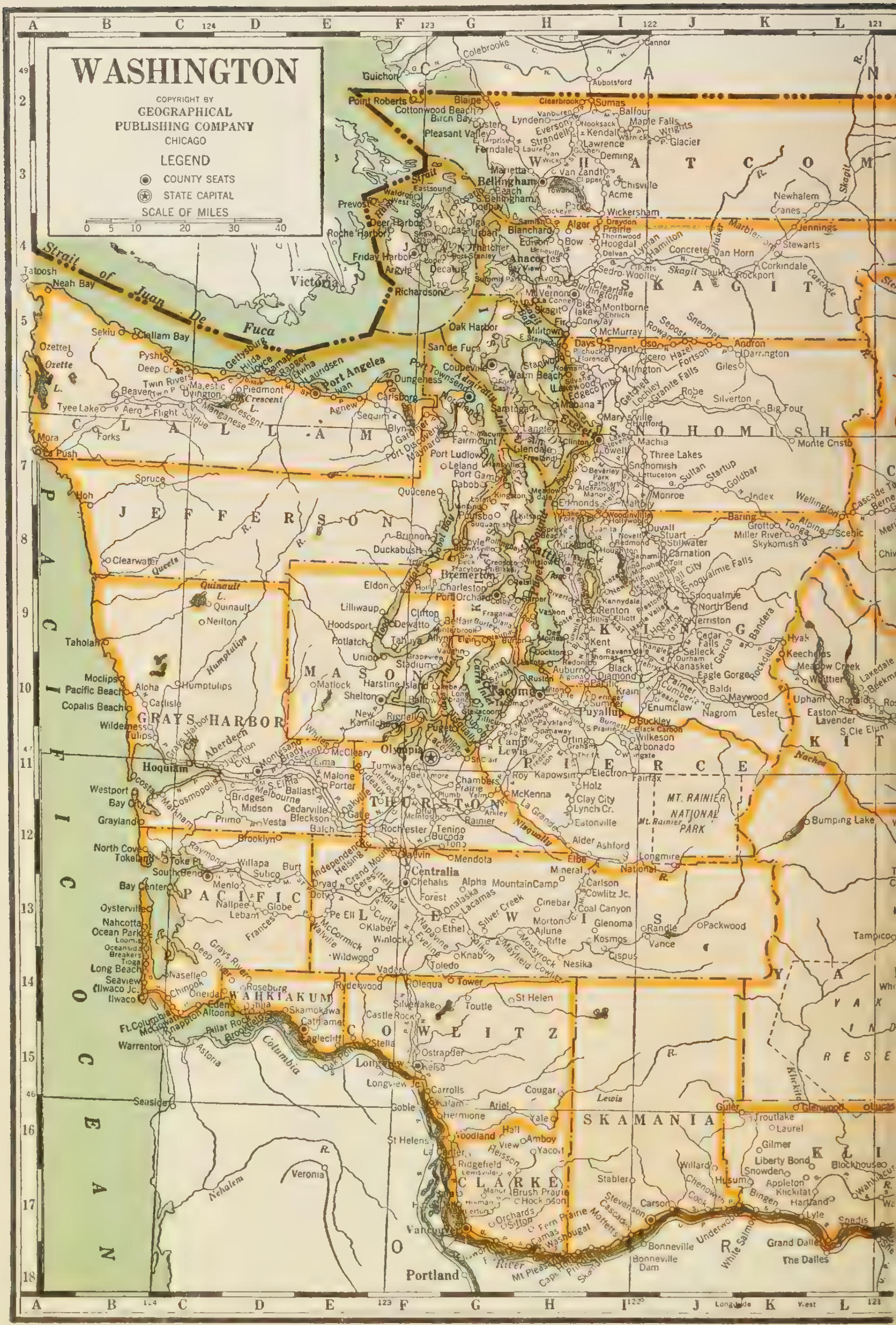
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STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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A B C 124 D E F 123 G H I 122 J K L 121
Strait of Juan De Fuca
PACIFIC OCEAN
CLALLAM
JEFFERSON
GRAYS HARBOR
MASON
KITSAP
PACIFIC
WAHKIAKUM
COWLITZ
CLARKE
SKAMANIA
LEWIS
THURSTON
PIERCE
KING
SNOHOMISH
SKAGIT
WHATCOM
SAN JUAN
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YAKIMA
KLICKITAT
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Seattle
Tacoma
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Aberdeen
Hoquiam
Centralia
Chehalis
Vancouver
Portland
Kelso
Longview
Mt Vernon
Anacortes
Port Townsend
Shelton
Puyallup
Sumas
Blaine
Lynden
Neah Bay
Forks
Tatoosh
Quinault L.
Ozette L.
Crescent L.
Columbia R.
Nisqually
Skagit R.
Grand Dalles
The Dalles
Bonneville
Stevenson
Camas
Washougal
Cathlamet
Ilwaco
South Bend
Raymond
Westport
Grayland
Tokeland
Long Beach
Ocean Park
Oysterville
Astoria
Seaside
Warrenton
Bumping Lake
Easton
Snoqualmie
North Bend
Renton
Kent
Auburn
Enumclaw
Buckley
Orting
Eatonville
Ashford
Longmire
Morton
Toledo
Winlock
Castle Rock
Woodland
Kalama
Sedro-Woolley
Burlington
Stanwood
Arlington
Marysville
Snohomish
Monroe
Sultan
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Darrington
Concrete
Rockport
Lyman
Hamilton
Friday Harbor
Roche Harbor
Oak Harbor
Coupeville
Langley
Port Orchard
Poulsbo
Port Gamble
Quilcene
Hoodsport
Montesano
Elma
McCleary
Tumwater
Tenino
Yelm
Chambers Prairie
Mendota
Toutle
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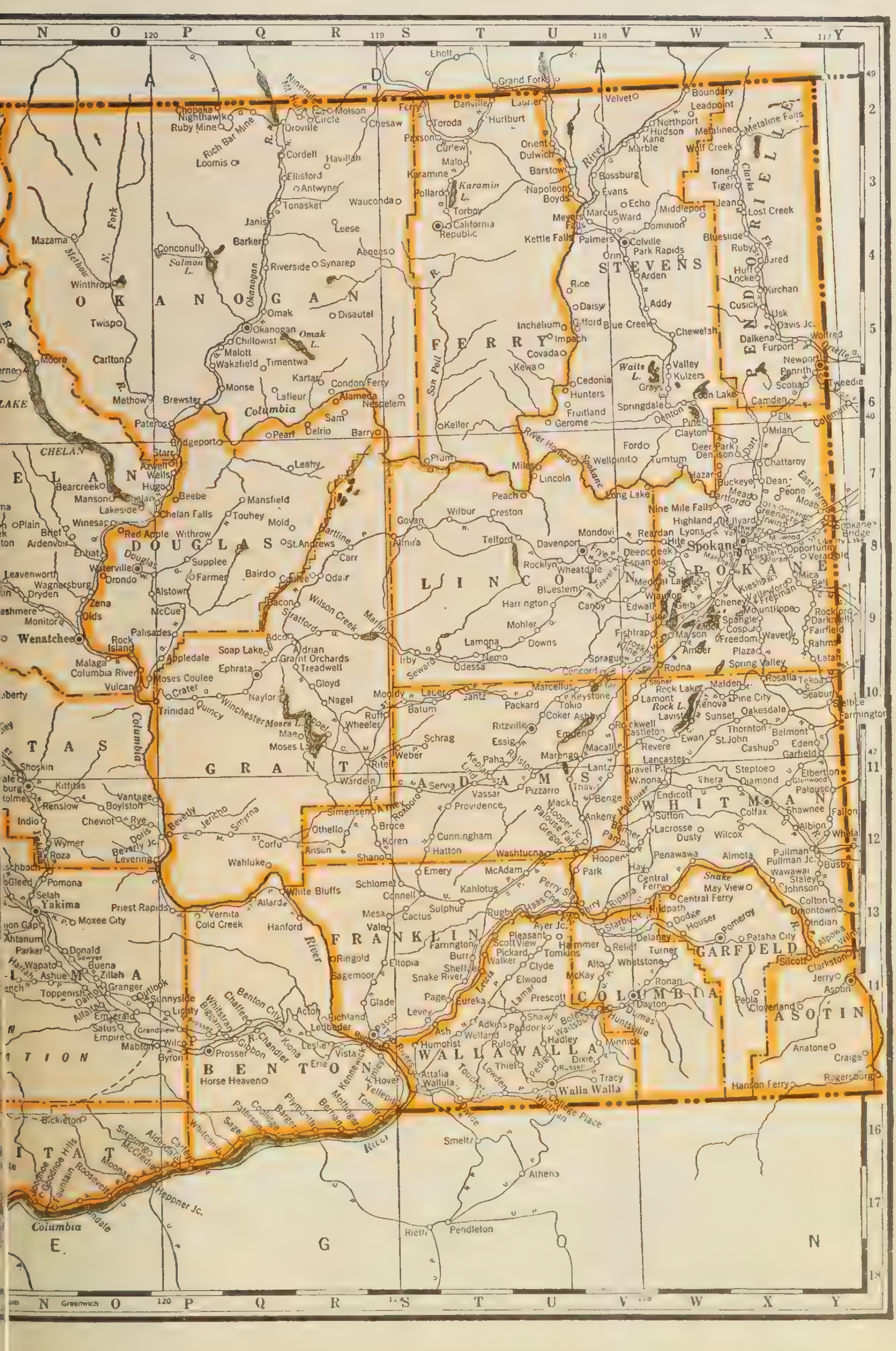

OKANOGAN
FERRY
STEVENS
PEND OREILLE
CHELAN
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LINCOLN
SPOKANE
GRANT
ADAMS
WHITMAN
KITTITAS
YAKIMA
FRANKLIN
BENTON
WALLA WALLA
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ASOTIN
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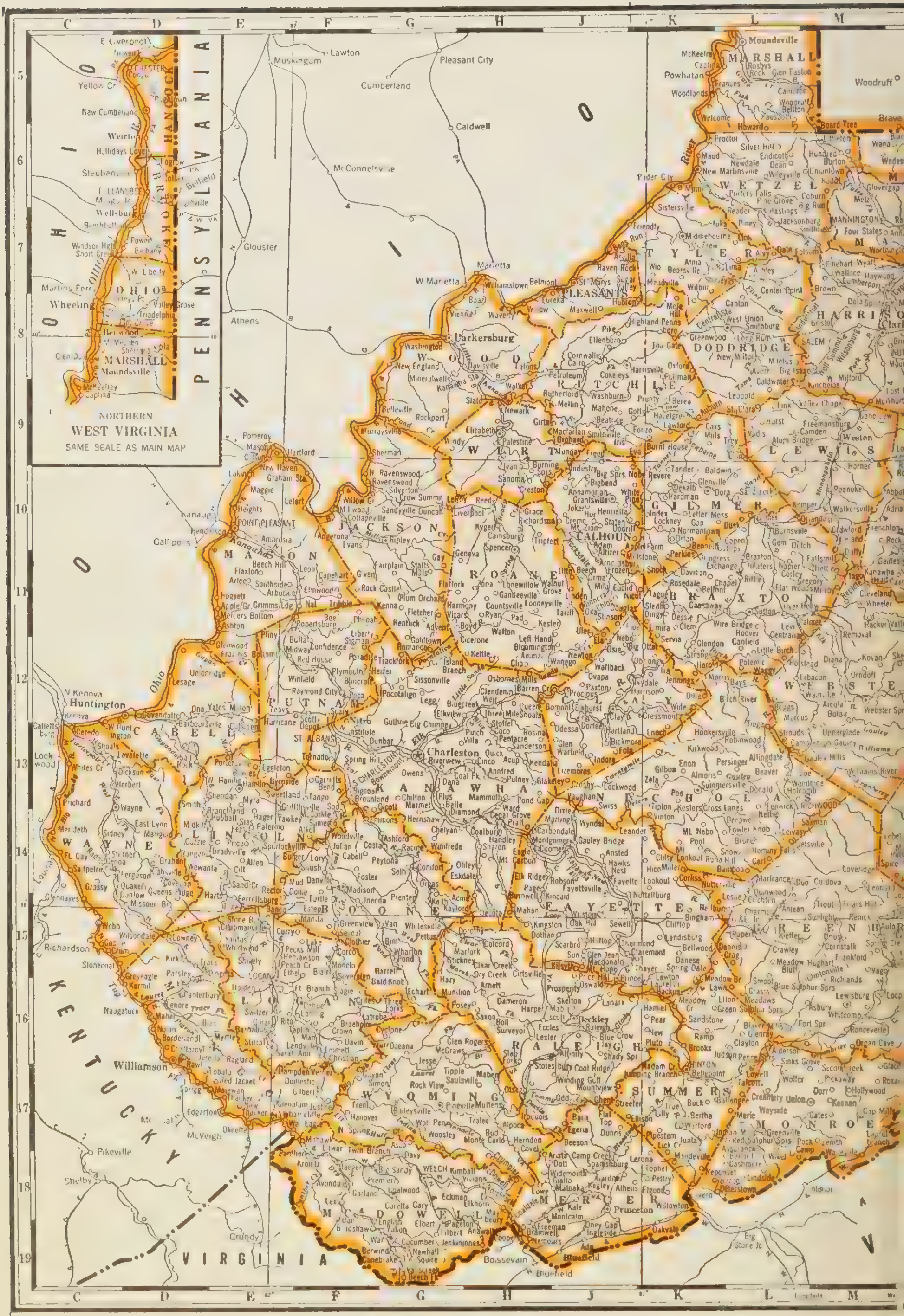
Yakima
Wenatchee



NORTHERN
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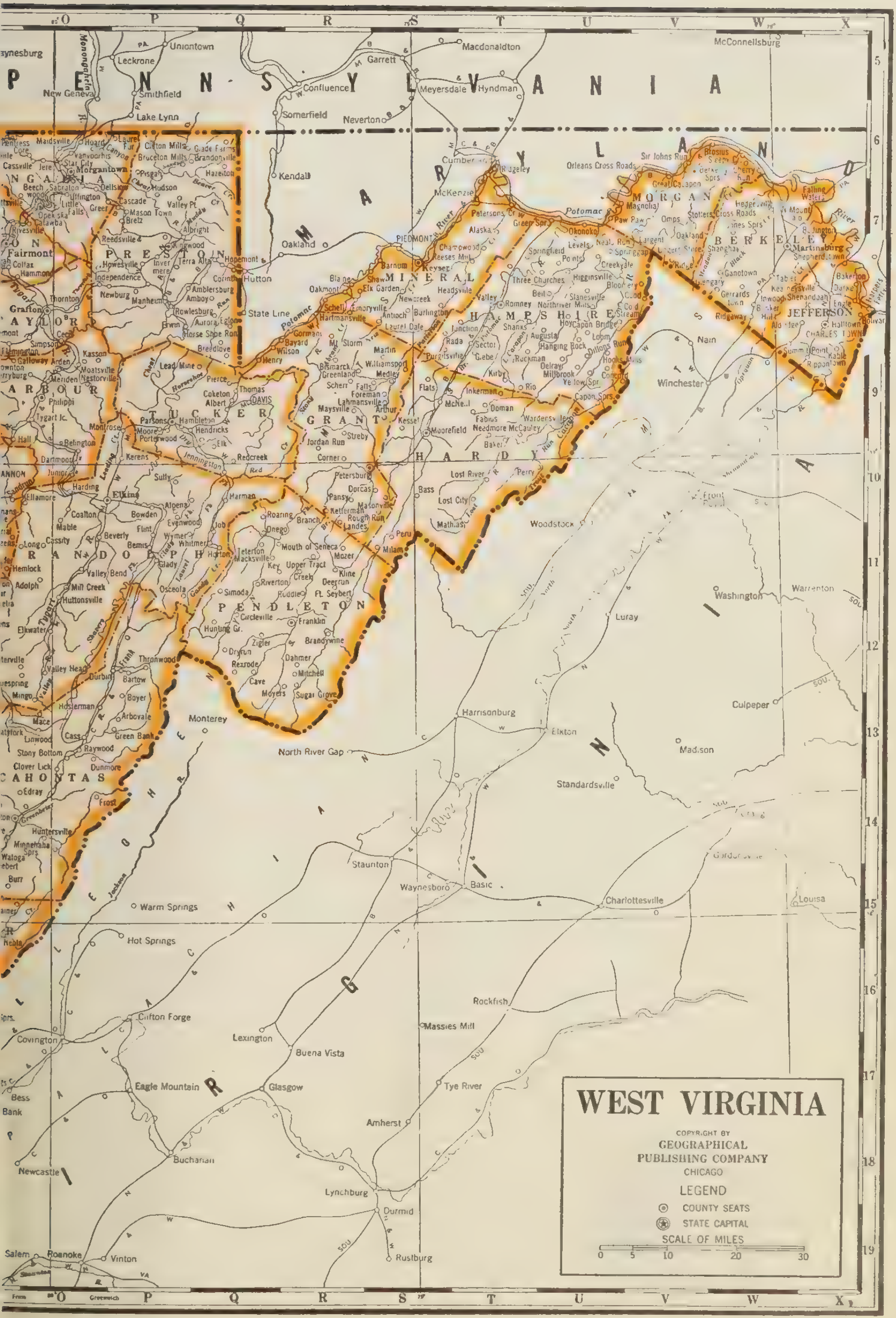
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JEFFERSON
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Fairmont
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Elkins
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Kingwood
Keyser
Romney
Petersburg
Moorefield
Franklin
Martinsburg
Berkeley Springs
Charles Town
Uniontown
Smithfield
Lake Lynn
Confluence
Somerfield
Meyersdale
Hyndman
Macdonaldton
Garrett
McConnellsburg
Cumberland
Oakland
Kendall
Piedmont
Winchester
Woodstock
Luray
Washington
Warrenton
Culpeper
Harrisonburg
Elkton
Madison
Standardsville
Staunton
Waynesboro
Basic
Charlottesville
Louisa
Monterey
North River Gap
Warm Springs
Hot Springs
Clifton Forge
Covington
Lexington
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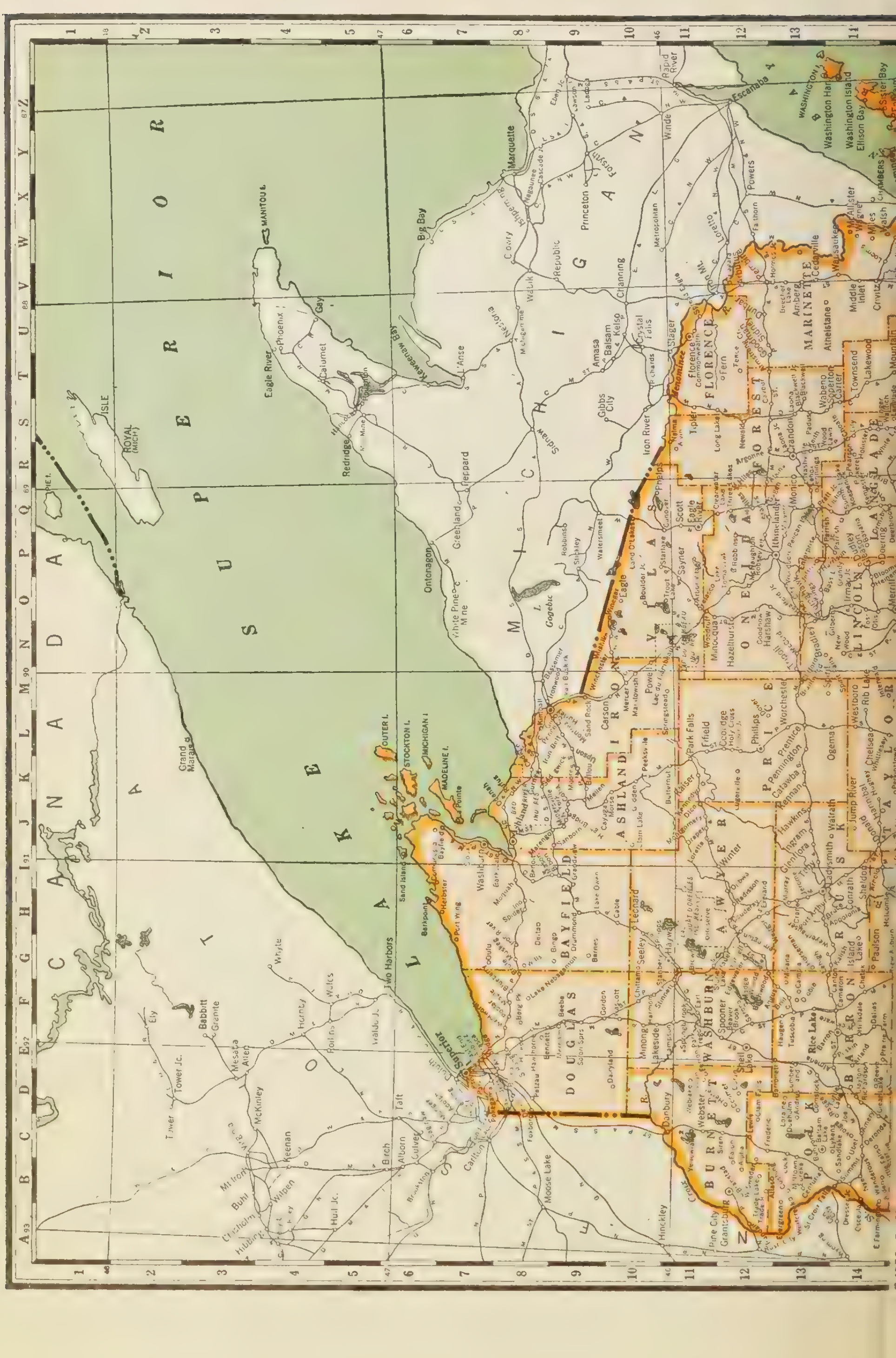
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BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
FLORENCE
FOREST
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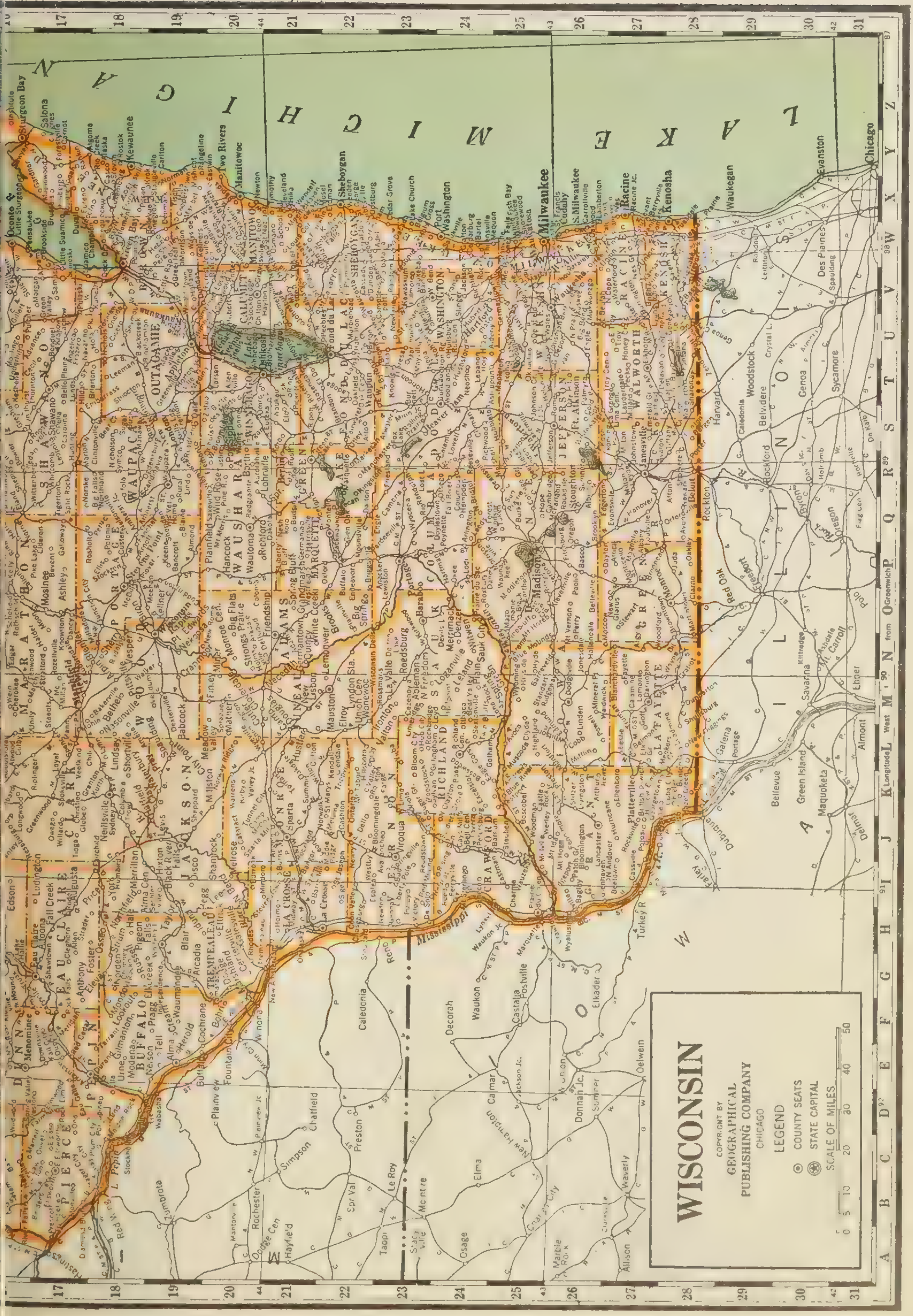
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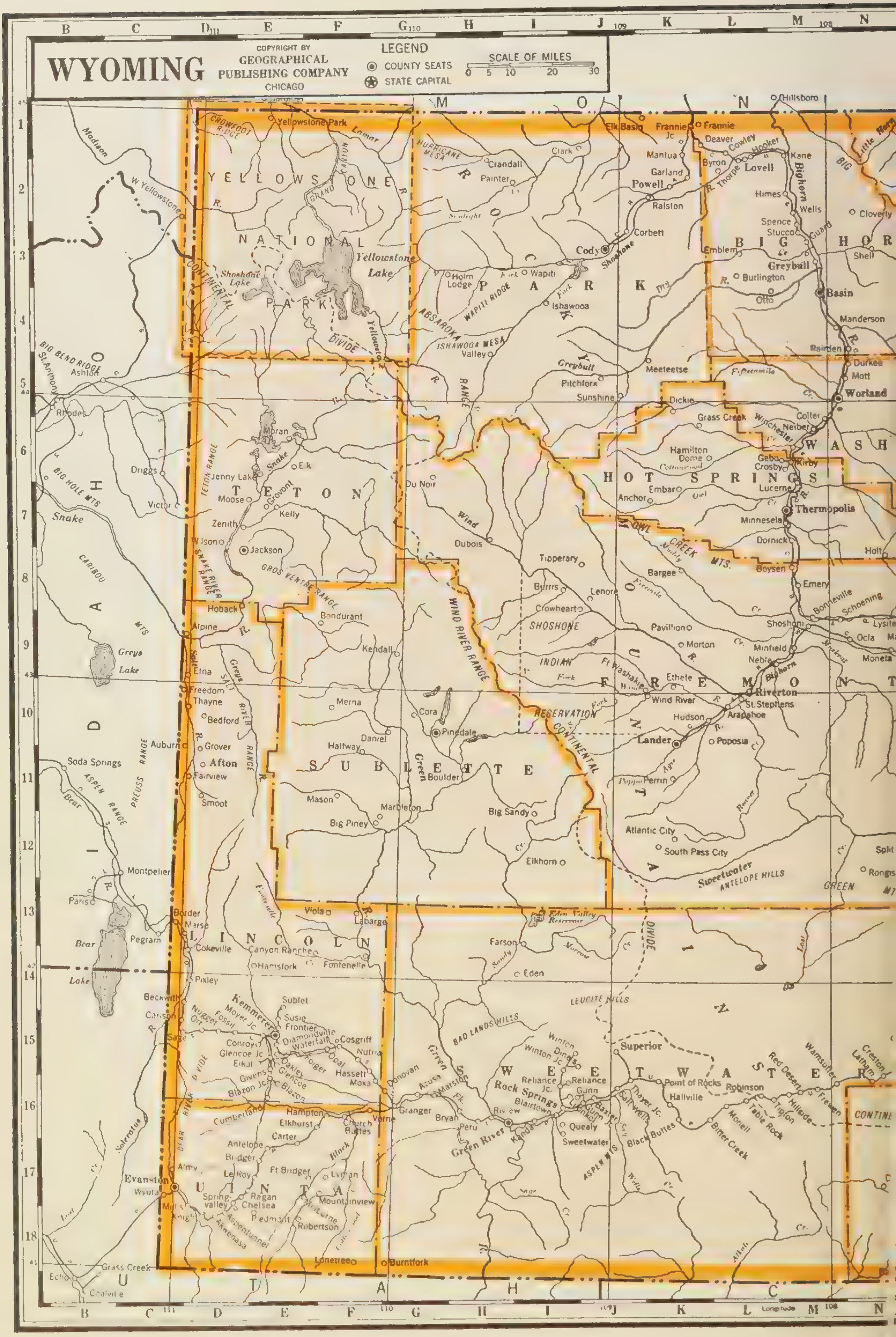
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HOT SPRINGS
WASH
TETON
SUBLETTE
FREMONT
LINCOLN
UINTA
SWEETWATER
IDAHO
UTAH
Madison
W Yellowstone
Ashton
St. Anthony
Rhodes
Driggs
Victor
Snake
Grays Lake
Montpelier
Paris
Bear Lake
Pegram
Soda Springs
Cody
Powell
Ralston
Corbett
Garland
Mantua
Frannie
Deaver
Cowley
Byron
Lovell
Kane
Hooker
Elk Basin
Clark
Crandall
Painter
Wapiti
Ishawooa
Holm Lodge
Valley
Meeteetse
Pitchfork
Sunshine
Greybull
Basin
Burlington
Otto
Emblem
Manderson
Rairden
Durkee
Mott
Worland
Colter
Neiber
Kirby
Gebo
Crosby
Thermopolis
Lucerne
Minnesota
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Holt
Boysen
Hamilton Dome
Embar
Anchor
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Dickie
Moran
Elk
Jenny Lake
Moose
Zenith
Wilson
Jackson
Kelly
Hoback
Alpine
Etna
Freedom
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Bedford
Auburn
Grover
Afton
Fairview
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Bondurant
Kendall
Merna
Daniel
Halfway
Pinedale
Cora
Boulder
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Marbleton
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Dubois
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Pavillion
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Bryan
Peru
Green River
Rock Springs
Reliance
Superior
Point of Rocks
Hallville
Robinson
Thayer Jc.
Black Buttes
Quealy
Sweetwater
Cumberland
Hampton
Elkhurst
Carter
Church Buttes
Verne
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Bridger
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Lyman
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Almy
Evanston
Spring valley
Ragan
Chelsea
Bedmart
Mountainview
Robertson
Aspentunnel
Knight
Lonetree
Burntfork
Echo
Coalville
Grass Creek
Wamsutter
Red Desert
Creston
Latham
Table Rock
Tipton
Bitter Creek
Wind River Range
Absaroka
Owl Creek Mts.
Shoshone Indian Reservation
Leucite Hills
Bad Lands Hills
Antelope Hills
Salt River Range
Snake River Range
Teton Range
Gros Ventre Range
Caribou Mts
Big Hole Mts
Preuss Range
Aspen Range
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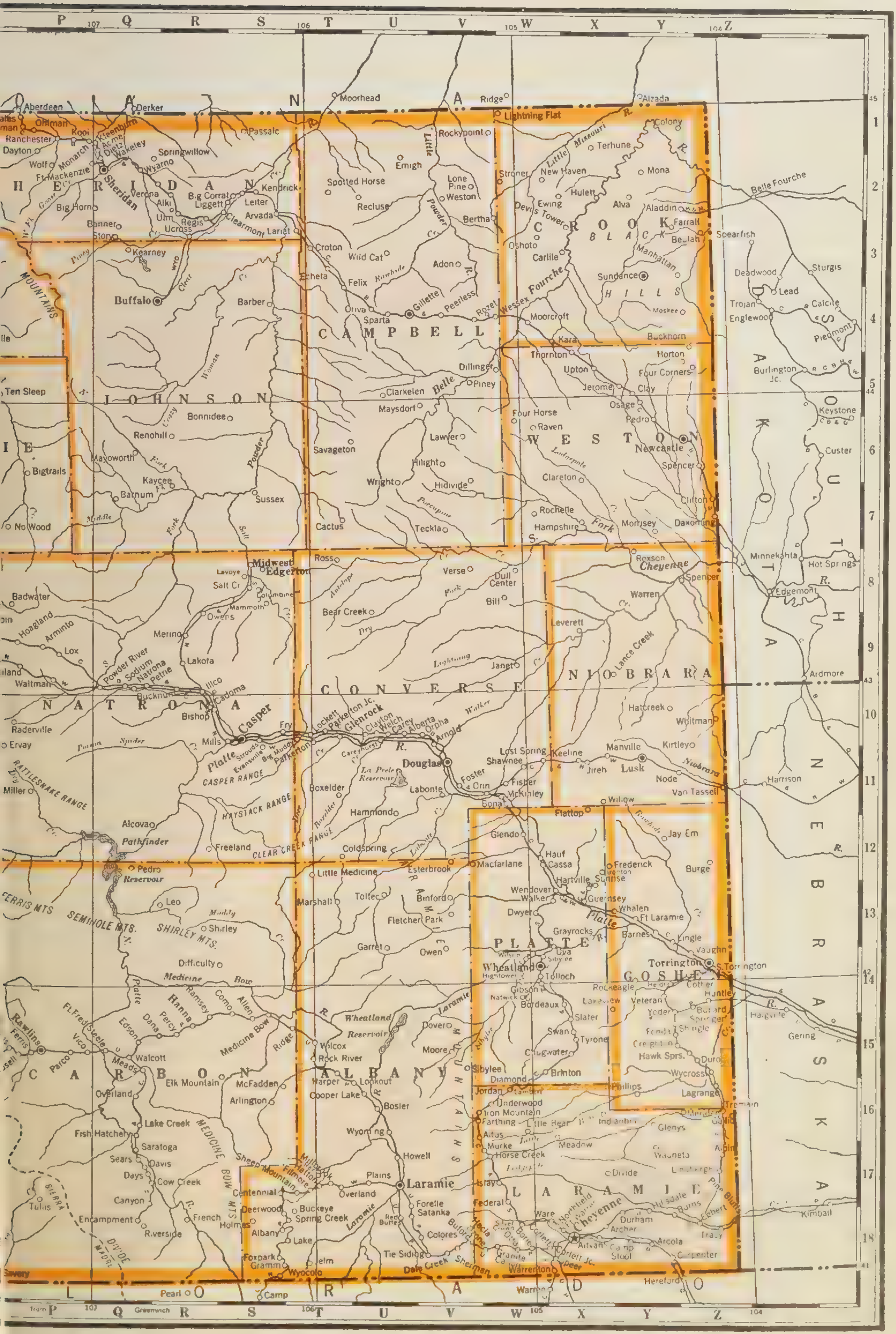
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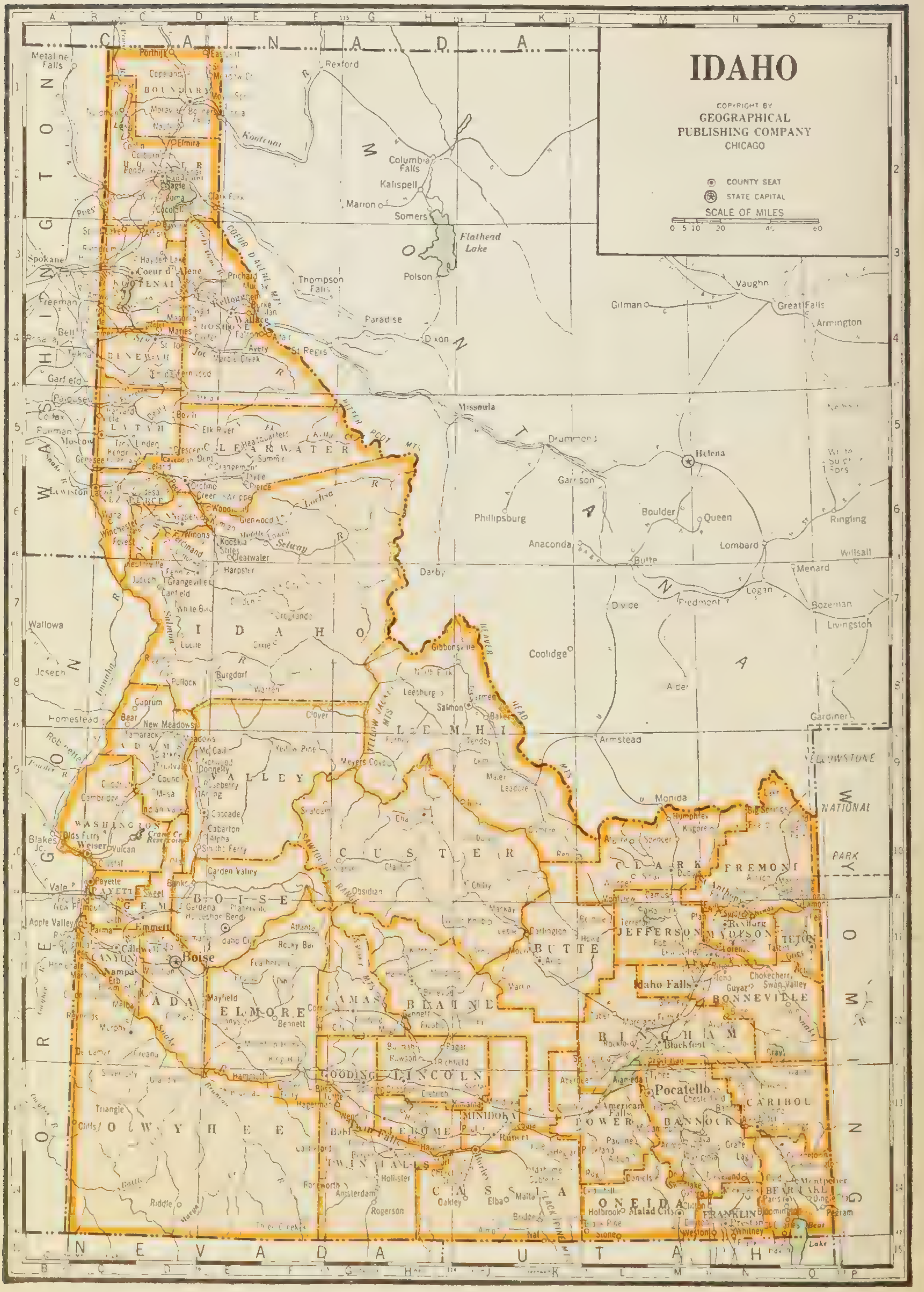
Moorhead
Ridge
Alzada
Lightning Flat
Colony
Ohlman
Ranchester
Dayton
Kooi
Keenburn
Acme
Dietz
Wakeley
Passaic
Rockypoint
Terhune
Little Missouri R.
Springwillow
Wyarno
Monarch
Wolf
Ft. Mackenzie
Sheridan
S H E R I D A N
Verona
Alki
Big Corral
Liggett
Leiter
Kendrick
Arvada
Ulm
Regis
Ucross
Clearmont
Lariat
Big Horn
Banner
Story
Kearney
Piney
Clear
Buffalo
Barber
Spotted Horse
Recluse
Emigh
Little Powder
Lone Pine
Weston
Bertha
Stroner
New Haven
Mona
Hulett
Alva
Aladdin
Ewing
Devils Tower
Farrall
Beulah
Spearfish
Belle Fourche
C R O O K
B L A C K
H I L L S
Oshoto
Carlile
Manhattan
Sundance
Moskee
Bucknorn
Croton
Wild Cat
Adon
Echeta
Felix
Rawhide
Oriva
Sparta
Gillette
Peerless
Rozet
Wessex
Fourche
Moorcroft
Kara
C A M P B E L L
Thornton
Upton
Horton
Four Corners
Dillinger
Piney
Jerome
Clay
Clarkelen
Belle
Maysdorf
Osage
Pedro
Four Horse
Raven
W E S T O N
Newcastle
Spencer
Lawyer
Hilight
Hidivide
Wright
Savageton
Clareton
Porcupine
Rochelle
Hampshire
Fork
Morrisey
Clifton
Dakoming
Tecklaо
Cactus
Sussex
Salt
Powder
J O H N S O N
Bonnidee
Renohill
Crazy Woman
Mayoworth
Kaycee
Barnum
Middle Fork
Ten Sleep
Bigtrails
No Wood
MOUNTAINS
Deadwood
Lead
Sturgis
Trojan
Englewood
Calcite
Piedmont
Burlington Jc.
Keystone
Custer
Minnekahta
Hot Springs
Edgemont
Ardmore
S O U T H D A K O T A
N E B R A S K A
Harrison
Midwest
Edgerton
Lavoye
Salt Cr.
Columbine
Mammoth
Owens
Ross
Verse
Dull Center
Bill
Antelope
Bear Creek
Dry
Roxson
Cheyenne
Spencer
Warren
Leverett
Lance Creek
Badwater
Hoagland
Arminto
Lox
Merino
Lakota
Powder River
Sodium
Natrona
Petrie
Waltman
Bucknum
Illco
Cadoma
N A T R O N A
Bishop
Casper
Raderville
Ervay
Mills
Strouds
Evansville
Big Muddy
Parkerton
Platte
CASPER RANGE
Fry
Lockett
Parkerton Jc.
Glenrock
Clayton
Welch
Carey
Alberta
Orpha
Arnold
Walker
Careyhurst
Douglas
La Prele Reservoir
Labonte
Foster
Orin
Fisher
McKinley
Bona
Lost Spring
Shawnee
Keeline
Jireh
Lusk
Manville
Kirtley
Node
Niobrara
Van Tassell
Lightning
Janet
C O N V E R S E
N I O B R A R A
Hatcreek
Whitman
Willow
Rawhide
Jay Em
Flattop
RATTLESNAKE RANGE
Miller
HAYSTACK RANGE
Boxelder
Hammond
Alcova
Pathfinder
Freeland
CLEAR CREEK RANGE
Coldspring
Glendo
Hauf
Cassa
Frederick
Irongton
Burge
Pedro
Reservoir
Little Medicine
Esterbrook
Macfarlane
Hartville
Sunrise
Wendover
Walker
Guernsey
Whalen
Ft Laramie
Dwyer
Grayrocks
Barnes
Lingle
Vaughn
Torrington
S. Torrington
FERRIS MTS
SEMINOLE MTS.
Leo
Muddy
Shirley
SHIRLEY MTS.
Marshall
Toltec
Binford
Fletcher Park
Garrett
Owen
P L A T T E
Wilson
Sibylee
Wheatland
Uya
Tolloch
Rockeagle
Gibson
Natwick
Bordeaux
Lakeview
Veteran
Cottier
Huntley
G O S H E N
Yoder
Bullard
Springer
Shingle
Fonda
Creighton
Hawk Sprs.
Duroc
Hargville
Gering
Slater
Swan
Tyrone
Chugwater
Brinton
Difficulty
Medicine
Bow
Hanna
Ramsey
Como
Allen
Percy
Dana
Edson
Medicine Bow
Ridge
Wheatland Reservoir
Dover
Moore
Wilcox
Rock River
Sibylee
Diamond
Phillips
Wycross
Lagrange
Rawlins
Ferris
Ft. Fred Steele
Vico
Parco
Walcott
Meads
C A R B O N
Elk Mountain
McFadden
Arlington
A L B A N Y
Harper
Lookout
Cooper Lake
Bosler
Jordan
Lambert
Underwood
Iron Mountain
Farthing
Little Bear
Horse Creek
Altus
Murke
Meadow
Glenys
Waunetа
Tremain
Meriden
Albin
Overland
Lake Creek
Fish Hatchery
Saratoga
Sears
Davis
Days
Cow Creek
Canyon
Tulus
Encampment
Riverside
French
SIERRA MADRE
DIVIDE
MEDICINE BOW MTS.
Sheep Mountain
Millbrook
Fillmore
Hatton
Centennial
Deerwood
Holmes
Buckeye
Spring Creek
Albany
Lake
Foxpark
Gramm
Jelm
Wyocolo
Wyoming
Howell
Plains
Overland
Laramie
Forelle
Satanka
Red Buttes
Buford
Colores
Tie Siding
Dale Creek
Sherman
Islay
Federal
Hecla
Silver Crown
Orchard
Borie
Granite
Warren
Hartlett
Ware
Northfield
Cheyenne
L A R A M I E
Divide
Hillsdale
Burns
Egbert
Pine Bluffs
Durham
Archer
Altvan
Camp Stool
Arcola
Tracy
Carpenter
Kimball
Hereford
Warren
Warrenton
Pearl
Camp
Deer
Orlett Jc.
Savery
from Greenwich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COUNTY SEAT
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SCALE OF MILES
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CANADA
MONTANA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
NEVADA
UTAH
WYOMING
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY
BONNER
KOOTENAI
SHOSHONE
BENEWAH
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
IDAHO
ADAMS
VALLEY
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
GEM
BOISE
CANYON
ADA
ELMORE
OWYHEE
LEMHI
CUSTER
CLARK
FREMONT
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TETON
BUTTE
BONNEVILLE
BINGHAM
CAMAS
BLAINE
GOODING
LINCOLN
JEROME
MINIDOKA
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
POWER
BANNOCK
CARIBOU
ONEIDA
FRANKLIN
BEAR LAKE
Boise
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Coeur d'Alene
Wallace
Lewiston
Moscow
Sandpoint
Bonners Ferry
Grangeville
Salmon
Weiser
Caldwell
Nampa
Emmett
Payette
Twin Falls
Rupert
Burley
Blackfoot
Rexburg
Malad City
Preston
Montpelier
Spokane
Missoula
Helena
Butte
Anaconda
Kalispell
Columbia Falls
Flathead Lake
Great Falls
Bozeman
Livingston
Dillon
Monida
Kootenai R
Salmon R
Snake R
Clearwater
Selway
Lochsa
Coeur d'Alene Mts
Bitter Root Mts
Sawtooth Range
Lost River Mts
Beaverhead Mts
Yellow Jacket Mts

TABLE I

POPULATION AND KEY TO MAPS FOR THE 2,042 URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000, BY STATES: 1940

This table lists all of the 2,042 communities with more than 5,000 inhabitants which were classified as urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 Census. After the name of the state is shown the number of urban places over 5,000 in that state. Towns in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island are indicated by "t," and townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are indicated by "tp." Because of three special rules defining urban places, certain political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities are included; all of these are keyed to the three special rules in footnotes at the end of the table. A dagger (†) indicates municipality is located within metropolitan district; a double dagger (‡) indicates central city of a metropolitan district (see Table III elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK). The figure and letter following the city indicate location on the preceding maps; a few towns, townships, and suburban places are not shown on the maps and therefore have no code.

ALABAMA—30

MAP ON PAGE 26

Alexander City 12N	6,640
Andalusia 20L	6,886
Anniston 8N	25,523
Bessemer† 10J	22,826
Birmingham‡ 9J	267,583
Cullman 6J	5,074
Decatur 3H	16,604
Dothan 21P	17,194
Eufaula 17R	6,269
Fairfield† 9J	11,703
Florence 2E	15,043
Gadsden 6N	36,975
Greenville 18K	5,075
Homewood†	7,397
Huntsville 3K	13,050
Jasper 7G	6,847
Lanett 12Q	6,141
Mobile‡ 24D	78,720
Montgomery‡ 15L	78,084
Opelika 13Q	8,487
Phenix City† 14R	15,351
Prichard† 23D	6,084
Selma 15H	19,834
Sheffield 3E	7,933
Sylacauga 11M	6,269
Talladega 9M	9,298
Tarrant City† 8K	6,833
Troy 18N	7,055
Tuscaloosa 11F	27,493
Tuscumbia 3E	5,515

ARIZONA—10

MAP ON PAGE 28

Bisbee 13L	5,853
Douglas 13L	8,623
Flagstaff 5G	5,080
Globe 9J	6,141
Mesa 9G	7,224
Nogales 13H	5,135
Phoenix‡ 9F	65,414
Prescott 7E	6,018
Tucson 11J	36,818
Yuma 10A	5,325

ARKANSAS—22

MAP ON PAGE 30

Arkadelphia 13I	5,078
Batesville 5O	5,267
Blytheville 4V	10,652
Camden 16J	8,975
Conway 8L	5,782
El Dorado 17K	15,858
Fayetteville 3E	8,212
Forrest City 8R	5,699
Fort Smith 6E	36,584
Helena 11T	8,546
Hope 15H	7,475
Hot Springs 11I	21,370
Jonesboro 4S	11,729
Little Rock‡ 10M	88,039
Malvern 12J	5,290
N. Little Rock† 10M	21,137
Paragould 3T	7,079
Pine Bluff 12N	21,290
Russellville 7J	5,927
Stuttgart 11P	5,628
Texarkana 16F	11,821
Van Buren 6D	5,422

CALIFORNIA—111

MAP ON PAGE 32

Alameda† 3G	36,256
Albany† 2G	11,493
Alhambra† 5F	38,935
Anaheim† 6G	11,031
Antioch† 2I	5,106
Arcadia† 5G	9,122
Azusa† 5G	5,209
Bakersfield 9D	29,252
Bell† 5F	11,264
Belvedere tp[1]† 5A	37,192
Berkeley† 2G	85,547
Beverly Hills† 11D	26,823
Brawley 12H	11,718
Burbank† 4F	34,337
Burlingame† 3G	15,940
Calexico 12H	5,415
Chico 4C	9,287
Chula Vista† 13F	5,138
Coalinga 8C	5,026
Colton 5I	9,686
Compton† 5F	16,198
Corona 5H	8,764
Coronado† 12F	6,932
Culver City† 5F	8,976
Daly City† 3G	9,625
El Centro 12H	10,017
El Cerrito† 2G	6,137
Eureka 2A	17,055
Fresno‡ 7D	60,685
Fullerton† 5G	10,442
Gardena† 5F	5,909
Glendale† 5F	82,582
Grass Valley 4C	5,701
Hanford 8D	8,234
Hawthorne† 5F	8,263
Hayward† 3H	6,736
Hermosa Beach† 5F	7,197
Huntington Pk† 11D	28,648
Inglewood† 5F	30,114
Lodi 6C	11,079
Long Beach† 6F	164,271
Los Angeles‡ 5F	1,504,277
Lynwood† 5F	10,982
Madera 7D	6,457
Manhattan Beach† 5F	6,398
Martinez† 2H	7,381
Marysville 4C	6,646
Maywood† 5G	10,731
Merced 7C	10,135
Modesto 6C	16,379
Monrovia† 5G	12,807
Montebello† 5F	8,016
Monterey 7B	10,084
Monterey Park† 5F	8,531
Napa 1H	7,740
National City† 12F	10,344
Oakland‡ 2G	302,163
Ontario† 5H	14,197
Orange† 6G	7,901
Oxnard 11D	8,519
Pacific Grove 7B	6,249
Palo Alto† 6B	16,774
Pasadena† 5F	81,864
Petaluma 1F	8,034
Piedmont† 2H	9,866
Pittsburg† 2I	9,520
Pomona† 5G	23,539
Porterville 8E	6,270
Redding 3B	8,109
Redlands 5I	14,324
Redondo Beach† 6F	13,092
Redwood City† 4H	12,453
Richmond† 2G	23,642
Riverside 5I	34,696
Roseville 5C	6,653
Sacramento‡ 5C	105,958
Salinas 7B	11,586
San Anselmo† 2F	5,790
San Bernardino 5I	43,646
San Bruno† 3G	6,519
San Buenaventura 10D	13,264
San Diego‡ 12F	203,341
San Fernando† 11E	9,094
San Francisco‡ 3G	634,536
San Gabriel† 5F	11,867
San Jose‡ 6B	68,457
San Leandro† 3H	14,601
San Luis Obispo 9C	8,881
San Marino† 5F	8,175

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

CALIFORNIA—*Cont.*

San Mateo† 3G	19,403
San Rafael† 2G	8,573
Santa Ana† 6G	31,921
Santa Barbara 10C	34,958
Santa Clara† 6B	6,650
Santa Cruz 7B	16,896
Santa Maria 9C	8,522
Santa Monica† 5E	53,500
Santa Paula 10D	8,986
Santa Rosa 5B	12,605
South Gate† 11D	26,945
S. Pasadena† 5F	14,356
S. San Francisco† 3G	6,629
Stockton‡ 6C	54,714
Torrance† 6F	9,950
Tulare 8D	8,259
Upland† 5H	6,316
Vallejo† 1H	20,072
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)	
Visalia 8D	8,904
Watsonville 7B	8,937
Whittier† 5G	16,115
Woodland 5B	6,637

COLORADO—17

MAP ON PAGE 36

Alamosa 16M	5,613
Boulder 6O	12,958
Canon City 12O	6,690
Colo. Springs 11P	36,789
Denver‡ 7P	322,412
Durango 17F	5,887
Englewood† 7P	9,680
Fort Collins 4P	12,251
Grand Junction 9D	12,479
Greeley 4Q	15,995
La Junta 14T	7,040
Longmont 5O	7,406
Loveland 4P	6,145
Pueblo‡ 13Q	52,162
Sterling 3U	7,411
Trinidad 17Q	13,223
Walsenburg 15P	5,855

CONNECTICUT—28

MAP ON PAGE 38

Ansonia† 3G	19,210
Bridgeport‡ 3H	147,121
Bristol† 4F	30,167
Danbury 2G	22,339
Derby† 3G	10,287
E. Hartford t.[1]† 5E	18,615
Hartford‡ 5E	166,267
Meriden† 4F	39,494
Middletown† 5F	26,495
Naugatuck† 3G	15,388
New Britain‡ 4F	68,685
New Haven‡ 4G	160,605
New London 7G	30,456
Norwalk 2H	39,849
Norwich 7G	23,652

CONNECTICUT—*Cont.*

Putnam 8E	7,775
Rockville† 6E	7,572
Shelton† 3G	10,971
Southington† 4F	5,088
Stamford† 1H	47,938
Stratford t.[1]† 3H	22,580
Torrington 3E	26,988
Wallingford† 4G	11,425
Waterbury‡ 3F	99,314
W. Hartford t.[1]† 4F	33,776
W. Haven t.[1]† 4G	30,021
Willimantic 7F	12,101
Winsted 3E	7,674

DELAWARE—2

MAP ON PAGE 58

Dover 4O	5,517
Wilmington‡ 1P	112,504

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

MAP ON PAGE 58

Washington‡ 5H	663,091

FLORIDA—35

MAP ON PAGE 40

Bartow 8G	6,158
Bradenton 9F	7,444
Clearwater 8E	10,136
Coral Gables† 13L	8,294
Daytona Beach 5J	22,584
De Land 5J	7,041
Ft. Lauderdale 12L	17,996
Fort Myers 11G	10,604
Fort Pierce 9L	8,040
Gainesville 4F	13,757
Hollywood 12L	6,239
Jacksonville‡ 2H	173,065
Key West 15H	12,927
Lake City 2F	5,836
Lake Wales 8H	5,024
Lake Worth 11L	7,408
Lakeland 7G	22,068
Marianna 12F	5,079
Miami‡ 13L	172,172
Miami Beach† 12L	28,012
Ocala 5G	8,986
Orlando 6H	36,736
Palatka 4H	7,140
Panama City 13E	11,610
Pensacola 13A	37,449
Plant City 7G	7,491
River Junction 1A	7,110
St. Augustine 3J	12,090
St. Petersburg‡ 8F	60,812
Sanford 6J	10,217
Sarasota 9F	11,141
Tallahassee 2B	16,240
Tampa‡ 8F	108,391
W. Palm Beach 10L	33,693
Winter Haven 7H	6,199

GEORGIA—39

MAP ON PAGE 42

Albany 10C	19,055
Americus 9C	9,281
Athens 4E	20,650
Atlanta‡ 5C	302,288
Augusta‡ 5G	65,919
Bainbridge 12B	6,352
Brunswick 11H	15,035
Carrollton 5A	6,214
Cartersville 4B	6,141
Cedartown 4A	9,025
College Park† 5C	8,213
Columbus‡ 8A	53,280
Cordele 9D	7,929
Dalton 2B	10,448
Decatur† 5C	16,561
Dist. 1511 Center Hill[1]	12,155
Douglas 10F	5,175
Dublin 8F	7,814
East Point† 5C	12,403
Elberton 4F	6,188
Fitzgerald 10E	7,388
Gainesville 3D	10,243
Griffin 6C	13,222
Hapeville† 5C	5,059
La Grange 6A	21,983
Macon‡ 7D	57,865
Marietta 4B	8,667
Milledgeville 6E	6,778
Moultrie 11D	10,147
Newnan 6B	7,182
Rome 4A	26,282
Savannah‡ 9J	95,996
Statesboro 8H	5,028
Thomaston 7C	6,396
Thomasville 12C	12,683
Tifton 10D	5,228
Toccoa 3E	5,494
Valdosta 12E	15,595
Waycross 11G	16,763

IDAHO—10

MAP ON PAGE 118

Boise 11D	26,130
Burley 14J	5,329
Caldwell 11C	7,272
Coeur d'Alene 3C	10,049
Idaho Falls 12M	15,024
Lewiston 6B	10,548
Moscow 5B	6,014
Nampa 11C	12,149
Pocatello 13M	18,133
Twin Falls 13G	11,851

ILLINOIS—120

MAP ON PAGE 44

Alton† 3H	31,255
Arlington Hgts.† 5A	5,668
Aurora 5B	47,170
Batavia 5B	5,101
Beardstown 3F	6,505

ILLINOIS—*Cont.*

Belleville† 3I	28,405
Bellwood† 6B	5,220
Belvidere 5A	8,094
Benton 4J	7,372
Berwyn† 6B	48,451
Bloomington 4E	32,868
Blue Island† 6B	16,638
Brookfield† 6B	10,817
Cairo 4L	14,407
Calumet City† 6B	13,241
Canton 3E	11,577
Carbondale 4K	8,550
Centralia 4I	16,343
Champaign 5F	23,302
Charleston 5G	8,197
Chester 3K	5,110
Chicago‡ 6B	3,396,808
Chicago Heights† 6C	22,461
Cicero† 6B	64,712
Clinton 4F	6,331
Collinsville† 3I	9,767
Danville 6F	36,919
De Kalb 5B	9,146
Decatur‡ 4E	59,305
Des Plaines† 6B	9,518
Dixon 4B	10,671
Downers Grove† 5B	9,526
Du Quoin 4J	7,515
East Moline† 3C	12,359
East Peoria† 4E	6,806
East St. Louis† 3I	75,609
Edwardsville† 3I	8,008
Effingham 5H	6,180
Elgin 5A	38,333
Elmhurst† 6B	15,458
Elmwood Park†	13,689
Evanston† 6A	65,389
Flora 5I	5,474
Forest Park† 6B	14,840
Freeport 4A	22,366
Galesburg 3D	28,876
Glen Ellyn† 5B	8,055
Glencoe† 6A	6,825
Granite City† 3I	22,974
Harrisburg 5K	11,453
Harvey† 6B	17,878
Herrin 4K	9,352
Highland Park† 6A	14,476
Hinsdale† 6B	7,336
Hoopeston 6E	5,381
Jacksonville 3G	19,844
Johnston City 4K	5,418
Joliet 5C	42,365
Kankakee 6D	22,241
Kewanee 3C	16,901
La Grange† 6B	10,479
La Salle 4C	12,812
Lake Forest† 6A	6,885
Lawrenceville 6I	6,213
Lincoln 4F	12,752
Litchfield 4H	7,048
Lombard† 5B	7,075
Macomb 2E	8,764
Madison† 3I	7,782

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Illinois—*Cont.*

Marion 4K	9,251
Mattoon 5G	15,827
Maywood† 6B	26,648
Melrose Park† 6B	10,933
Metropolis 5L	6,287
Moline‡ 3C	34,608
Monmouth 2D	9,096
Morris 5C	6,145
Mount Carmel 6J	6,987
Mount Vernon 4J	14,724
Murphysboro 4K	8,976
Naperville† 5B	5,272
Normal 4E	6,983
North Chicago† 6A	8,465
Oak Park† 6B	66,015
Olney 5I	7,831
Ottawa 4C	16,005
Pana 4G	5,966
Paris 6G	9,281
Park Ridge† 6B	12,063
Pekin† 4E	19,407
Peoria‡ 4D	105,087
Peru 4C	8,983
Pontiac 5D	9,585
Princeton 4C	5,224
Quincy 1F	40,469
River Forest† 6B	9,487
Riverside† 6B	7,935
Rockford‡ 4A	84,637
Rock Island‡ 2C	42,775
St. Charles 5B	5,870
Salem 4I	7,319
Skokie† 6B	7,172
Springfield‡ 4F	75,503
Spring Valley 4C	5,010
Sterling 4B	11,363
Streator 4D	14,930
Summit† 6C	7,043
Taylorville 4G	8,313
Urbana 5F	14,064
Vandalia 4H	5,288
Venice† 3I	5,454
Villa Park† 5B	7,236
Waukegan† 6A	34,241
West Frankfort 4K	12,383
Wheaton† 5B	7,389
Wilmette† 6A	17,226
Winnetka† 6A	12,430
Wood River† 3I	8,197
Woodstock 5A	6,123
Zion 6A	6,555

Indiana—67

map on page 46

Anderson 7F	41,572
Auburn 8B	5,415
Bedford 5I	12,514
Bicknell 3J	5,110
Bloomington 5H	20,870
Bluffton 8D	5,417
Brazil 4G	8,126
Clinton 3G	7,092
Columbus 6H	11,738
Connersville 8G	12,898
Crawfordsville 4F	11,089
Decatur 9D	5,861
East Chicago† 3A	54,637
Elkhart 6A	33,434
Elwood 7E	10,913
Evansville‡ 3L	97,062
Fort Wayne‡ 8C	118,410
Frankfort 5E	13,706
Franklin 6H	6,264
Gary† 3A	111,719
Goshen 7A	11,375
Greensburg 7H	6,065
Hammond† 3A	70,184
Hartford City 8E	6,946
Hobart† 3B	7,166
Huntington 7D	13,903
Indianapolis‡ 6G	386,972
Jasper 4K	5,041
Jeffersonville† 7K	11,493
Kendallville 8B	5,431
Kokomo 6E	33,795
La Porte 5A	16,180
Lafayette 4E	28,798
Lebanon 5F	6,529
Linton 4I	6,263
Logansport 5D	20,177
Madison 8J	6,923
Marion 7D	26,767
Martinsville 5H	5,009
Michigan City 4A	26,476
Mishawaka† 6A	28,298
Mount Vernon 2L	5,638
Muncie 8E	49,720
New Albany† 7K	25,414
New Castle 8F	16,620
Noblesville 6F	5,575
Peru 6D	12,432
Plymouth 6B	5,713
Portland 8E	6,362
Princeton 3K	7,786
Richmond 9G	35,147
Rushville 7G	5,960
Seymour 6I	8,620
Shelbyville 7G	10,791
South Bend‡ 6A	101,268
Sullivan 3I	5,077
Tell City 4L	5,395
Terre Haute‡ 3H	62,693
Tipton 6E	5,101
Valparaiso 4B	8,736
Vincennes 3J	18,228
Wabash 7D	9,653
Warsaw 7B	6,378
Washington 4J	9,312
West Lafayette 4E	6,270
Whiting† 3A	10,307
Winchester 8F	5,303

Iowa—44

map on page 48

Albia 7H	5,157
Ames 5F	12,555
Atlantic 6C	5,802
Boone 5F	12,373
Burlington 8K	25,832
Carroll 5D	5,389
Cedar Falls† 4H	9,349
Cedar Rapids‡ 5J	62,120
Centerville 8G	8,413
Chariton 7G	5,754
Charles City 2H	8,681
Cherokee 3C	7,469
Clinton 5L	26,270
Council Bluffs‡ 7B	41,439
Creston 7E	8,033
Davenport‡ 6L	66,039
Decorah 2I	5,303
Des Moines‡ 6F	159,819
Dubuque 4K	43,892
Estherville 2D	5,651
Fairfield 7I	6,773
Fort Dodge 4E	22,904
Fort Madison 8J	14,063
Grinnell 6H	5,210
Iowa City 6J	17,182
Keokuk 9J	15,076
Knoxville 7G	6,936
Le Mars 3A	5,353
Marshalltown 5G	19,240
Mason City 2G	27,080
Muscatine 6K	18,286
Newton 6G	10,462
Oelwein 3I	7,801
Oskaloosa 7H	11,024
Ottumwa 7H	31,570
Perry 5E	5,977
Red Oak 7C	5,763
Shenandoah 8C	6,846
Sioux City‡ 4A	82,364
Spencer 2C	6,599
Storm Lake 3C	5,274
Washington 7J	5,227
Waterloo‡ 4H	51,743
Webster City 4F	6,738

Kansas—32

map on page 50

Abilene 4E	5,671
Arkansas City 7E	12,752
Atchison 2G	12,648
Chanute 6G	10,142
Coffeyville 8G	17,355
Concordia 3E	6,255
Dodge City 6B	8,487
El Dorado 6F	10,045
Emporia 5F	13,188
Fort Scott 6H	10,557
Garden City 6B	6,285
Great Bend 5D	9,044
Hays 4C	6,385
Hutchinson 5E	30,013
Independence 7G	11,565
Iola 6G	7,244
Junction City 4F	8,507
Kansas City‡ 3H	121,458
Lawrence 4G	14,390
Leavenworth 3H	19,220
McPherson 5E	7,194
Manhattan 3F	11,659
Newton 5E	11,048
Ottawa 4G	10,193
Parsons 7G	14,294
Pittsburg 7H	17,571
Pratt 6D	6,591
Salina 4E	21,073
Topeka‡ 4G	67,833
Wellington 7E	7,246
Wichita‡ 6E	114,966
Winfield 7E	9,506

Kentucky—30

map on page 52

Ashland‡ 12B	29,537
Bellevue† 9A	8,741
Bowling Green 6E	14,585
Corbin 10E	7,893
Covington† 9A	62,018
Danville 9D	6,734
Dayton† 9A	8,379
Fort Thomas† 9A	11,034
Frankfort 9C	11,492
Glasgow 7E	5,815
Harlan 11E	5,122
Hazard 11D	7,397
Henderson† 4C	13,160
Hopkinsville 5E	11,724
Jenkins 12D	9,428
Lexington 9C	49,304
Louisville‡ 7B	319,077
Ludlow† 9A	6,185
Madisonville 4D	8,209
Mayfield 3E	8,619
Maysville 10B	6,572
Middlesborough 11E	11,777
Newport† 9A	30,631
Owensboro 5C	30,245
Paducah 3E	33,765
Paris 10B	6,697
Princeton 4E	5,389
Richmond 9C	7,335
Somerset 9E	6,154
Winchester 10C	8,594

Louisiana—28

map on page 54

Abbeville 8K	6,672
Alexandria 7F	27,066
Bastrop 9A	6,626
Baton Rouge 11I	34,719
Bogalusa 14G	14,604
Bossier City† B4	5,786
Crowley 8I	9,523
Eunice 7H	5,242
Gretna† 14K	10,879
Hammond 13H	6,033
Houma 12I	9,052
Jackson 11G	5,384
Jennings 7I	7,343
Lafayette 8I	19,210
Lake Charles 5I	21,207

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Louisiana—*Cont.*

Minden 5B	6,677
Monroe 8B	28,309
Morgan City 11L	6,969
Natchitoches 6D	6,812
New Iberia 9K	13,747
New Orleans‡ 14K	494,537
Opelousas 8H	8,980
Plaquemine 11I	5,049
Ruston 7B	7,107
Shreveport‡ 4B	98,167
Tallulah 11B	5,712
Thibodaux 12L	5,851
West Monroe 8B	8,560

Maine—20

MAP ON PAGE 56

Auburn 2K	19,817
Augusta 3K	19,360
Bangor 6H	29,822
Bath 3L	10,235
Belfast 5J	5,540
Biddeford 2M	19,790
Brewer 6H	6,510
Brunswick[3] 3L	7,003
Calais 8G	5,161
Gardiner 3K	6,044
Lewiston 3K	38,598
Old Town 5H	7,688
Portland‡ 2M	73,643
Presque Isle 7C	7,939
Rockland 5K	8,899
Rumford Falls[3] 2J	8,447
Saco 2M	8,631
S. Portland† 2M	15,781
Waterville 4J	16,688
Westbrook† 2M	11,087

Maryland—12

MAP ON PAGE 58

Annapolis† 5L	13,069
Baltimore‡ 3J	859,100
Cambridge 6M	10,102
Cumberland 5E	39,483
Dist. 12 Balt. Co.[1]	15,436
Dist. 13 Balt. Co.[1]	13,366
Frederick 3G	15,802
Frostburg 5D	7,659
Hagerstown 2F	32,491
Hyattsville† 5J	6,575
Salisbury 7O	13,313
Takoma Park† 5J	8,938

Massachusetts—113

MAP ON PAGE 60

Abington t.[2]† 10D	5,708
Adams t.[2] 2B	12,608
Amesbury t.[2]† 10A	10,862
Amherst t.[2]† 4C	6,410
Andover t.[2]† 9B	11,122
Arlington t.[2]† 9C	40,013
Athol t.[2] 5B	11,180

Mass.—*Cont.*

Attleboro† 8E	22,071
Auburn t.[2]† 7D	6,629
Barnstable t.[2] 1G	8,333
Belmont t.[2]† 9C	26,867
Beverly† 10B	25,537
Boston‡ 9C	770,816
Braintree t.[2]† 10D	16,378
Bridgewater t.[2]† 10E	8,902
Brockton† 10D	62,343
Brookline t.[2]† 9C	49,786
Cambridge† 9C	110,879
Canton t.[2]† 9D	6,381
Chelsea† 10C	41,259
Chicopee† 4D	41,664
Clinton t.[2]† 7C	12,440
Concord t.[2]† 8C	7,972
Danvers t.[2]† 10B	14,179
Dartmouth t.[2]† 10G	9,011
Dedham t.[2]† 9D	15,508
Dracut t.[2] 8B	7,339
Easthampton t.[2]† 4C	10,316
Everett† 9C	46,784
Fairhaven t.[2]† 10F	10,938
Fall River‡ 9F	115,428
Fitchburg 7B	41,824
Framingham t.[2]† 8C	23,214
Franklin t.[2]† 8D	7,303
Gardner 6B	20,206
Gloucester† 11B	24,046
Gt. Barrington t.[2] 1D	5,824
Greenfield t.[2] 4B	15,672
Haverhill‡ 9A	46,752
Hingham t.[2]† 10D	8,003
Holyoke‡ 4D	53,750
Hudson t.[2] 8C	8,042
Ipswich t.[2] 10A	6,348
Lawrence‡ 9A	84,323
Leominster 7B	22,226
Lexington t.[2]† 9C	13,187
Longmeadow t.[2]† 4E	5,790
Lowell‡ 9B	101,389
Ludlow t.[2]† 4D	8,181
Lynn† 10C	98,123
Malden† 9C	58,010
Mansfield t.[2]† 9E	6,530
Marblehead t.[2]† 10B	10,856
Marlborough† 8C	15,154
Maynard t.[2]† 8C	6,812
Medford† 9C	63,083
Melrose† 9C	25,333
Methuen t.[2]† 9A	21,880
Middleboro t.[2] 10E	9,032
Milford t.[2] 8D	15,388
Millbury t.[2]† 7D	6,983
Milton t.[2]† 9C	18,708
Montague t.[2] 4B	7,582
Natick t.[2]† 8C	13,851
Needham t.[2]† 9D	12,445
New Bedford‡ 10G	110,341

Mass.—*Cont.*

Newburyport† 10A	13,916
Newton† 9C	69,873
North Adams 2A	22,213
N. Andover t.[2]† 9A	7,524
N. Attleborough t.[2]† 8E	10,359
Northampton† 4C	24,794
Northbridge t.[2]† 7D	10,242
Norwood t.[2]† 9D	15,383
Orange t.[2] 5B	5,611
Palmer t.[2]† 5D	9,149
Peabody† 10B	21,711
Pittsfield 1C	49,684
Plymouth t.[2] 11E	13,100
Quincy† 10D	75,810
Randolph t.[2]† 10D	7,634
Reading t.[2]† 9B	10,866
Revere† 10C	34,405
Rockland t.[2]† 10D	8,087
Salem† 10B	41,213
Saugus t.[2]† 10C	14,825
Somerset t.[2]† 9F	5,873
Somerville† 9C	102,177
South Hadley t.[2]† 4C	6,856
Southbridge t.[2] 6D	16,825
Spencer t.[2]† 6D	6,641
Springfield‡ 4D	149,554
Stoneham t.[2]† 9B	10,762
Stoughton t.[2]† 9D	8,635
Swampscott t.[2]† 10B	10,761
Taunton 9E	37,395
Uxbridge t.[2]† 7D	6,417
Wakefield t.[2]† 10B	16,223
Walpole t.[2]† 9D	7,443
Waltham† 9C	40,020
Ware t.[2]† 5D	7,557
Watertown t.[2]† 9C	35,427
Webster t.[2] 6E	13,186
Wellesley t.[2]† 9C	15,127
W. Springfield t.[2]† 4D	17,135
Westfield† 3D	18,793
Weymouth t.[2]† 10D	23,868
Whitman t.[2]† 10D	7,759
Winchendon t.[2] 6A	6,575
Winchester t.[2]† 9C	15,081
Winthrop t.[2]† 10C	16,768
Woburn† 9B	19,751
Worcester‡ 7C	193,694

Michigan—78

MAP ON PAGE 62

Adrian 24L	14,230
Albion 22J	8,345
Alma 18K	7,202
Alpena 12N	12,808
Ann Arbor 22M	29,815
Battle Creek 22H	43,453
Bay City‡ 17M	47,956
Benton Harbor 23E	16,668
Berkley† 21O	6,406

Michigan—*Cont.*

Birmingham† 21O	11,196
Cadillac 15H	9,855
Charlotte 21J	5,544
Cheboygan 8Q	5,673
Coldwater 24J	7,343
Dearborn† 22N	63,584
Detroit‡ 22O	1,623,452
Dowagiac 23F	5,007
East Detroit† 22O	8,584
East Lansing† 21K	5,839
Ecorse† 22O	13,209
Escanaba 7J	14,830
Ferndale† 22O	22,523
Flint‡ 20M	151,543
Grand Haven 19E	8,799
Grand Rapids‡ 20G	164,292
Greenville 19H	5,321
Grosse Pointe† 22O	6,179
Gr. Pte. Farms† 22O	7,217
Gr. Pte. Park† 22O	12,646
Hamtramck† 22O	49,839
Hancock 2F	5,554
Hastings 21H	5,175
Highland Park† 22O	50,810
Hillsdale 24K	6,381
Holland 20F	14,616
Inkster† 22N	7,044
Ionia 20J	6,392
Iron Mountain 7G	11,080
Ironwood 4B	13,369
Ishpeming 4H	9,491
Jackson 22K	49,656
Kalamazoo‡ 22G	54,097
Kingsford 7G	5,771
Lansing‡ 21K	78,753
Lapeer 19N	5,365
Lincoln Park† 22O	15,236
Ludington 16E	8,701
Manistee 15E	8,694
Manistique 6L	5,399
Marquette 4H	15,928
Marshall 22J	5,253
Menominee 9H	10,230
Midland 17L	10,329
Monroe 24N	18,478
Mt. Clemens† 21O	14,389
Mt. Pleasant 18J	8,413
Muskegon 19F	47,697
Muskegon Hgts. 19F	16,047
Negaunee 4H	6,813
Niles 24E	11,328
Owosso 20L	14,424
Petoskey 9P	6,019
Plymouth† 22N	5,360
Pontiac† 12N	66,626
Port Huron 20Q	32,759
River Rouge† 22O	17,008
Roseville† 21O	9,023
Royal Oak† 21O	25,087
Saginaw‡ 18M	82,794

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Michigan—*Cont.*

St. Clair Shores† 20O	10,405
St. Joseph 23E	8,963
Sault Ste Marie 5Q	15,847
Sturgis 24H	7,214
Three Rivers 24G	6,710
Traverse City 13G	14,455
Trenton† 22M	5,284
Wyandotte† 23O	30,618
Ypsilanti 22M	12,121

Minnesota—44

map on page 64

Albert Lea 4L	12,200
Alexandria 2H	5,051
Anoka† 4I	6,426
Austin 5L	18,307
Bemidji 3E	9,427
Brainerd 3G	12,071
Chisholm 5E	7,487
Cloquet† 5F	7,304
Columbia Hgts.† 4I	6,035
Crookston 1D	7,161
Detroit Lakes 2F	5,015
Duluth‡ 6F	101,065
Edina† 4J	5,855
Ely 6D	5,970
Eveleth 5E	6,887
Fairmont 3L	6,988
Faribault 4K	14,527
Fergus Falls 1G	10,848
Hastings 5J	5,662
Hibbing 5E	16,385
Internat. Falls 4B	5,626
Little Falls 3H	6,047
Mankato 4K	15,654
Minneapolis‡ 4J	492,370
Montevideo 2J	5,220
Moorhead 1F	9,491
New Ulm 3K	8,743
Owatonna 4K	8,694
Red Wing 5J	9,962
Richfield†	6,750
Robbinsdale† 4J	6,018
Rochester 5L	26,312
St. Cloud 3H	24,173
St. Louis Park† 4J	7,737
St. Paul‡ 4J	287,736
St. Peter 4K	5,870
South St. Paul† 4J	11,844
Stillwater† 5I	7,013
Thief River Falls 1C	6,019
Virginia 5E	12,264
West St. Paul† 4J	5,733
Willmar 2I	7,623
Winona 6K	22,490
Worthington 2L	5,918

Mississippi—23

map on page 66

Biloxi 24O	17,475
Brookhaven 19G	6,232

Mississippi—*Cont.*

Canton 13J	6,011
Clarksdale 5G	12,168
Columbia 20K	6,064
Columbus 9Q	13,645
Corinth 2P	7,818
Greenville 9E	20,892
Greenwood 9H	14,767
Grenada 8K	5,831
Gulfport 25N	15,195
Hattiesburg 20M	21,026
Jackson‡ 15H	62,107
Laurel 18N	20,598
McComb 20G	9,898
Meridian 15P	35,481
Natchez 19C	15,296
Pascagoula 25Q	5,900
Picayune 24L	5,129
Tupelo 5P	8,212
Vicksburg 15F	24,460
West Point 8P	5,627
Yazoo City 12G	7,258

Missouri—46

map on page 68

Boonville 4E	6,089
Brookfield 2E	6,174
Cape Girardeau 8K	19,426
Carthage 8C	10,585
Caruthersville 5L	6,612
Charleston 9K	5,182
Chillicothe 2D	8,012
Clayton† 5I	13,069
Clinton 6D	6,041
Columbia 4F	18,399
De Soto 6I	5,121
Ferguson† 5I	5,724
Flat River 7I	5,401
Fulton 4G	8,297
Hannibal 3H	20,865
Independence† 4C	16,066
Jefferson City 5F	24,268
Joplin 8B	37,144
Kansas City‡ 4B	399,178
Kennett 5K	6,335
Kirksville 2F	10,080
Kirkwood† 5I	12,132
Lebanon 7F	5,025
Lexington 4D	5,341
Maplewood† 5I	12,875
Marshall 4E	8,533
Maryville 1B	5,700
Mexico 4G	9,053
Moberly 3F	12,920
Neosho 9C	5,318
Nevada 7C	8,181
Poplar Bluff 9I	11,163
Richmond Heights†	12,802
Rolla 6G	5,141
St. Charles† 5I	10,803
St. Joseph‡ 2B	75,711
St. Louis‡ 5J	816,048
Sedalia 5E	20,428
Sikeston 9K	7,944

Missouri—*Cont.*

Springfield‡ 8D	61,238
Trenton 2D	7,046
University† 5I	33,023
Warrensburg 5D	5,868
Washington 5H	6,756
Webb City 8B	7,033
Webster Groves† 5I	18,394

Montana—12

map on page 70

Anaconda 11F	11,004
Billings 12P	23,261
Bozeman 13K	8,665
Butte 11G	37,081
Great Falls 7J	29,928
Havre 3N	6,427
Helena 10H	15,056
Kalispell 4D	8,245
Lewistown 8N	5,874
Livingston 13M	6,642
Miles City 10V	7,313
Missoula 9D	18,449

Nebraska—17

map on page 72

Alliance 4B	6,253
Beatrice 8K	10,883
Columbus 5J	7,632
Fairbury 8J	6,304
Falls City 8L	6,146
Fremont 5K	11,862
Grand Island 6H	19,130
Hastings 7H	15,145
Kearney 7G	9,643
Lincoln‡ 6K	81,984
McCook 8E	6,212
Nebraska City 7L	7,339
Norfolk 4J	10,490
North Platte 6E	12,429
Omaha‡ 6L	223,844
Scottsbluff 4A	12,057
York 6I	5,383

Nevada—3

map on page 74

Las Vegas 8G	8,422
Reno 2C	21,317
Sparks 2C	5,318

New Hampshire—16

map on page 76

Berlin 5J	19,084
Claremont t.[2] 11E	12,144
Concord 12H	27,171
Derry t.[2] 14J	5,400
Dover 12L	14,990
Exeter t.[2] 13K	5,398
Franklin 11H	6,749
Keene 14E	13,832
Laconia 10H	13,484

New Hampshire—*Cont.*

Lebanon t.[2] 10E	7,590
Manchester‡ 13H	77,685
Nashua 14H	32,927
Newport t.[2] 11F	5,304
Portsmouth 13L	14,821
Rochester 12K	12,012
Somersworth 12L	6,136

New Jersey—122

map on page 78

Asbury Park† 8G	14,617
Atlantic City‡ 6L	64,094
Audubon† 4H	8,906
Bayonne† 7D	79,198
Belleville† 7C	28,167
Bergenfield† 8C	10,275
Bloomfield† 7C	41,623
Bogota† 8C	7,346
Boonton† 6C	6,739
Bound Brook† 6E	7,616
Bridgeton 3L	15,992
Burlington† 4G	10,905
Camden† 3H	117,536
Carlstadt† 8C	5,644
Carteret† 7E	11,976
Cliffside Park† 8C	16,892
Clifton† 7C	48,827
Collingswood† 4H	12,685
Cranford tp.[1]† 7D	12,860
Dover 6C	10,491
Dumont† 8C	7,556
Dunellen† 6E	5,360
East Orange† 7D	68,945
E. Rutherford† 8C	7,268
Elizabeth‡ 7D	109,912
Englewood† 8C	18,966
Fair Lawn† 7C	9,017
Fairview† 8C	8,770
Fort Lee† 8C	9,468
Freehold 7F	6,952
Garfield† 8C	28,044
Glen Ridge† 7C	7,331
Glen Rock† 7C	5,177
Gloucester City† 3H	13,692
Guttenberg† 8C	6,200
Hackensack† 8C	26,279
Haddon Heights† 4H	5,555
Haddonfield† 4H	9,742
Haledon† 7C	5,303
Hammonton 5K	7,668
Harrison† 7D	14,171
Hasbrouck Hgts† 8C	6,716
Hawthorne† 7C	12,610
Highland Park† 6E	9,002
Hillside tp.[1]†	18,556
Hoboken† 8D	50,115
Irvington† 7D	55,328
Jersey City‡ 8D	301,173
Kearny† 7D	39,467
Keyport† 7E	5,147

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

New Jersey—*Cont.*

Leonia† 8C	5,763
Linden† 7D	24,115
Lodi† 8C	11,552
Long Branch† 8F	17,408
Lyndhurst tp.[1]† 8C	17,454
Madison† 6D	7,944
Manville 6E	6,065
Maplewood tp.[1]†	23,139
Metuchen† 7E	6,557
Millburn tp.[1]† 7D	11,652
Millville 4L	14,806
Montclair† 7C	39,807
Morristown† 6C	15,270
Neptune tp.[1]† 8G	10,207
New Brunswick† 6E	33,180
Newark‡ 7D	429,760
Newton 5B	5,533
N. Arlington† 8D	9,904
N. Bergen tp.[1]† 8D	39,714
N. Plainfield† 6D	10,586
Nutley† 7C	21,954
Orange† 7D	35,717
Palisades Park† 8C	8,141
Palmyra† 4H	5,178
Passaic† 7C	61,394
Paterson‡ 7C	139,656
Paulsboro† 3J	7,011
Penns Grove† 2J	6,488
Pennsauken tp.[1]† 4H	17,745
Perth Amboy† 7E	41,242
Phillipsburg† 3D	18,314
Pitman† 3J	5,507
Plainfield† 6D	37,469
Pleasantville† 6L	11,050
Princeton† 5F	7,719
Prospect Park† 7C	5,714
Rahway† 7D	17,498
Red Bank† 8F	10,974
Ridgefield†	5,271
Ridgefield Park† 8C	11,277
Ridgewood† 8B	14,948
Roselle† 7D	13,597
Roselle Park† 7D	9,661
Rutherford† 8C	15,466
Salem 2K	8,618
Sayreville† 7E	8,186
Secaucus† 8C	9,754
Somerville 6E	8,720
South Amboy† 7E	7,802
South Orange† 7D	13,742
S. Plainfield† 6E	5,379
South River† 6E	10,714
Summit† 6D	16,165
Teaneck tp.[1]† 8C	25,275
Tenafly† 8C	7,413
Totowa†	5,130
Trenton‡ 5G	124,697
Union tp.[1]† 7D	24,730
Union City† 8D	56,173
Ventnor City† 6L	7,905
Verona† 7C	8,957
Vineland 4L	7,914
Wallington† 7C	8,981
Weehawken tp.[1]† 8D	14,363
W. New York† 8C	39,439
West Orange† 7D	25,662
Westfield† 7D	18,458
Westwood† 8B	5,388
Wildwood 4N	5,150
Woodbridge tp.[1]† 7E	27,191
Woodbury† 3J	8,306
Wood-Ridge† 7C	5,739

New Mexico—14

MAP ON PAGE 80

Albuquerque 7E	35,449
Carlsbad 13J	7,116
Clovis 9L	10,065
Gallup 6A	7,041
Hobbs 12L	10,619
Las Cruces 13E	8,385
Las Vegas city 6G	5,941
Las Vegas t	6,421
Portales 9L	5,104
Raton 3J	7,607
Roswell 11J	13,482
Santa Fe 6F	20,325
Silver City 12B	5,044
Tucumcari 7K	6,194

New York—119

MAP ON PAGES 82-84

Albany‡ 13X	130,577
Amityville† 6G	5,058
Amsterdam 11V	33,329
Auburn 11M	35,753
Batavia 11G	17,267
Beacon 1E	12,572
Binghamton‡ 16P	78,309
Bronxville† 5E	6,888
Buffalo‡ 11D	575,901
Canandaigua 12J	8,321
Catskill 15X	5,429
Cedarhurst† 6F	5,463
Cohoes† 12X	21,955
Corning 15K	16,212
Cortland 13O	15,881
Depew† 11E	6,084
Dobbs Ferry† 5E	5,883
Dunkirk 13B	17,713
East Aurora† 12E	5,253
E. Rochester† 11J	6,691
E. Rockaway† 6G	5,610
Elmira 16L	45,106
Endicott† 16O	17,702
Floral Park† 5F	12,950
Fredonia 14B	5,738
Freeport† 6F	20,410
Fulton 9N	13,362
Garden City† 5G	11,223
Geneva 12K	15,555
Glen Cove† 5F	12,415
Glens Falls 9X	18,836
Gloversville 11V	23,329

New York—*Cont.*

Great Neck† 5F	6,167
Hamburg† 12D	5,467
Hastings-on-Hud.† 4E	7,057
Haverstraw† 3E	5,909
Hempstead† 5F	20,856
Herkimer† 11S	9,617
Hornell 14I	15,649
Hudson 15X	11,517
Hudson Falls 9X	6,654
Ilion† 11S	8,927
Irondequoit t.[1]	23,376
Ithaca 14M	19,730
Jamestown 16C	42,638
Johnson City† 16O	18,039
Johnstown 11U	10,666
Kenmore† 11D	18,612
Kingston 16W	28,589
Lackawanna† 12D	24,058
Lancaster† 11E	7,236
Larchmont† 3F	5,970
Little Falls 11T	10,163
Lockport 10E	24,379
Long Beach† 6F	9,036
Lynbrook† 6F	14,557
Malone 1U	8,743
Malverne† 5G	5,153
Mamaroneck† 4E	13,034
Massena 1S	11,328
Mechanicville 11X	7,449
Medina 10F	5,871
Middletown 2C	21,908
Mineola† 5F	10,064
Mount Kisco† 3F	5,941
Mount Vernon† 4E	67,362
New Rochelle† 4E	58,408
New York‡ 5E	7,454,995
Newark 11K	9,646
Newburgh 1E	31,883
Niagara Falls‡ 10D	78,029
North Pelham†	5,052
N. Tarrytown† 3E	8,804
N. Tonawanda† 11D	20,254
Norwich 13Q	8,694
Nyack† 3E	5,206
Ogdensburg 2Q	16,346
Olean 16F	21,506
Oneida 10Q	10,291
Oneonta 14S	11,731
Ossining† 3E	15,996
Oswego 9M	22,062
Owego 16N	5,068
Patchogue 5I	7,181
Peekskill† 2E	17,311
Pelham Manor†	5,302
Penn Yan 13K	5,308
Plattsburgh 2Y	16,351
Port Chester† 4F	23,073
Port Jervis 2B	9,749
Poughkeepsie 1E	40,478
Rensselaer† 13X	10,768
Rochester‡ 10I	324,975
Rockville Centre† 5F	18,613
Rome‡ 10Q	34,214
Rye† 4F	9,865
Salamanca 15E	9,011
Saranac Lake 4V	7,138
Saratoga Springs 10X	13,705
Scarsdale† 3F	12,966
Schenectady‡ 12W	87,549
Scotia† 12W	7,960
Seneca Falls 11L	6,452
Solvay† 11N	8,201
Syracuse‡ 11O	205,967
Tarrytown† 3E	6,874
Tonawanda† 11D	13,008
Troy‡ 12X	70,304
Tuckahoe† 4E	6,563
Tupper Lake 4U	5,451
Utica‡ 10R	100,518
Valley Stream† 5F	16,679
Watertown 6O	33,385
Watervliet† 12X	16,114
Waverly 16M	5,450
Wellsville 16H	5,942
White Plains† 4E	40,327
Williston Park†	5,750
Yonkers† 4E	142,598

North Carolina—45

MAP ON PAGE 86

Asheboro 3E	6,981
Asheville‡ 8D	51,310
Burlington 2F	12,198
Canton 8D	5,037
Charlotte‡ 4C	100,899
Concord 4C	15,572
Dunn 4G	5,256
Durham‡ 2G	60,195
Elizabeth City 2M	11,564
Fayetteville 5G	17,428
Forest City 4A	5,035
Gastonia 4B	21,313
Goldsboro 4J	17,274
Greensboro‡ 2E	59,319
Greenville 3K	12,674
Hamlet 5E	5,111
Henderson 2H	7,647
Hendersonville 8E	5,381
Hickory 3B	13,487
High Point 2D	38,495
Kings Mountain 4B	6,547
Kinston 4J	15,388
Laurinburg 5F	5,685
Lenoir 2A	7,598
Lexington 3D	10,550
Lumberton 6F	5,803
Monroe 5C	6,475
Mooresville 3C	6,682
Morganton 3A	7,670
Mount Airy 1C	6,286
New Bern 4K	11,815
Newton 3B	5,407
Raleigh 3G	46,897
Reidsville 1E	10,387

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

North Carolina—*Cont.*

Roanoke Rapids 1J	8,545
Rocky Mount 3J	25,568
Salisbury 3C	19,037
Shelby 4A	14,037
Statesville 3C	11,440
Tarboro 3J	7,148
Thomasville 3D	11,041
Washington 3K	8,569
Wilmington 7J	33,407
Wilson 3J	19,234
Winston-Salem‡ 2D	79,815

North Dakota—10

map on page 88

Bismarck 11N	15,496
Devils Lake 17G	6,204
Dickinson 5N	5,839
Fargo 24N	32,580
Grand Forks 23H	20,228
Jamestown 18N	8,790
Mandan 11N	6,685
Minot 10G	16,577
Valley City 20N	5,917
Williston 2G	5,790

Ohio—116

map on page 90

Akron‡ 7C	244,791
Alliance† 8C	22,405
Ashland 5C	12,453
Ashtabula 8A	21,405
Athens 6G	7,696
Barberton† 7C	24,028
Barnesville 7F	5,002
Bedford† 7B	7,390
Bellaire† 8E	13,799
Bellefontaine 2E	9,808
Bellevue 4B	6,127
Berea† 6B	6,025
Bexley† 4F	8,705
Bowling Green 3B	7,190
Bryan 1B	5,404
Bucyrus 4D	9,727
Cambridge 7E	15,044
Campbell† 8C	13,785
Canton‡ 7D	108,401
Cheviot† 1G	9,043
Chillicothe 4G	20,129
Cincinnati‡ 1H	455,610
Circleville 4G	7,982
Cleveland‡ 6B	878,336
Cleveland Hgts† 7B	54,992
Columbus‡ 4F	306,087
Conneaut 8A	9,355
Coshocton 6E	11,509
Cuyahoga Falls† 7C	20,546
Dayton‡ 2F	210,718
Defiance 1B	9,744
Delaware 4E	8,944

Ohio—*Cont.*

Delphos 1C	5,746
Dover 7D	9,691
E. Cleveland† 7B	39,495
East Liverpool 8D	23,555
East Palestine 8C	5,123
Elyria 6B	25,120
Euclid† 7B	17,866
Findlay 3C	20,228
Fostoria 3C	13,453
Fremont 4B	14,710
Galion 4D	8,685
Gallipolis 5I	7,832
Garfield Hgts† 8C	16,989
Girard 8C	9,805
Grandview Hgts.† 4F	6,960
Greenville 1E	7,745
Hamilton‡ 1G	50,592
Ironton† 5I	15,851
Jackson 5H	6,295
Kent† 7C	8,581
Kenton 3D	7,593
Lakewood† 6B	69,160
Lancaster 5F	21,940
Lima 2D	44,711
Lockland† 1G	5,601
Logan 5G	6,177
Lorain 5B	44,125
Mansfield 5D	37,154
Maple Heights†	6,728
Marietta 7G	14,543
Marion 4D	30,817
Martins Ferry† 8E	14,729
Massillon† 7D	26,644
Miamisburg† 1F	5,544
Middletown‡ 1G	31,220
Mingo Junction 8E	5,192
Mount Vernon 5E	10,122
Nelsonville 6G	5,368
New Boston 4I	6,024
New Philadelphia 7D	12,328
Newark 5E	31,487
Niles† 8C	16,273
N. College Hill†	5,231
Norwalk 5B	8,211
Norwood† 1H	34,010
Oakwood† 1C	7,652
Painesville 7A	12,235
Parma† 6B	16,365
Piqua 1E	16,049
Portsmouth 4H	40,466
Ravenna† 7C	8,538
Reading† 1G	6,079
Rocky River† 6B	8,291
St. Bernard†	7,387
St. Marys 1D	5,532
Salem 8C	12,301
Sandusky 5B	24,874
Shaker Heights†	23,393
Shelby 5C	6,643
Sidney 2E	9,790
South Euclid†	6,146
Springfield‡ 2F	70,662
Steubenville 8E	37,651

Ohio—*Cont.*

Struthers† 8C	11,739
Tiffin 4C	16,102
Toledo‡ 3A	282,349
Toronto 8D	7,426
Troy 1E	9,697
Uhrichsville 7E	6,435
University Hgts†	5,981
Upper Arlington†	5,370
Urbana 2E	8,335
Van Wert 1C	9,227
Wadsworth† 6C	6,495
Wapakoneta 2D	5,225
Warren† 8B	42,837
Washington Ct. House 3G	9,402
Wellston 5H	5,537
Wellsville 8D	7,672
Wilmington 2G	5,971
Wooster 6D	11,543
Xenia 2F	10,633
Youngstown‡ 8C	167,720
Zanesville 6F	37,500

Oklahoma—43

map on page 92

Ada 12Q	15,143
Altus 13E	8,593
Alva 2G	5,055
Anadarko 11J	5,579
Ardmore 15O	16,886
Bartlesville 2T	16,267
Blackwell 2N	8,537
Bristow 7R	6,050
Chickasha 11L	14,111
Clinton 9F	6,736
Cushing 6P	7,703
Duncan 14K	9,207
Durant 16R	10,027
El Reno 8K	10,078
Elk City 9D	5,021
Enid 4L	28,081
Frederick 14F	5,109
Guthrie 7N	10,018
Henryetta 9T	6,905
Hobart 11F	5,177
Holdenville 11R	6,632
Hugo 16V	5,909
Lawton 13J	18,055
McAlester 11U	12,401
Miami 1X	8,345
Muskogee 7V	32,332
Norman 10N	11,429
Oklahoma City‡ 9M	204,424
Okmulgee 8T	16,051
Pauls Valley 12N	5,104
Pawhuska 3R	5,443
Perry 5N	5,045
Picher 1X	5,848
Ponca City 2O	16,794
Sand Springs† 5S	6,137
Sapulpa† 6S	12,249
Seminole 10Q	11,547
Shawnee 9P	22,053

Oklahoma—*Cont.*

Stillwater 5O	10,097
Tulsa‡ 5T	142,157
Vinita 3W	5,685
Wewoka 10Q	10,315
Woodward 4D	5,406

Oregon—16

map on page 94

Albany 4D	5,654
Astoria 1C	10,389
Baker 4L	9,342
Bend 5G	10,021
Corvallis 4D	8,392
Eugene 5D	20,838
Grants Pass 8D	6,028
Klamath Falls 9F	16,497
La Grande 3L	7,747
Marshfield 6B	5,259
Medford 9D	11,281
Oregon City† 3E	6,124
Pendleton 2K	8,847
Portland‡ 2E	305,394
Salem 3D	30,908
The Dalles 2G	6,266

Pennsylvania—215

map on page 96

Abington tp.[1]†	20,857
Aliquippa† 12B	27,023
Allentown‡ 12W	96,904
Altoona‡ 13J	80,214
Ambridge† 12B	18,968
Archbald† 7W	8,296
Arnold† 14F	10,898
Ashland 12T	7,045
Ashley† 9U	6,371
Avalon† 13C	6,155
Bangor 10X	5,687
Beaver 11B	5,641
Beaver Falls 11B	17,098
Bellefonte 10M	5,304
Bellevue† 13C	10,488
Berwick 9T	13,181
Bethlehem‡ 12W	58,490
Blairsville 13F	5,002
Blakely†	8,106
Bloomsburg 10S	9,799
Brackenridge† 13D	6,400
Braddock† 13D	18,326
Bradford 4I	17,691
Brentwood†	7,552
Bridgeport† 15X	5,904
Bristol† 15Z	11,895
Brownsville† 15D	8,015
Butler 10D	24,477
Canonsburg† 14B	12,599
Carbondale† 6W	19,371
Carlisle 15O	13,984
Carnegie† 13C	12,663
Centerville† 5D	6,317
Chambersburg 16N	14,852
Charleroi† 15C	10,784
Cheltenham tp[1]†	19,082

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Pa.—*Cont.*

Chester† 16X	59,285
Clairton† 13D	16,381
Clearfield 10J	9,372
Coaldale 11T	6,163
Coatesville 16V	14,006
Collingdale†	8,162
Columbia† 15S	11,547
Connellsville 15E	13,608
Conshohocken† 15X	10,776
Coraopolis† 12B	11,086
Corry 4E	6,935
Crafton† 13C	7,163
Danville 10R	7,122
Darby† 16X	10,334
Dickson City†	11,548
Donora† 14D	13,180
Dormont† 13C	12,974
Du Bois 9I	12,080
Dunmore† 7V	23,086
Dupont† 9U	5,278
Duquesne† 13D	20,693
Duryea† 8T	8,275
E. Pittsburgh† 13C	6,079
E. Stroudsburg 10X	6,404
Easton† 11X	33,589
Edwardsville† 8U	7,998
Ellwood City 10B	12,329
Emmaus† 12W	6,731
Ephrata† 15T	6,199
Erie‡ 3C	116,955
Etna† 13C	7,223
Exeter† 8V	5,802
Farrell† 8A	13,899
Ford City 11E	5,795
Forest Hills†	5,248
Forty Fort† 8U	6,293
Frackville 11T	8,035
Franklin 7D	9,948
Freeland 10U	6,593
Gettysburg 17O	5 916
Glassport† 13C	8,748
Greensburg† 14E	16,743
Greenville 7B	8,149
Grove City 9C	6,296
Hanover 17Q	13,076
Hanover tp.[1]†	16,439
Harrisburg‡ 14Q	83,893
Harrison tp.[1]†	13,161
Haverford tp.[1]†	27,594
Hazleton 10U	38,009
Hollidaysburg† 13J	5,910
Homestead† 13C	19,041
Honesdale 6X	5,687
Huntingdon 13L	7,170
Indiana 12G	10,050
Jeannette† 14E	16,220
Jenkintown† 15X	5,024
Jersey Shore 9O	5,432
Johnstown‡ 14H	66,668
Kane 6I	6,133
Kingston† 8U	20,679
Kittanning 11E	7,550
Kulpmont 11S	6,159
Lancaster‡ 15S	61,345
Lansdale† 14X	9,316
Lansdowne† 16X	10,837
Lansford 11U	8,710
Larksville† 8U	8,467
Latrobe† 14F	11,111
Lebanon 14S	27,206
Lehighton 11V	6,615
Lewistown 12N	13,017
Lock Haven 9N	10,810
Lower Merion tp.[1]†	39,566
Luzerne† 8U	7,082
McAdoo 10U	5,127
McKees Rocks† 13C	17,021
McKeesport† 13D	55,355
Mahanoy City 11T	13,442
Meadville 6C	18,919
Mechanicsburg† 14P	5,709
Media† 16W	5,351
Middletown† 15R	7,046
Midland 12A	6,373
Millvale† 12C	7,811
Milton 10Q	8,313
Minersville 12T	8,686
Monaca 11B	7,061
Monessen† 15D	20,257
Monongahela City† 14C	8,825
Morrisville† 14Z	5,493
Mount Carmel 11S	17,780
Mt. Lebanon tp.[1]†	19,571
Mount Oliver† 13C	6,981
Mt. Pleasant† 15E	5,824
Munhall† 13C	13,900
Nanticoke† 8U	24,387
Nanty-Glo 13H	6,217
Narberth† 15X	5,217
Nazareth† 11X	5,721
New Brighton 11B	9,630
New Castle 10B	47,638
New Kensington† 12D	24,055
Norristown† 15X	38,181
North Braddock†	15,679
Northampton† 12W	9,622
Oakmont† 12D	6,260
Oil City 7E	20,379
Old Forge† 8V	11,892
Olyphant† 7V	9,252
Palmerton 10V	7,475
Palmyra 14R	5,239
Philadelphia‡ 16X	1,931,334
Phoenixville† 15W	12,282
Pitcairn† 13D	6,310
Pittsburgh‡ 13C	671,659
Pittston† 8V	17,828
Plains tp.[1]†	15,621
Plymouth† 8V	15,507
Pottstown 14V	20,194
Pottsville 12T	24,530
Prospect Park†	5,100
Punxsutawney 10H	9,482
Quakertown 13X	5,150
Rankin† 13C	7,470
Reading‡ 14U	110,568
Ridgway 7I	6,253
Rochester 11B	7,441
St. Clair 11T	6,809
St. Marys 8J	7,653
Sayre 4R	7,569
Schuylkill Haven 12T	6,518
Scottdale† 15E	6,493
Scranton‡ 7V	140,404
Sewickley† 12B	5,614
Shaler tp.[1]†	11,185
Shamokin 11R	18,810
Sharon† 8A	25,622
Sharpsburg† 13C	8,202
Sharpsville† 8A	5,129
Shenandoah 11T	19,790
Shippensburg 15N	5,244
Somerset 15G	5,430
S. Williamsport 9P	6,033
State College 11M	6,226
Steelton† 14Q	13,115
Stowe tp.[1]†	12,577
Stroudsburg 10X	6,186
Summit Hill 11U	5,406
Sunbury 11Q	15,462
Swissvale† 13C	15,919
Swoyerville† 8V	9,234
Tamaqua 11U	12,486
Tarentum† 12D	9,846
Taylor† 8V	9,002
Throop† 7V	7,382
Titusville 6E	8,126
Turtle Creek† 13C	9,805
Tyrone 12K	8,845
Uniontown† 16D	21,819
Upper Darby tp.[1]† 16X	56,883
Vandergrift 12E	10,725
Warren 5G	14,891
Washington† 15B	26,166
Waynesboro 17N	10,231
West Chester 16W	13,289
West Hazleton 10U	7,523
West Pittston† 8V	7,943
West View† 13C	7,215
West York† 16R	5,590
Wilkes-Barre‡ 8U	86,236
Wilkinsburg† 13D	29,853
Williamsport 8P	44,355
Wilmerding† 13D	5,662
Wilson† 13C	8,217
Windber† 14H	9,057
Winton† 7W	7,989
Yeadon†	8,524
York‡ 16R	56,712

RHODE ISLAND—18

MAP ON PAGE 60

Barrington t.[2]† 9F	6,231
Bristol t.[2]† 9F	11,159
Burrillville t.[2]	8,185
Central Falls† 8E	25,248

R. I.—*Cont.*

Cranston† 8F	47,085
Cumberland t.[2]†	10,625
E. Providence t.[2]† 8F	32,165
Johnston t.[2]†	10,672
Lincoln t.[2]†	10,577
Newport† 9G	30,532
N. Providence t.[2]† 7E	12,156
Pawtucket† 8E	75,797
Providence‡ 8F	253,504
Warren t.[2]† 9F	8,158
Warwick† 7F	28,757
W. Warwick t.[2]† 7F	18,188
Westerly t.[2] 7H	11,199
Woonsocket† 8E	49,303

SOUTH CAROLINA—24

MAP ON PAGE 98

Aiken 5E	6,168
Anderson 3C	19,424
Camden 3H	5,747
Charleston‡ 8K	71,275
Chester 2F	6,392
Clinton 3E	5,704
Columbia‡ 4G	62,396
Conway 4L	5,066
Darlington 3J	6,236
Easley 2C	5,183
Florence 4K	16,054
Gaffney 1D	7,636
Georgetown 6K	5,559
Greenville 2D	34,734
Greenwood 3D	13,020
Hartsville 3J	5,399
Laurens 3E	6,894
Marion 3L	5,746
Newberry 3E	7,510
Orangeburg 5G	10,521
Rock Hill 1G	15,009
Spartanburg 1E	32,249
Sumter 4H	15,874
Union 2E	8,478

SOUTH DAKOTA—10

MAP ON PAGE 100

Aberdeen 6A	17,015
Brookings 8B	5,346
Huron 6B	10,843
Lead 1B	7,520
Madison 7C	5,018
Mitchell 6C	10,633
Rapid City 1B	13,844
Sioux Falls 8C	40,832
Watertown 7B	10,617
Yankton 7D	6,798

TENNESSEE—27

MAP ON PAGE 52

Alcoa 10G	5,131
Athens 9H	6,930
Bristol 13F	14,004

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

TENN.—*Cont.*

Chattanooga‡ 8H	128,163
Clarksville 5F	11,831
Cleveland 9H	11,351
Columbia 5G	10,579
Dyersburg 2G	10,034
Elizabethton 13F	8,516
Greeneville 12F	6,784
Harriman 9G	5,620
Humboldt 3G	5,160
Jackson 2G	24,332
Johnson City 12F	25,332
Kingsport 12F	14,404
Knoxville‡ 10G	111,580
Lebanon 7F	5,950
Maryville 10G	5,609
Memphis‡ 1H	292,942
Morristown 11F	8,050
Murfreesboro 7G	9,495
Nashville‡ 6F	167,402
Paris 3F	6,395
Pulaski 5H	5,314
Shelbyville 6H	6,537
Springfield 5F	6,668
Union City 2F	7,256

TEXAS—102

MAP ON PAGE 102

Abilene 4I	26,612
Alamo Heights†	5,700
Alice 9K	7,792
Amarillo‡ 2B	51,686
Austin‡ 6K	87,930
Bay City 7N	6,594
Beaumont‡ 6P	59,061
Beeville 8K	6,789
Big Spring 4G	12,604
Bonham 2M	6,349
Borger 2C	10,018
Brady 5I	5,002
Breckenridge 3J	5,826
Brenham 6M	6,435
Brownsville 9C	22,083
Brownwood 4J	13,398
Bryan 6M	11,842
Cameron 5L	5,040
Childress 1H	6,464
Cleburne 4L	10,558
Coleman 4I	6,054
Colorado 4G	5,213
Corpus Christi‡ 9L	57,301
Corsicana 4M	15,232
Crystal City 8I	6,529
Cuero 7L	5,474
Dallas‡ 3L	294,734
Del Rio 7G	13,343
Denison 2M	15,581
Denton 3L	11,192
Eagle Pass 8H	6,459
Edinburg 9B	8,718
El Paso‡ 4A	96,810
Electra 2J	5,588
Ennis 4M	7,087
Fort Worth‡ 3L	177,662
Gainesville 2L	9,651

TEXAS—*Cont.*

Galveston‡ 7O	60,862
Goose Creek† 7O	6,929
Graham 3J	5,175
Greenville 3M	13,995
Harlingen 9C	13,306
Henderson 4O	6,437
Highland Park†	10,288
Hillsboro 4L	7,799
Houston‡ 7N	384,514
Huntsville 5N	5,108
Jacksonville 4N	7,213
Kerrville 6J	5,572
Kilgore 4O	6,708
Kingsville 9K	7,782
Lamesa 3F	6,038
Laredo 9I	39,274
Lockhart 6K	5,018
Longview 3O	13,758
Lubbock 2F	31,853
Lufkin 5O	9,567
McAllen 9B	11,877
McKinney 3M	8,555
Marlin 5L	6,542
Marshall 3O	18,410
Mercedes 9C	7,624
Mexia 4M	6,410
Midland 4F	9,352
Mineral Wells 3K	6,303
Mission 9G	5,982
Nacogdoches 4O	7,538
Navasota 6M	6,138
New Braunfels 7K	6,976
Odessa 4F	9,573
Orange 6P	7,472
Palestine 4N	12,144
Pampa 2C	12,895
Paris 2N	18,678
Plainview 2G	8,263
Port Arthur‡ 6P	46,140
Robstown 9L	6,780
Rusk 4N	5,699
San Angelo 5H	25,802
San Antonio‡ 7J	253,854
San Benito 9C	9,501
San Marcos 6K	6,006
Seguin 7K	7,006
Sherman 2M	17,156
Sulphur Springs 3N	6,742
Sweetwater 4H	10,367
Taylor 6L	7,875
Temple 5L	15,344
Terrell 3M	10,481
Texarkana 2P	17,019
Texas City† 7O	5,748
Tyler 4N	28,279
University Park†	14,458
Uvalde 7I	6,679
Vernon 2I	9,277
Victoria 8L	11,566
Waco‡ 5L	55,982
Waxahachie 4L	8,655
Weatherford 3K	5,924
Weslaco 9C	6,883
W. University Pl.†	9,221
Wichita Falls 2J	45,112

UTAH—9

MAP PAGE 74

Brigham 11A	5,641
Logan 12A	11,868
Murray† 11B	5,740
Ogden 11B	43,688
Price 13C	5,214
Provo 12C	18,071
Salt Lake City‡ 11B	149,934
S. Salt Lake† 11B	5,701
Tooele 11B	5,001

VERMONT—10

MAP ON PAGE 76

Barre 7D	10,909
Bennington 14B	7,628
Brattleboro[3] 14D	9,622
Burlington 5A	27,686
Montpelier 7D	8,006
Rutland 10B	17,082
St. Albans 4B	8,037
St. Johnsbury 6F	7,437
Springfield 12D	5,182
Winooski 5B	6,036

VIRGINIA—29

MAP ON PAGE 106

Alexandria† 4S	33,523
Arlington County[1]† 4S	57,040
Bristol 4G	9,768
Charlottesville 7M	19,400
Clifton Forge 8G	6,461
Covington 8F	6,300
Danville 13H	32,749
Fredericksburg 7Q	10,066
Hampton† 11V	5,898
Harrisonburg 6L	8,768
Hopewell 10R	8,679
Lynchburg 10J	44,541
Marion 3K	5,177
Martinsville 13F	10,080
Newport News‡ 12U	37,067
Norfolk‡ 12V	144,332
Petersburg 11Q	30,631
Portsmouth‡ 12V	50,745
Pulaski 11C	8,792
Radford 11D	6,990
Richmond‡ 10Q	193,042
Roanoke‡ 10F	69,287
Salem† 10F	5,737
South Boston 13K	5,252
South Norfolk† 12V	8,038
Staunton 7K	13,337
Suffolk 12U	11,343
Waynesboro 7K	7,373
Winchester 3N	12,095

WASHINGTON—20

MAP ON PAGE 110

Aberdeen 11C	18,846
Anacortes 4G	5,875

WASH.—*Cont.*

Bellingham 3H	29,314
Bremerton 9G	15,134
Centralia 12F	7,414
Ellensburg 11N	5,944
Everett 7I	30,224
Hoquiam 11C	10,835
Kelso 15F	6,749
Longview 15F	12,385
Olympia 11F	13,254
Port Angeles 6E	9,409
Puyallup† 10H	7,889
Seattle‡ 8H	368,302
Spokane‡ 8X	122,001
Tacoma‡ 10H	109,408
Vancouver† 17G	18,788
Walla Walla 15U	18,109
Wenatchee 6N	11,620
Yakima 13N	27,221

WEST VIRGINIA—25

MAP ON PAGE 112

Beckley 16J	12,852
Bluefield 19J	20,641
Charleston‡ 13G	67,914
Clarksburg 8M	30,579
Dunbar† 13F	5,266
Elkins 10O	8,133
Fairmont 7N	23,105
Grafton 8O	7,431
Hinton 17K	5,815
Hollidays Cove 6D	6,137
Huntington‡ 12D	78,836
Keyser 7S	6,177
Logan 16E	5,166
Martinsburg 7W	15,063
Morgantown 6O	16,655
Moundsville† 8C	14,168
Parkersburg 8G	30,103
Princeton 18J	7,426
Richwood 14L	5,051
S. Charleston t.† 13F	10,377
Welch 18G	6,264
Wellsburg† 7D	6,255
Weston 9M	8,268
Wheeling‡ 8C	61,099
Williamson 17D	8,366

WISCONSIN—52

MAP ON PAGE 114

Antigo 15Q	9,495
Appleton 19U	28,436
Ashland 8J	11,101
Baraboo 23O	6,415
Beaver Dam 23S	10,356
Beloit 28R	25,365
Chippewa Falls 16G	10,368
Cudahy† 26W	10,561
De Pere 18V	6,373
Eau Claire 17G	30,745
Fond du Lac 22T	27,209
Fort Atkinson 26S	6,153

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Wisconsin—*Cont.*

Green Bay 18V	46,235
Janesville 27R	22,992
Kaukauna 19U	7,382
Kenosha‡ 28W	48,765
La Crosse 22H	42,707
Madison‡ 25P	67,447
Manitowoc 20X	24,404
Marinette 15X	14,183
Marshfield 17M	10,359
Menasha 20T	10,481
Menomonie 16E	6,582
Merrill 15O	8,711
Milwaukee‡ 25W	587,472
Monroe 28O	6,182
Neenah 20T	10,645
Oconto 16W	5,362
Oshkosh 21T	39,089
Portage 23P	7,016
Racine‡ 27X	67,195
Rhinelander 13P	8,501
Rice Lake 13F	5,719
Shawano 17T	5,565
Sheboygan 22X	40,638
Shorewood† 25W	15,184
S. Milwaukee† 26W	11,134
Sparta 21J	5,820
Stevens Point 18O	15,777
Sturgeon Bay 16Y	5,439
Superior‡ 7D	35,136
Two Rivers 20X	10,302
Watertown 25S	11,301
Waukesha† 26V	19,242
Waupun 22S	6,798
Wausau 16O	27,268
Wauwatosa† 25W	27,769
West Allis† 26V	36,364
West Bend 23V	5,452
W. Milwaukee†	5,010
Whitefish Bay† 25W	9,651
Wisconsin Rapids 19N	11,416

Wyoming—6

map on page 116

Casper 10S	17,964
Cheyenne 18X	22,474
Laramie 17U	10,627
Rawlins 15P	5,531
Rock Springs 16I	9,827
Sheridan 2Q	10,529

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[1] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Townships and other political subdivisions not necessarily incorporated as municipalities and not containing any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have a population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

[2] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Any town in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town.

[3] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Two villages in Maine and one in Vermont are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for American cities includes all cities of more than 5,000 population. All data but the population (and areas for cities over 10,000) were obtained from city officials, but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking most data. The 2,042 urban places listed in Table II were obtained directly from the 1940 enumeration of the Bureau of the Census. Therefore Table II, because it follows the Census exactly, includes eight urban places which are not incorporated municipalities and for which there are no appropriate governmental data. These eight political subdivisions are Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000). (See also footnotes to Table I on page 128.)

Every incorporated municipality over 5,000 population is included, but of the towns over 5,000 in New England and New York only those which meet the definition of an urban place are included. Twelve townships in New Jersey and 11 townships in Pennsylvania, all of which contain no incorporated municipalities, are urban places and are included because their governmental organization and functions are similar to those of cities. As in all other tables in the YEAR BOOK, New England towns and the one town in New York are indicated by the letter "t," and all townships by "tp." All other places are cities, villages, towns, or boroughs.

Area. Areas of cities over 10,000, as of July 1, 1940, were gathered by questionnaire from city engineers by the United States Bureau of the Census. In the questionnaires for the 1942 and 1943 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOKS, these cities were asked to report only the area changes made since July 1, 1940. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were obtained by the YEAR BOOK in January, 1943.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities, in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C., which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 16.2 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 16.3 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in three population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000..........	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	8	34.8	8	34.8	7	30.4	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	27	49.1	13	23.6	15	27.3	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000......	106*	42	39.6	35	33.0	29	27.4	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000.......	212*	108	50.9	47	22.2	52	24.5	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000.......	662*	378	57.1	127	19.2	121	18.3	19	2.9	17	2.6
5,000 to 10,000........	962*	716	74.4	99	10.3	108	11.2	4	0.4	35	3.6
All Cities Over 5,000...	2,033	1,292	63.6	329	16.2	332	16.3	27	1.3	53	2.6

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative, or limited town-meeting, plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

All 1942 changes in basic form of government were adoptions or (in one case) abandonment of council-manager government, which are discussed in detail in an article on council-manager government elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. Thirteen cities over 5,000 put the council-manager plan into operation in 1942. One changed from the commission plan (Houston, Texas), one from the town-meeting plan (Bennington, Vermont), and eleven from the mayor-council plan (Asheboro, North Carolina; Clifton Forge, Virginia; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Hastings, Minnesota; Laramie, Wyoming; Lower Merion township, Pennsylvania; Ludington, Michigan; Scottdale, Pennsylvania; Shorewood, Wisconsin; Weslaco, Texas; and West View, Pennsylvania). Lowell, Massachusetts, adopted the council-manager plan in 1942, but since the new plan does not go into effect until January 1, 1944, this city is still listed as a mayor-council city. Elk City, Oklahoma, was reclassified from the council-manager plan to the mayor-council plan since no manager has been appointed in recent years. As the net result of these various changes there are 13 more council-manager cities than a year ago, while the mayor-council total has been decreased by 11, and the commission and town-meeting totals by one each.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	21	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-11	..	8
50,000 to 100,000	3-30	..	13	3-5	5	5	3-15	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-32	7	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	3-15	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	2-21	5	6	2-7	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to seven, with 44 of the 54 cities having three selectmen.

Sixteen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Richmond, Virginia.

Table 2 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 2) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Table II for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table II includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council. In addition to the cities which changed their form of government during the year, three cities increased the size of their councils (Ecorse, Michigan; Kerrville, Texas; and Madison, Illinois), while two cities reduced the size of their councils (Lexington, North Carolina, and New Britain, Connecticut).

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and the seven population groups in Table 3. The widest variations are related to the forms of government. In 56.6 per cent of the mayor-council cities council candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 25.9 per cent of the commission cities, and in 14.4 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 38.9 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all but one of the commission cities and 75.0 per cent of the council-

TABLE 3

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,030 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,292	1,291	56.6	43.4	1,289	38.9	40.0	21.0	58.8
Commission	329	328	25.9	74.1	329	99.7	0.0	0.3	43.5
Council-Manager	332	332	14.4	85.6	332	75.0	13.9	11.1	74.7
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	26	23.1	76.9	27	92.6	7.4	0.0	59.2
Town-Meeting	53	53	35.8	64.2	53	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.9
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	30.8	53.8	15.4	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.0	74.0	23	65.2	13.0	21.7	26.9
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	47.3	52.7	55	47.3	25.4	27.3	36.4
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	67.0	19.8	13.2	50.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	41.5	58.5	212	67.9	9.0	23.1	51.9
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	45.7	54.3	660	57.1	29.5	13.3	58.3
5,000 to 10,000	962	960	43.5	56.5	961	54.0	31.8	14.2	63.7
All Cities Over 5,000:	2,033	2,030	43.8	56.2	2,030	56.9	27.8	13.3	58.8

manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases with the size of cities. In a number of cities (principally in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

TABLE 4

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,030 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,292	1,291	0.6	52.7	6.9	39.3	0.2	0.2
Commission	329	328	0.0	26.2	10.7	58.8	2.1	2.1
Council-Manager	332	331	0.3	41.1	10.9	45.0	0.9	1.8
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	40.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	53	53	45.3	3.8	49.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	46.2	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	0.0	40.9	4.6	54.5	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	49.1	5.4	45.5	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	39.8	1.9	56.6	0.9	0.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	47.6	4.7	45.2	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	3.8	41.9	11.6	41.4	0.5	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	961	2.0	46.0	11.5	39.2	0.7	0.6
All Cities Over 5,000:	2,033	2,030	2.2	44.5	10.0	41.9	0.6	0.8

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 4. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common. Six cities, other than those which changed their form of government, reported changes in the terms of their councilmen in 1942: three changed from two- to four-year terms (Lexington,

TABLE 5

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,017 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Median	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Upper Quartile	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile	803	5,000	1,440	.....	.....	1,200
Median	1,100	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	2,400
Upper Quartile	2,100	7,375	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	3,000	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	27	13	15	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,600	520	.....	.....	480
Median	500	4,200	600	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile	750	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,000
Highest	2,800	4,800	4,000	.....	.....	4,800
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	42	34	29	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	200	2,835	250	.....	.....	300
Median	500	3,250	360	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile	600	4,125	860	.....	.....	3,000
Highest	2,500	7,000	3,000	.....	.....	7,000
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	108	47	52	4	1	212
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 500	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	80	525	.....	200
Median	300	2,000	300	700	600	500
Upper Quartile	500	3,000	600	1,325	.....	1,200
Highest	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	.....	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	374	127	120	18	16	655
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	750	0	288	100	60
Median	144	1,200	120	487	175	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	255	553	390	500
Highest	3,600	3,600	1,200	1,200	800	3,600
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	708	99	108	4	35	954
Lowest	$ 0	$ 12	$ 0	$ 0	$ 100	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	300	0	63	200	0
Median	78	600	100	275	300	100
Upper Quartile	150	900	180	375	400	240
Highest	2,500	3,600	600	400	1,600	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,280	328	331	26	52	2,017
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	600	0	288	156	48
Median	120	1,200	150	463	300	150
Upper Quartile	250	2,500	361	540	400	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,600	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 12.

North Carolina; Martinsville, Virginia; and University Heights, Ohio), two from two- to three-year terms (Dearborn, Michigan, and New Bedford, Massachusetts), and one from a four- to a two-year term (Portsmouth, Ohio).

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 5. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 200,000 (see Table 5).

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 6. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 43 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Forty per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people.

TABLE 6

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditor	294	14.5	0	4	5	4	21	78	182
Controller	105	5.2	8	6	8	16	14	40	13
Treasurer	869	42.8	6	3	14	33	84	295	434
Assessor	366	18.0	1	2	8	9	29	127	190
Clerk	579	28.5	2	2	10	17	54	192	302
Public Works Director	73	3.6	0	1	0	0	2	29	41
Engineer	15	0.7	0	0	0	0	3	6	6
Police Chief	125	6.2	0	0	0	0	6	31	88
Attorney	237	11.7	3	3	3	1	25	79	123
Welfare Director	58	2.8	0	0	0	1	2	27	28
None of Above Elective	817	40.2	0	10	26	64	105	271	339
Cities Not Reporting	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 7. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports. Seventy-three per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems, 51 per cent reported sewage treatment plants, 29 per cent reported airports, and 21 per cent auditoriums. All but one city over 100,000 population reported ownership of one or more utilities. Only 12.1 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own no utilities (see Table 7).

TABLE 7

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,018 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditorium	420	20.8	7	16	19	37	45	141	155
Bus or Trolley Bus System	27	1.3	3	1	1	3	3	9	7
Street Railway	11	0.5	5	3	0	2	0	1	0
Electric Distribution only	142	7.1	0	1	3	0	8	45	85
Electric Gen. & Distrib.	274	13.6	2	2	4	9	21	82	155
Gas Distribution only	35	1.7	0	1	1	2	2	8	21
Gas Mfg. & Distribution	47	2.3	1	4	3	2	2	21	15
Port Facilities	106	5.3	8	13	15	12	20	23	15
Sewage Treatment Plant	1,063	51.3	9	15	30	43	98	321	520
Slaughterhouse	45	2.2	0	0	1	8	7	15	14
Water Distribution only	126	6.3	1	0	2	9	18	43	53
Water Supply & Distribution	1,354	67.1	12	21	48	75	146	433	619
Airport	576	28.6	11	20	34	50	80	214	169
Cities Having None of Above	244	12.1	0	1	0	7	10	82	144
Cities Not Reporting	15	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	2	13

Some cities listed in Table II are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Table II; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated.

TABLE II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 2,042 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1943

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 5,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities are arranged alphabetically within eight population groups. All data were secured by questionnaire from local officials by THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1942 and early in 1943, supplemented and checked with information from miscellaneous reference sources. The land areas for cities over 10,000, secured by the Bureau of the Census from local officials in July, 1940, have been brought up to date by questionnaire. All towns in New England states and New York are indicated by the letter "t" after name; all townships by "tp." In the column "Per Cent of Increase," a minus sign indicates decrease, "U" indicates the city was unincorporated at beginning of decade; "L" indicates less than 1/20 of 1 per cent. Under "Form of Government," "MC" indicates mayor-council; "Mgr" council-manager by charter or ordinance; "Com" commission; "TM" town-meeting; and "RTM" indicates representative town-meeting. Under "Number of Councilmen," if the mayor (or other chief elective official) has the right to vote on all issues he is included in the number of councilmen. If he may vote only in case of a tie he is excluded from the number, but a dagger (†) is placed after the number. If the mayor may never vote he is not considered a councilman and is excluded. Under "Number of Councilmen," the first figure shows the total and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at-large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election," "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan (party designation on ballot). A double dagger (‡) after the term indicates that the terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under "Salary of Councilmen," annual salaries are shown, based on council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated; reference one (1) indicates airport operated but not owned. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

Other City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. of Pub. Works or Streets
W—Welfare Director or Board
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
T—Treasurer

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
X—Airport
W—Water Works
Wd—Water Distribution only
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
Ed—Electric Distribution only
E—Electric Generation & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
R—Street Railway
T—Slaughterhouse
P—Port Facilities

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	0.6	25.0	206.7	MC	50†	0	NP—4	$5,000	TK	PWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	3.5	57.9	137.9	MC	9	9	NP—2	5,000	TK	BRSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	21.5	114.7	448.6	MC	15	0	NP—2	4,800	CL	EPWX
New York, N.Y.	7,455	7.6	23.3	299.0	MC	21*	0	P—2	5,000	C	RPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	—1.0	7.0	129.7	MC	22	0	P—4	5,000	C	AGPSWXR§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md	859	6.7	9.7	78.7	MC	19	1	P—4	$2,500	C	SWP§A*X[1]
Boston, Mass	771	—1.3	4.4	43.9	MC	22	0	NP—4	2,000	None	WdX[1]
Buffalo, N.Y	576	0.5	13.1	39.6	MC	15	6	P—2*	2,500	C	ASWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	—2.5	13.0	73.1	MC	33	0	NP—2	3,000	None	ABEPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis	587	1.6	25.6	44.2	MC	27	0	NP—4	2,400	CTL	APSW
Pittsburgh, Pa	672	0.3	13.8	52.1	MC	9	9	P—4‡	8,000	C	W
St. Louis, Mo	816	—0.7	6.3	61.0	MC	29	29	P—4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif	635	L	25.2	44.6	MC	11	11	NP—4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C	663	36.2	11.3	61.4	*	..	..	..—3	9,000	*	SW
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga	302	11.8	34.8	34.7	MC	18*	18	NP—4	1,200	CTSL	ASWX
Birmingham, Ala	268	3.0	45.2	50.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	7,000	None	AWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1.0	12.4	72.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	5,000	None	PWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5.3	22.6	39.1	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	1,000	DL	ESWX
Dallas, Tex	295	13.2	63.8	42.4	Mgr	9	3	NP—2	1,040	None	SWX
Denver, Colo	322	12.0	12.2	58.7	MC	9	0	NP—4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex	385	31.5	111.4	72.8	Mgr	9	4	NP—2	1,500	C	AGPSWX
Indianapolis, Ind	387	6.3	15.9	53.6	MC	9	9	P—4	600	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J	301	—4.9	6.2	16.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo	399	—0.1	23.2	58.5	Mgr	9	5	NP—2	2,400	None	APWX
Louisville, Ky	319	3.7	31.0	37.9	MC	12†	12	P—2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn	293	15.7	55.9	45.6	Com	5	5	NP—4	5,000	A	AEdGdPSWX
Minneapolis, Minn	492	6.0	22.0	53.8	MC	26	0	NP—4‡	2,400	CT	APWXS*
New Orleans, La	495	7.8	18.5	199.4	Com	5	5	P—4	6,000	A	AWX
Newark, N. J	430	—2.8	6.7	17.1	Com	5	5	NP—4	7,500	None	PXR§S*W*
Oakland, Calif	302	6.4	31.4	52.8	Mgr	9	2	NP—4‡	1,440	D	APXW*
Portland, Ore	305	1.2	16.9	63.5	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	5,000	D	APWX
Providence, R. I	254	0.2	6.5	17.9	MC	26	0	P—2	750	None	PSW
Rochester, N. Y	325	—1.0	10.9	34.7	Mgr	9	5	P—4‡*	1,500	None	APSWXR§
St. Paul, Minn	288	5.9	15.7	52.2	Com	7	7	NP—2	4,500	C	APWXS*
San Antonio, Tex	254	9.6	43.5	40.2	Com	5	5	NP—2	6,000	None	AEGSWX
Seattle, Wash	368	0.7	15.9	68.5	MC	9	9	NP—3‡	3,000	CTKL	ABRESW
Toledo, Ohio	282	—2.9	19.6	37.3	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	3,600	None	APSWX
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	245	—4.0	22.4	53.7	MC	13	3	P—2	1,000	None	SWX
Albany, N. Y	131	2.5	12.4	19.0	MC	19	0	P—4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn	147	0.3	2.2	14.6	MC	16†	0	P—2	None	TK	ASTX§
Cambridge, Mass	111	—2.4	3.6	6.2	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	4,000	A	W
Camden, N. J	118	—1.0	2.1	8.7	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,500	None	APSW
Canton, Ohio	108	3.3	20.5	13.9	MC	14†	3	P—2	450	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C	101	22.0	78.4	19.3	Mgr	11†	11	NP—2	200	None	ASWX
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	7.0	106.9	27.4	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	4.8	31.7	23.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12.1	12.7	53.8	Com	5	5	NP—2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn	101	—0.4	2.6	62.3	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,500	None	GdPSWX
Elizabeth, N. J	110	—4.1	19.6	9.7	MC	13	0	P—2	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa	117	0.9	24.2	16.2	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Fall River, Mass	115	0.1	—4.3	41.0	MC	9	9	NP—2	500	None	W
Flint, Mich	152	—3.2	70.8	29.3	Mgr	9	0	NP—2	540	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	3.0	32.8	17.1	MC	9	3	P—4	600	K	ESWX
Fort Worth, Tex	178	8.7	53.5	49.8	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	520	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind	112	11.2	81.3	40.4	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	S
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	—2.6	22.5	23.0	Mgr	7	1	NP—2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn	166	1.3	18.9	15.9	MC	20†	5	P—2	None	CTK	XW
Jacksonville, Fla	173	33.6	41.5	30.2	MC	23	5	P—4	480	TAK	EPWX
Kansas City, Kan	121	—0.3	20.4	19.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	3,000	None	EW
noxville, Tenn	112	5.5	36.0	25.4	Mgr	11	5	NP—2	600	None	EdWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 Census (000 omitted)	Population Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council Number of Councilmen & Election Total	City Council Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	City Council Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Long Beach, Calif.	164	15.7	155.5	33.6	Mgr	9	9	NP—3	$ 720	DL	AGPSWX
Lowell, Mass.	101	1.2	—11.1	13.4	MC	15	4	P—2	440	None	AW
Miami, Fla.	172	55.6	274.1	30.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡*	1,800	None	PXW
Nashville, Tenn.	167	8.8	30.0	22.0	MC	27	0	NP—4	500	None	EdWX
New Bedford, Mass.	110	—2.0	—7.1	19.0	MC	11	5	NP—3	500	A	PSW
New Haven, Conn.	161	—1.3	0.1	17.9	MC	33	0	P—2	None	TK	PSX
Norfolk, Va.	144	11.3	12.0	28.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	1,200	TA	AWX
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10.3	103.1	50.0	Mgr	8†	0	NP—4‡	520	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	224	4.6	11.7	38.9	Com	7	7	NP—3	4,500	None	AGSWX
Paterson, N. J.	140	0.8	1.9	8.1	MC	11†	0	P—2‡	400	None	W*
Peoria, Ill.	105	0.1	37.9	12.5	MC	20†	0	P—4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.	111	—0.5	3.1	8.8	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,200	CT	SWX
Richmond, Va.	193	5.5	6.6	16.8	MC	32*	0	NP—2‡*	None	TA	AGPWX§
Sacramento, Calif.	106	13.0	42.2	13.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	300	None	AWXP§
Salt Lake City, U.	150	6.9	18.8	52.6	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	D	WX
San Diego, Calif.	203	37.4	99.0	95.5	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	520	L	PSWX
Scranton, Pa.	140	—2.1	4.1	19.3	MC	5	5	P—4‡	2,800	C	X
Somerville, Mass.	102	—1.7	11.6	3.9	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	Wd
South Bend, Ind.	101	—2.8	46.8	20.4	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	122	5.6	10.6	41.5	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	150	—0.2	15.7	31.7	MC	26*	8*	P—2	None	TK	ASW
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	—1.6	21.9	25.3	MC	9	4	P—2‡*	1,500	D	SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	109	2.4	10.2	46.4	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,800	C	BEW
Tampa, Fla.	108	7.1	96.0	19.0	MC	12	0	P—4‡	1,200	AK	APSWX
Trenton, N. J.	125	1.1	3.4	7.2	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,500	None	PSW
Tulsa, Okla.	142	0.6	96.0	21.3	Com	5	5	P—2	3,600	D	APSWX
tica, N. Y.	101	—1.2	8.1	15.8	MC	17†	0	P—2	750	CTA	WX
chita, Kan.	115	3.5	53.9	22.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	360	None	ASXW*
nington, Del.	113	5.5	—3.2	9.8	MC	12	0	P—2	750	T	PSW
ester, Mass.	194	—0.8	8.7	37.2	MC	41*	1	P—2	None	None	ASW
s, N. Y.	143	5.9	34.4	17.2	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	2,200	None	W
own, Ohio	168	—1.3	28.4	32.8	MC	7†	0	P—2	600	None	WX
to 100,000											
—P	96,904	4.7	25.9	15.7	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
	80,214	—2.2	36.0	9.0	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,000	CT	SW
x.	51,686	19.8	178.4	16.4	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	520	None	ASWX§
ounty, Va.	57,040	14.3	65.9	24.0		(not an incorporated municipality)					
. C.	51,310	2.2	76.1	14.8	Mgr	7	7	P—2	300	None	AWX§
ity, N. J.	64,094	—3.2	30.6	11.5	Com	5	5	NP—4	5,200	None	ATWX
Ga.	65,919	9.2	14.8	9.8	MC	14†	0	NP—3‡	600*	None	AWX
ex.	87,930	65.5	52.3	27.4	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	None	None	ESTWX§
, N. J.	79,198	—11.0	15.9	4.6	Com	5	5	NP—4	3,000	None	PWd
it, Tex.	59,061	2.3	42.8	10.5	Mgr	15†	0	P—2‡	None	None	APTWX§
Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	4.2	46.5	9.4	Mgr	9	9	NP—4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58,490	1.0	15.0	18.8	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,600	CT	SW
Binghamton, N. Y.	78,309	2.1	14.8	10.0	MC	13	0	P—4‡	1,000	None	W
Brockton, Mass.	62,343	—2.3	—3.7	21.4	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	10.7	23.1	27.1	Com	5	5	NP—2	3,000	None	ASWX[1]
Charleston, S. C.	71,275	14.5	—8.4	4.5	MC	25	13	NP—4	110	None	PTWX§
Charleston, W. Va.	67,914	12.4	52.5	7.7	MC	23	6	P—4	60	T	AX§
Chester, Pa.	59,285	0.2	2.0	4.5	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,500	CT	S
Cicero, Ill.	64,712	—2.8	48.0	5.7	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	54,992	7.9	234.4	8.2	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.	62,396	21.0	37.5	8.8	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,000	None	WX§
Columbus, Ga.	53,280	23.5	38.6	6.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	1,200	None	PWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	106.6	163.6	11.2	Com	5	5	P−2	$2,400	None	GdSWX
Covington, Ky.	62,018	−5.0	14.2	6.4	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡*	1,500	None	W
Davenport, Iowa	66,039	8.7	7.1	18.1	MC	8†	2	P−2	600	TAK	SX[1]
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	26.3	1938.8	25.1	MC	7	7	NP−3*	2,000	TK	SWd
Decatur, Ill.	59,305	3.1	31.2	9.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,500	None	W
Durham, N. C.	60,195	15.7	139.6	13.2	Mgr	13	13	NP−4‡*	250	None	ASW
East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	−0.3	52.3	10.4	MC	9	3	P−4	400	K	SW
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	1.4	34.1	3.9	MC	10	0	P−2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	1.7	11.4	13.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	−5.5	32.1	13.9	Com	4†	4	NP−2	2,400	TA	SWX§
Evanston, Ill.	65,389	3.6	69.5	8.2	MC	16†	0	NP−4‡	500	TK	Wd
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	−5.1	19.9	9.5	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	PSWX
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	15.6	16.5	10.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	*	None	AWX
Galveston, Tex.	60,862	15.0	19.6	8.2	Com	5	5	P−2	2,400	A	APSWX
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	31.6	363.5	20.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	10.7	169.7	18.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	200	None	STW
Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	−3.0	31.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	300	None	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	70,184	8.7	79.3	23.5	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	ASW
Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	4.4	5.8	6.2	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	W
Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	−4.1	13.9	3.0	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	−15.4	−13.1	1.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	−4.9	−6.1	21.2	MC	21	14	NP−2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	4.3	50.6	16.2	MC	13†	3	P−2	120	None	A
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	−2.5	122.7	3.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,250	None	S*
Jackson, Miss.	62,107	28.6	11.6	16.5	Com	3	3	P−4	4,800	None	AWX
Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	−0.5	−0.5	5.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,000	CT	X
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	−1.3	13.0	8.5	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	−1.9	69.0	5.6	MC	7	3	NP−4‡	600	None	SWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	2.3	12.8	3.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,600	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	0.5	36.8	11.6	MC	16†	0	NP−2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	−0.9	−9.8	6.7	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	2,500	None	WX§
Lincoln, Neb.	81,984	8.0	38.2	24.5	MC	7	7	NP−4‡*	520	None	EWX
Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	7.8	25.4	17.9	MC	18†	18	P−2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98,123	−4.1	3.2	10.5	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	PW
McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	1.3	16.8	4.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,000	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	57,865	7.5	1.6	8.0	MC	12†	0	P−2	600	None	ASWX§
Madison, Wis.	67,447	16.5	50.9	8.2	MC	20†	0	NP−2‡	300	T	WX§
Malden, Mass.	58,010	−L	18.2	5.1	MC	28*	0	NP−2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	1.1	−2.0	32.1	MC	13	0	P−2	200	W	AWX
Medford, Mass.	63,083	5.6	53.0	8.2	MC	11	4	P−2	300	None	AWd
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	15.4	12.2	11.7	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	7,000	None	PW
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	18.2	52.0	20.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	5,100	None	WX§
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	9.5	43.9	4.1	MC	5	5	P−4‡	1,500	C	Wd
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	0.8	14.9	13.7	MC	15†	0	P−2	None	TK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	8.2	49.1	9.9	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	2,000	None	S
Newton, Mass.	69,873	7.0	41.7	17.9	MC	21	14	NP−2	None	None	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	3.4	48.7	12.7	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	3,000	None	SWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	3.2	60.5	4.7	MC	6†	6	NP−4	72	TK	W
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	7.6	67.8	27.4	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	600	None	AEWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	−2.5	−1.4	3.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,880	None	W*
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	−1.8	20.1	8.6	MC	24†*	0	P−2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	35.9	65.6	9.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	2.6	89.4	19.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	300	None	SWX
Portland, Me.	73,643	4.0	2.2	21.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	500	None	AX§
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	11.0	−16.0	6.2	Mgr	9	1	NP−4‡	600	TA	AW
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	4.1	16.4	10.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	2,700	None	ASX
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	5.3	50.4	16.5	MC	9	3	NP−2‡	500	None	Wd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Racine, Wis.	67,195	−0.5	15.3	8.7	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	$ 600	CTA	ASW
Roanoke, Va.	69,287	0.1	36.1	14.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	1,000	TA	AWX
Rockford, Ill.	84,637	−1.4	30.8	12.1	MC	20†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	2.6	30.4	16.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	250	None	AWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	−6.5	3.8	14.1	MC	5	5	P−4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	50.4	183.9	52.6	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡	None	None	BRGPSWX
San Jose, Calif.	68,457	18.7	45.4	14.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	300	D	A
Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	44.0	143.5	8.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	3,000	None	ABPWX
Savannah, Ga.	95,996	12.9	2.1	11.1	MC	13	13	NP−2	260	None	APWX§
Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	−8.5	7.9	10.2	Mgr	7	7	P−4‡	1,000	None	SW
Shreveport, La.	98,167	28.1	74.7	19.0	Com	5	5	P−4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	4.0	11.2	45.0	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	AWX
Springfield, Ill.	75,503	5.1	21.4	9.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	61,238	6.5	45.2	13.6	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,000	None	SX
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	2.8	13.0	11.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	500	None	SWX§
Stockton, Calif.	54,714	14.1	19.0	9.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	260	None	ASP§X§
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	−0.2	−5.0	9.8	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	67,833	5.8	28.2	11.3	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y.	70,304	−3.4	1.1	9.3	MC	17	0	P−4	500	CT	WX§
Union City, N. J.	56,173	−4.2	184.0	1.3	Com	5	5	P−4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	56,883	20.7	426.4	7.5	MC	13	0	P−4‡	300	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	55,982	5.9	37.3	13.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	SWX§
Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	−0.6	8.9	27.6	MC	15	15	P−2	250	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	12.0	27.5	13.6	MC	6†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	−0.9	9.7	9.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	1,200	None	AW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	−0.5	17.3	6.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	X
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	6.0	55.5	15.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	None	ASTW
York, Pa.	56,712	2.6	16.3	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	26,612	14.8	125.6	6.5	Com	4†	4	NP−2	900	P	ASTWX
Alameda, Calif.	36,256	3.5	21.6	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTA	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M.	35,449	33.4	75.3	11.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La.	27,066	17.6	31.5	2.6	Com	3	3	P−4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX[1]
Alexandria, Va.	33,523	38.8	33.7	8.0	Mgr	9	3	NP−2‡*	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	38,935	32.1	224.0	6.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	DTAKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,023	−0.3	825.1	4.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Alton, Ill.	31,255	3.7	22.2	6.4	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,329	−4.3	3.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	600	TA	W
Anderson, Ind.	41,572	4.4	33.7	9.8	MC	9†	3	P−4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29,815	10.7	38.1	6.4	MC	15	0	P−2‡	None	K	SWX§
Anniston, Ala.	25,523	14.2	26.0	8.5	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,100	None	WX§
Appleton, Wis.	28,436	12.5	29.2	6.4	MC	18†	0	NP−2‡	400	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40,013	10.9	93.4	5.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	600	TAKSW	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	29,537	1.6	97.4	8.0	MC	18	6	P−2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.	35,753	−2.5	1.3	8.4	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47,170	1.2	28.0	8.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Bakersfield, Calif.	29,252	12.4	39.6	6.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	29,822	3.7	10.7	33.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Baton Rouge, La.	34,719	13.0	41.1	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	−0.3	20.5	10.4	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich.	47,956	1.3	−0.4	9.7	Mgr	9†	0	NP−2	300	None	EdWX
Belleville, Ill.	28,405	−0.1	14.5	5.5	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	28,167	4.4	72.2	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29,314	−4.9	20.5	18.7	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	CTL	PW
Belmont t, Mass.	26,867	23.5	102.3	4.6	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	800	TAK	AEdWd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930-40	1920-30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Beloit, Wis.	25,365	7.4	10.9	4.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	$ 200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37,192	12.6	420.9	5.8	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Berwyn, Ill.	48,451	3.0	232.3	3.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass.	25,537	1.8	11.2	15.3	MC	9	3	NP−2	None	None	XW*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	26,823	53.9	2485.9	5.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	41,623	9.3	72.9	5.4	MC	7	1	P−2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill.	32,868	6.3	7.7	4.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise, Idaho	26,130	21.3	0.7	5.1	MC	4†	4	NP−4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn.	30,167	6.0	38.0	25.0	MC	7	1	P−2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass.	49,786	4.8	25.8	6.6	RTM	5	5	NP−3‡	1,500	TAK	W
Burbank, Calif.	34,337	106.1	472.0	16.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	25,832	−3.4	11.2	11.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,800	None	AX§P§W*
Burlington, Vt.	27,686	11.7	8.8	10.8	MC	13	1	P−2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont.	37,081	−6.2	−5.0	5.0	MC	16†	0	P−2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I.	25,248	−2.5	7.1	1.2	MC	16†	0	P−2	250	None	SWd
Chelsea, Mass.	41,259	−9.9	6.1	1.9	MC	9	4	NP−2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass.	41,664	−5.2	21.3	22.9	MC	19	10	NP−2‡*	None	TK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30,579	5.9	3.6	4.4	Mgr	9	0	P−2	150	None	W
Clifton, N. J.	48,827	4.2	77.1	11.7	Mgr	7	7	NP−4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26,270	2.1	6.5	9.6	MC	9†	2	P−2	240	TA	P§
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,789	10.7	10.4	9.0	Mgr	9	9	NP−6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX§
Concord, N. H.	27,171	7.7	13.8	64.1	MC	15†	6	NP−2‡*	75*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41,439	−1.4	16.3	15.3	MC	8†	2	P−2	250	DTAEL	WX
Cranston, R. I.	47,085	9.7	45.9	28.7	MC	20†	0	P−2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	39,483	4.6	26.5	7.9	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,200	None	AWX
Danville, Ill.	36,919	0.4	8.8	8.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,000	None	X[1]
Danville, Va.	32,749	47.2	3.3	6.0	MC	9	9	NP−4‡	240	TA	EGWA§X§
Dubuque, Iowa	43,892	5.3	6.5	9.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	PWX§
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,495	−0.4	45.3	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I.	32,165	7.2	37.6	13.9	MC	5	5	P−2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa.	33,589	−2.6	1.9	3.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	30,745	17.0	25.7	14.4	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	3,000	None	ASW
Elgin, Ill.	38,333	6.7	30.9	7.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,000	None	W
Elkhart, Ind.	33,434	1.5	35.7	9.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y.	45,106	−4.8	4.4	7.0	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	SW
Elyria, Ohio	25,120	−2.0	25.2	7.8	MC	9†	3	P−2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	28,081	6.4	59.3	7.6	Com	3	3	P−2	1,500	T	SWX§
Everett, Mass.	46,784	−3.4	20.7	3.4	MC	25*	7	NP−2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	30,224	−1.1	10.6	7.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,000	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	13.8	30.3	5.0	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,824	2.8	−0.8	27.5	MC	11	5	NP−2	400	None	ASWX§
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27,209	2.9	12.9	5.9	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark.	36,584	16.4	8.9	13.9	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	2,700	None	TWX
Gadsden, Ala.	36,975	53.8	63.1	16.9	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,000	None	AW
Galesburg, Ill.	28,876	0.2	21.0	8.8	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J.	28,044	−5.7	53.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont.	29,928	3.8	19.5	7.9	MC	10†	0	P−2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis.	46,235	23.6	20.6	13.7	MC	23	1	NP−2‡	420	None	W
Greenville, S. C.	34,734	19.1	26.1	4.8	MC	7	7	NP−2	900	None	WX§
Hackensack, N. J.	26,279	7.0	39.1	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	500	None	S
Hagerstown, Md.	32,491	5.3	10.0	6.6	MC	5†	0	P−4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich.	49,839	−11.4	15.7	2.1	MC	5	5	NP−2	3,500	TK	None
Haverford tp, Pa.	27,594	29.2	222.2	10.0	MC	8	0	P−4‡	600	DT	S
Haverhill, Mass.	46,752	−4.0	−9.6	33.1	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa.	38,009	3.4	13.9	6.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C.	38,495	4.8	156.9	9.7	Mgr	9	1	P−2	60	None	EdSTW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Huntington Pk., Calif.	28,648	16.5	444.9	2.8	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	$1,200	TK	W
Hutchinson, Kan.	30,013	10.8	16.3	9.8	Com	5	5	NP–2	600	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	30,114	54.6	492.8	7.1	MC	5	1	NP–4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	−10.0	14.1	10.2	Mgr	9	9	NP–2	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	42,638	−5.6	16.0	9.5	MC	12	6	NP–2	300	None	ESWX§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,332	1.0	101.6	5.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	300	None	WX*
Joliet, Ill.	42,365	−1.5	11.8	6.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	37,144	11.0	11.9	17.1	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kearny, N. J.	39,467	−3.1	52.4	8.9	MC	9	1	P–2‡	500	K	SW*
Kenosha, Wis.	48,765	−3.0	24.2	7.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	200	None	SWX
Kingston, N. Y.	28,589	1.8	5.2	7.4	MC	14	1	P–2	350	None	ASW
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	2.9	9.2	5.5	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	42,707	7.8	30.2	10.0	MC	21†	0	NP–4‡	300	CTK	SW
Lafayette, Ind.	28,798	9.7	16.7	5.1	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39,274	20.4	43.6	11.3	MC	8†	0	NP–2	180	TAKPL	SX
Lebanon, Pa.	27,206	6.4	3.7	3.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me.	38,598	10.4	9.9	42.9	MC	7†	0	NP–1	200	None	WX§*
Lexington, Ky.	49,304	7.8	10.1	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	ASX
Lima, Ohio	44,711	5.7	2.3	8.9	MC	7	1	NP–2	300	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44,125	−0.9	19.4	10.5	MC	10†	3	P–2	300	DTL	PW
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	39,566	12.5	47.3	23.3	Mgr	13	0	P–4‡	600	DT	None
Lubbock, Tex.	31,853	55.2	406.5	6.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynchburg, Va.	44,541	9.5	35.2	13.4	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	500	TA	WX
Mansfield, Ohio	37,154	10.8	20.5	6.1	MC	9†	3	P–2	250	DTL	SWX§
Marion, Ind.	26,767	9.3	3.2	4.7	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	SW
Marion, Ohio	30,817	−0.9	11.4	5.5	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27,080	16.2	16.1	12.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	None	None	SWX
Massillon, Ohio	26,644	0.9	51.5	6.7	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	S
Maywood, Ill.	26,648	3.2	114.0	2.5	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass.	25,333	9.3	27.3	4.7	MC	11	4	NP–2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	39,494	2.6	28.8	23.0	MC	20†	0	P–4‡	None	CTK	ASWX
Meridian, Miss.	35,481	11.0	36.6	10.0	Com	3	3	NP–4	4,200	None	WdX
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	331.4	908.4	8.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26,476	−1.0	37.4	6.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	SW
Middletown, Conn.	26,495	7.9	80.0	41.8	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	TK	SW
Middletown, Ohio	31,220	4.1	27.1	6.3	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	500	None	AWX§
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,298	−1.2	88.4	6.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	34,608	7.4	4.9	6.9	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La.	28,309	8.8	105.3	9.9	Com	3	3	P–4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	39,807	−5.3	45.8	6.2	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	6.8	27.4	9.3	MC	9	3	P–4	200	K	S
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	15.2	13.2	8.8	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	365	None	SW
Muskogee, Okla.	32,332	1.0	5.8	9.0	Mgr	17	1	NP–4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Nashua, N. H.	32,927	4.7	10.9	31.3	MC	15	6	NP–2‡*	None	A	AX
New Albany, Ind.	25,414	−1.6	12.3	3.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	−4.0	5.4	5.4	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,250	None	PSW
New Castle, Pa.	47,638	−2.1	8.3	7.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	2,500	CT	SX§
New London, Conn.	30,456	2.8	15.4	6.1	Mgr	7	7	P–2‡	300	None	PSW
Newark, Ohio	31,487	2.9	14.5	7.0	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	1.9	3.0	3.7	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	750	None	W
Newport, Ky.	30,631	3.0	1.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	W
Newport, R. I.	30,532	10.6	−8.7	7.0	MC	29*	0	P–2	None*	None	W
Newport News, Va.	37,067	7.7	−3.3	4.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	1,200	TA	APW
Norristown, Pa.	38,181	6.5	10.9	3.5	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	AEdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	39,714	−2.5	74.4	3.9	Com	5	5	P–4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn.	39,849	10.6	29.8	22.6	MC	10†	0	P–2	300	T	ASE*W*

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Norwood, Ohio	34,010	1.8	33.8	3.2	MC	9†	3	P−2	$ 150	DTL	AW
Ogden, Utah	43,688	8.5	22.8	16.6	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	3,600	D	WX
Orange, N. J.	35,717	0.9	6.4	2.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,250	None	WS*
Orlando, Fla.	36,736	34.4	194.4	10.8	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39,089	−2.5	20.9	7.5	MC	32†	0	NP−2‡	240	CT	SW
Ottumwa, Iowa	31,570	12.4	22.0	8.7	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,800	None	WX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30,245	32.9	30.7	4.0	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	2,200	None	EWX[1]
Paducah, Ky.	33,765	0.7	35.6	8.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	1,500	None	PWX§
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30,103	1.6	47.7	5.3	Com	5	5	NP−3	3,000	None	W
Pensacola, Fla.	37,449	18.6	1.8	7.7	Mgr	10	5	P−2	60	None	PWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,242	−5.2	4.3	4.4	Com	5	5	P−4	2,000	None	SW
Petersburg, Va.	30,631	7.2	−7.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	400	TA	PW
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	L	18.9	40.7	MC	11	4	NP−2	250	K	SW
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	8.9	24.3	5.9	MC	11	3	P−2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	46,140	−9.4	128.8	6.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	PW
Port Huron, Mich.	32,759	4.5	20.9	7.3	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	250	None	PW
Portsmouth, Ohio	40,466	−4.9	28.9	10.7	Mgr	6	0	NP−2	600	DL	WX[1]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	0.5	15.1	4.8	MC	17	1	P−2	500	None	W
Quincy, Ill.	40,469	3.1	9.1	6.1	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	270	TK	SWX[1]
Raleigh, N. C.	46,897	25.5	53.1	17.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	4,200	None	AWT§X*
Revere, Mass.	34,405	−3.6	23.8	5.9	MC	9	4	NP−2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35,147	8.2	21.4	5.9	MC	9	3	P−4	150	K	AES
Riverside, Calif.	34,696	16.8	53.5	39.1	MC	7†	0	NP−4‡	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26,312	27.6	50.3	5.0	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	12.7	7.9	10.0	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25,568	19.4	68.0	5.5	Mgr	12†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGSWX§
Rome, Ga.	26,282	20.3	64.8	7.1	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	200	None	AWX
Rome, N. Y.	34,214	5.8	22.8	72.7	MC	7†	0	P−2	500	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	25,087	9.5	281.3	12.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	175	None	SW
Salem, Mass.	41,213	−4.9	1.9	8.0	MC	11	5	NP−2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	30,908	17.7	48.6	6.3	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	WX§
San Angelo, Tex.	25,802	2.0	151.8	7.2	Mgr	2†	2	NP−2	500	P	ABSX§
San Bernardino, Calif.	43,646	16.4	100.2	18.6	MC	5	0	NP−4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	31,921	5.3	95.8	10.5	MC	5	5	NP−4	300	TKPL	WS*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34,958	4.0	72.9	15.4	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	AL	SWX§
Sharon, Pa.	25,622	−1.1	19.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	3.5	26.8	6.5	MC	16†	0	NP−2‡	550	CTAKL	APSWX§
Sioux Falls, S. D.	40,832	22.4	32.4	10.7	Com	3	3	NP−5‡	3,600	None	AESWX§
South Gate, Calif.	26,945	37.3	U	7.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32,249	12.3	26.9	7.2	Com	4†	4	NP−4‡	2,000	None	WX§
Stamford, Conn.	47,938	3.4	32.1	7.0	MC	7†	7	P−2	None	None	S
Steubenville, Ohio	37,651	6.3	24.3	5.7	MC	9†	3	P−2	150	DTL	Wd
Superior, Wis.	35,136	−2.7	−9.0	36.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	X§
Taunton, Mass.	37,395	0.1	0.6	47.3	MC	9	9	NP−2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25,275	53.1	293.9	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	500	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	26,988	3.6	26.3	37.9	MC	4†	4	P−2	250	TAK	S
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	13.3	60.2	8.8	Mgr	6†	6	P−2‡	600	None	SWX
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27,493	33.1	72.2	5.5	Com	3	3	P−4	1,500	None	PSWX§
Tyler, Tex.	28,279	65.2	41.6	10.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX
University City, Mo.	33,023	28.0	280.0	5.8	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	1,200	P	A
Waltham, Mass.	40,020	2.0	27.0	12.4	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	W
Warren, Ohio	42,837	4.3	51.8	8.6	MC	10†	3	P−2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	28,757	24.0	72.1	38.0	MC	9†	0	P−2	500	None	Wd
Washington, Pa.	26,166	6.6	14.3	3.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35,427	1.5	62.7	4.1	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	33,385	3.7	2.9	9.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	750	None	EWX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	2.2	74.2	9.6	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	520	TK	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Wausau, Wis.	27,268	14.8	25.4	7.0	MC	18†	0	NP−2	$ 200	TA	SWdX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	27,769	31.0	264.3	4.3	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	720	TAKL	W
West Allis, Wis.	36,364	4.9	152.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	NP−4	900	AL	Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	33,776	35.4	181.7	21.2	Mgr	7	0	P−2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30,021	16.3	U	10.9	TM	3	3	P−2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J.	39,439	6.3	24.0	1.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,500	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	25,662	5.5	56.2	12.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	26.6	207.3	18.5	Mgr	5	0	NP−2‡	600	P	PT
White Plains, N. Y.	40,327	12.6	70.4	9.4	Com	7	7	P−4‡*	1,200	None	SW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,112	3.3	9.0	13.3	Mgr	6	6	NP−2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,853	0.7	21.5	2.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44,355	−3.0	26.3	8.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,000	CT	X§
Wilmington, N. C.	33,407	3.5	−3.3	6.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	200	None	APSW
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27,191	7.6	88.2	23.8	MC	7	1	P−2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	−0.1	13.5	8.6	MC	20†*	0	P−2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	30,618	7.9	104.8	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	27,221	23.2	19.2	4.7	Com	3	3	NP−3	3,000	None	SWX[1]
Zanesville, Ohio	37,500	2.9	23.2	6.7	MC	7	7	NP−4‡	150	D	AWX§
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	17,015	3.3	13.3	2.7	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	2,000	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	18,846	−13.2	41.6	8.1	MC	12†	0	NP−2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa.	20,857	11.8	114.7	15.5	MC	13	0	P−4‡	600	DT	None
Ada, Okla.	15,143	34.5	40.6	2.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,400	None	ASW
Adams t, Mass.	12,608	−0.7	−2.1	23.0	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	1,200	TAK	W
Adrian, Mich.	14,230	8.9	10.0	4.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,800	TKP	SWX[1]
Albany, Calif.	11,493	34.1	248.1	1.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ga.	19,055	31.4	25.5	3.9	Mgr	7	2	NP−2‡	600	None	AEdGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn.	12,200	20.0	26.2	2.0	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡*	None	None	SWX
Alliance, Ohio	22,405	−2.8	6.7	4.6	MC	7†	3	NP−2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich.	12,808	5.3	9.6	6.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	W
Ambridge, Pa.	18,968	−6.2	58.9	1.0	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	None	W
Ames, Iowa	12,555	22.4	63.7	5.0	Mgr	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	ESW
Amesbury t, Mass.	10,862	−8.7	18.6	12.7	TM	3	3	NP−1	360	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont.	11,004	−11.9	7.1	2.4	MC	12†	0	P−2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	11,031	0.3	99.0	3.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TAK	AEdWS*
Anderson, S. C.	19,424	35.0	36.1	4.0	MC	8	1	P−2	300	None	STX
Andover t, Mass.	11,122	11.6	20.6	31.1	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	13,069	4.3	11.7	0.8	MC	10	2	P−4	200	L	W
Ansonia, Conn.	19,210	−3.5	12.8	6.0	MC	15	0	P−2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla.	16,886	7.3	11.0	4.1	Mgr	5	1	NP−4‡	600	None	ASWX§
Arkansas City, Kan.	12,752	−8.6	23.9	3.3	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	WX[1]
Arnold, Pa.	10,898	3.1	72.8	0.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	450*	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,617	−2.4	20.8	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	ASW
Ashland, Ohio	12,453	11.8	20.5	4.0	MC	5	1	NP−2	120	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11,101	4.5	−6.3	12.8	MC	20†	0	NP−2	30	T	AWX
Ashtabula, Ohio	21,405	−8.1	5.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	100	None	BSX[1]
Astoria, Ore.	10,389	0.4	−26.2	5.4	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡	400	None	AWX§
Atchison, Kan.	12,648	−2.9	3.1	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	20,650	13.5	8.6	9.5	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	360	KL	W
Athol t, Mass.	11,180	4.7	9.0	32.3	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAKS	W
Attleboro, Mass.	22,071	1.4	10.3	27.5	MC	11	5	NP−2‡	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Me.	19,817	6.7	9.3	60.8	Mgr	5†	0	NP−2	None	None	X§*
Augusta, Me.	19,360	12.6	21.9	55.2	MC	24†*	0	P−2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn.	18,307	49.1	21.3	3.0	MC	7	1	NP−2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24,028	0.4	27.2	5.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	90	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt.	10,909	−3.5	13.0	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	....	TAK	AWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bartlesville, Okla.	16,267	10.2	2.4	2.5	Mgr	5	0	NP−2	$ 240	None	SW
Batavia, N. Y.	17,267	−0.6	28.3	5.8	MC	7	1	P−2	500	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	10,235	12.3	−38.2	10.5	MC	28†*	0	P−1	None	None	AW
Beacon, N. Y.	12,572	5.4	8.5	5.3	Com	5	5	P−4	750	None	ASW
Beatrice, Neb.	10,883	5.7	6.6	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	AEdWdX
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10,356	5.0	23.5	4.1	MC	14†	0	NP−2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,098	−0.3	33.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	720	CT	S
Beckley, W. Va.	12,852	37.4	125.5	3.6	MC	5†	5	P−2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	12,514	−5.3	45.5	2.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Bell, Calif.	11,264	42.9	U	1.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13,799	3.5	−11.5	1.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10,488	2.3	25.1	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Bend, Ore.	10,021	13.3	63.4	3.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	120	None	SWX
Benton Harbor, Mich.	16,668	8.0	26.2	3.0	Mgr	9	5	NP−2‡*	180	None	WX
Bergenfield, N. J.	10,275	16.5	140.4	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	350	A	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19,084	−4.7	24.3	56.9	MC	12†	0	P−3‡	75	None	AW
Berwick, Pa.	13,181	4.1	3.9	2.7	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	22,826	10.2	11.0	4.0	MC	11	1	P−4	300	None	AEd
Biddeford, Me.	19,790	12.2	−2.1	29.4	MC	12	5	P−1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	12,604	−8.2	221.4	4.7	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Billings, Mont.	23,261	42.0	8.5	2.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2	260	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17,475	17.7	35.8	5.8	Com	3	3	P−4	3,600	K	S
Birmingham, Mich.	11,196	17.4	158.2	4.4	Mgr	7	7	NP−3‡	250	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15,496	39.7	55.7	8.4	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	900	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	20,870	14.5	57.2	15.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	SW
Bluefield, W. Va.	20,641	6.7	26.5	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	260	None	AS
Blue Island, Ill.	16,638	0.6	44.7	3.5	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	Wd
Blytheville, Ark.	10,652	5.5	56.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	TKL	ASX[1]
Bogalusa, La.	14,604	4.1	70.2	8.6	Com	5	5	P−4	600	L	WX
Boone, Iowa	12,373	4.1	−4.5	5.1	MC	7†	2	P−2	50	TA	SW
Borger, Tex.	10,018	53.4	U	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	120	None	S
Boulder, Colo.	12,958	15.5	2.0	2.7	Mgr	9	9	NP−6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	14,585	18.1	28.1	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−2	84	None	SWEd*X*
Braddock, Pa.	18,326	−5.2	−7.4	0.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Bradford, Pa.	17,691	−8.4	24.4	2.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	500	CT	W
Brainerd, Minn.	12,071	18.1	6.6	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	50	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass.	16,378	4.2	48.5	13.7	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	650	TAK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	11,718	12.3	93.7	1.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	420	TK	WX§
Bremerton, Wash.	15,134	48.8	14.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,000	None	APW
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,992	1.9	9.6	6.0	MC	7	7	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	11,895	0.8	14.9	1.3	MC	18†	0	P−4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11,159	−6.6	5.1	9.7	MC	5	5	P−2	100	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14,004	16.7	49.2	3.5	Com	3	3	NP−4	3,000	None	AWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	10,817	7.8	179.6	2.7	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	72	K	AWd
Brownsville, Tex.	22,083	0.3	86.8	3.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	340	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13,398	4.8	55.5	6.0	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	250	P	AGdSWdX§
Brunswick, Ga.	15,035	7.2	−2.7	3.1	Mgr	4†	0	NP−3‡	240	None	P
Bryan, Tex.	11,842	51.5	23.9	5.4	Mgr	4†*	4	NP−2	100	None	ESW
Burlingame, Calif.	15,940	20.1	223.1	2.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	10,905	0.6	19.8	2.2	MC	12	0	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	12,198	25.3	63.6	2.2	MC	8†	0	P−2	150	None	ASW
Butler, Pa.	24,477	3.9	−0.9	2.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,600	CT	S
Cairo, Ill.	14,407	6.5	−11.0	3.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	P
Calumet City, Ill.	13,241	7.7	64.1	7.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	Wd
Cambridge, Md.	10,102	18.2	14.4	2.0	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15,044	−6.7	23.1	2.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	WX§
Campbell, Ohio	13,785	−6.1	30.6	3.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	Wd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,599	0.3	18.1	1.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Canton, Ill.	11,577	−1.2	7.2	1.7	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19,426	19.7	58.3	7.2	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	B
Carbondale, Pa.	19,371	−3.4	7.6	3.4	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	13,984	11.0	15.4	2.6	Mgr	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12,663	1.3	8.5	0.9	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	11,976	−10.2	20.7	4.6	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	10,585	8.7	−3.3	3.5	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	240	TAPL	AESW
Casper, Wyo.	17,964	8.1	45.2	4.5	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16,343	29.9	0.7	2.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	600	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa.	14,852	7.7	4.7	3.5	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Champaign, Ill.	23,302	14.5	28.2	4.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,142	−1.3	−0.1	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AEGdswx
Charleroi, Pa.	10,784	−4.2	−2.2	0.7	MC	7	7	P−4‡	None	DC	A
Charlottesville, Va.	19,400	27.3	42.6	6.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TA	GSW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19,082	21.3	42.8	8.9	MC	6	0	P−4‡	500*	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22,474	29.5	25.5	6.4	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,700	None	WX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,461	0.6	13.6	5.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14,111	0.1	38.5	3.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	180	TKSP	SWX§
Chillicothe, Ohio	20,129	9.8	15.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	NP−2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10,368	8.7	4.5	6.9	MC	10†	0	NP−2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16,381	7.1	144.1	2.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12,144	−1.9	30.0	37.3	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	....	TAKSW	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12,168	21.2	33.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	AEW
Clarksville, Tenn.	11,831	28.0	14.0	3.5	MC	12†	12	NP−2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13,069	36.0	217.5	2.5	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	280	P	A
Clearwater, Fla.	10,136	33.2	213.4	7.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	AGSWX
Cleburne, Tex.	10,558	−8.5	−10.0	4.7	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11,351	24.2	40.1	2.2	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	16,892	10.6	167.4	0.9	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12,440	−2.9	−1.2	5.4	TM	3	3	P−1	150	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10,065	25.4	63.7	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	SX
Coatesville, Pa.	14,006	−4.0	0.5	1.4	Com	5	5	P−4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10,049	21.1	28.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	ASX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17,355	7.1	20.4	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	21,955	−5.5	1.0	3.6	MC	6†	0	P−4	700	A*	AW
Collingswood, N. J.	12,685	−0.3	46.0	1.9	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18,399	22.9	44.0	4.4	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX
Columbia, Pa.	11,547	1.7	4.7	1.5	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	10,579	34.2	42.6	2.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	60	None	EdW
Columbus, Ind.	11,738	18.1	10.5	3.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	125	TK	W
Columbus, Miss.	13,645	27.0	2.3	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	200	None	EdTW
Compton, Calif.	16,198	29.4	746.8	4.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	480	TKL	WX§
Concord, N. C.	15,572	31.7	19.4	3.9	MC	6†	1	P−4	100	None	EdSW
Connellsville, Pa.	13,608	2.4	−3.7	1.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	X§
Connersville, Ind.	12,898	0.8	29.2	2.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,776	−0.4	27.5	1.0	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11,086	3.4	74.0	0.8	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16,212	2.8	−0.3	2.8	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	200	T	SW
Corsicana, Tex.	15,232	0.2	33.9	3.5	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	120	AL	SW
Cortland, N. Y.	15,881	5.6	13.2	4.1	MC	6†	0	P−2	200	TA	SWX
Coshocton, Ohio	11,509	5.5	0.6	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	12,860	15.6	85.4	4.5	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	....	....	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11,089	7.1	2.1	3.4	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ES
Cudahy, Wis.	10,561	−0.7	58.1	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2	420	TKL	None
Cumberland t, R. I.	10,625	3.1	2.3	27.0	MC	5	5	P−2	125	TAK	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20,546	3.8	94.1	8.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	$ 150	DTL	EdSW
Dalton, Ga.	10,448	28.0	56.3	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	25	None	EdGSWX
Danbury, Conn.	22,339	0.4	17.5	4.6	MC	12†*	0	P−2‡	None	DTK	SWX
Danvers t, Mass.	14,179	9.4	16.6	13.6	RTM	3	3	NP−1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa.	10,334	4.4	25.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	22,584	36.1	...	11.9	Mgr	5	0	NP−2	600	None	BSWX
Decatur, Ala.	16,604	6.5	228.1	6.6	MC	6	6	NP−4	240	None	EdWX
Decatur, Ga.	16,561	24.7	115.9	4.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	240	None	ASW§
Dedham t, Mass.	15,508	2.5	40.3	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.	13,343	14.1	10.4	9.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	15,581	12.5	−18.8	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	1,500	None	SW
Denton, Tex.	11,192	16.7	25.7	5.5	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	None	PL	ESWX[1]
Derby, Conn.	10,287	−4.6	−4.0	5.2	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	T	A
Dickson City, Pa.	11,548	−6.8	12.2	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15,436	33.6	177.7	..			(not an incorporated municipality)				
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13,366	27.7	128.1	..			(not an incorporated municipality)				
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12,155	43.7	466.3	..			(not an incorporated municipality)				
Dixon, Ill.	10,671	7.7	21.0	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SX§
Donora, Pa.	13,180	−5.2	−1.6	1.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Dormont, Pa.	12,974	−1.6	104.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	17,194	7.2	59.9	9.4	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H.	14,990	10.4	4.2	26.0	MC	25†	0	P−2	None	S	W
Dover, N. J.	10,491	4.6	2.3	2.1	MC	9	0	P−2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	12,080	4.2	−15.2	2.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	WX§
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,713	−0.5	−7.9	4.7	MC	5	5	P−2	500	TASELW	ESW
Dunmore, Pa.	23,086	2.0	11.7	8.5	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa.	20,693	−3.3	12.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.	10,027	34.4	1.7	2.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	48	TKSP	ASWX§
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10,034	14.9	35.5	3.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	100	None	EWX
East Hartford t, Conn.	18,615	8.7	47.0	18.1	MC	17†	0	P−2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,555	1.0	9.0	4.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	W
East Moline, Ill.	12,359	22.3	16.5	4.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.	12,403	30.4	81.5	5.5	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	600	None	AEdWS*
Easthampton t, Mass.	10,316	−8.9	0.6	13.3	RTM	3	3	P−1	500	TAKS	SW
Ecorse, Mich.	13,209	3.9	189.4	2.2	MC	7	7	NP−2	1,200	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif.	10,017	18.8	54.4	3.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark.	15,858	−3.4	322.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TKL	X
El Dorado, Kan.	10,045	−2.6	−6.2	1.9	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASWX[1]
El Reno, Okla.	10,078	7.4	21.3	1.8	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	T	SW
Elizabeth City, N. C.	11,564	15.2	12.5	1.6	Mgr	8†	8	NP−4	120	None	EdWX[1]
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,329	L	37.6	2.1	Mgr	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEdS
Elmhurst, Ill.	15,458	10.0	205.9	8.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13,689	21.5	1716.7	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	72	K	Wd
Elwood, Ind.	10,913	2.1	−1.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Emporia, Kan.	13,188	−6.2	24.8	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Endicott, N. Y.	17,702	9.1	70.9	2.4	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	EdX
Englewood, N. J.	18,966	6.5	53.1	5.9	MC	5	1	P−3‡	300	K	S
Escanaba, Mich.	14,830	2.1	10.8	8.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX
Euclid, Ohio	17,866	40.1	279.2	11.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	BS
Eugene, Ore.	20,838	10.2	78.4	4.9	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	EWX§
Eureka, Calif.	17,055	8.3	21.9	5.8	MC	5†	5	NP−2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWP§
Fairfield, Ala.	11,703	5.8	121.0	1.4	MC	11	11	P−4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10,938	−0.1	50.2	12.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	450	DTAK	APW
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,105	−0.2	29.7	4.4	Com	4	4	P−4	2,656	None	W
Faribault, Minn.	14,527	13.8	15.1	8.8	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Farrell, Pa.	13,899	−3.2	−7.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	450	CTKL	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern- ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council- men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fayetteville, N. C.	17,428	33.6	47.0	4.0	MC	8†	8	NP−2	$ 200	None	EdPTWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	10,848	15.5	23.8	7.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	T	EdSW
Ferndale, Mich.	22,523	8.0	690.0	3.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20,228	4.5	13.8	7.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	12,950	29.3	377.6	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Florence, Ala.	15,043	28.3	11.4	5.9	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	EdWdX*§
Florence, S. C.	16,054	8.7	34.7	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	SWX§A§
Forest Park, Ill.	14,840	2.0	35.2	1.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	720	None	EWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	12,251	6.6	31.2	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	600	None	REW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22,904	4.6	13.2	5.2	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	SW
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	17,996	107.7	319.7	16.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX§
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,063	2.1	14.2	4.0	MC	7†	2	P−2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	10,604	16.8	146.9	7.2	MC	5†	0	NP−2	48	TAKP	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,557	−1.9	−0.7	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11,034	10.3	99.0	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	72	None	S
Fostoria, Ohio	13,453	5.2	28.1	3.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23,214	4.5	30.4	24.8	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
Frankfort, Ind.	13,706	12.4	5.3	3.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ES
Frankfort, Ky.	11,492	−1.2	18.6	1.7	MC	12†	0	P−2	72	None	None
Frederick, Md.	15,802	9.5	30.4	2.7	MC	5†	5	P−3	300	K	SWX§
Fredericksburg, Va.	10,066	47.6	15.9	2.0	Mgr	12	12	NP−4‡	None	TA	GW
Freeport, Ill.	22,366	1.5	12.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Freeport, N. Y.	20,410	32.0	79.9	4.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	ESW
Fremont, Neb.	11,862	4.0	18.9	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TKL	AEWX
Fremont, Ohio	14,710	9.6	7.7	3.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	W
Fullerton, Calif.	10,442	−3.8	146.0	16.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TKE	WX§S*
Fulton, N. Y.	13,362	7.2	−4.5	3.5	MC	6†	0	P−2	500	None	AW
Gainesville, Fla.	13,757	31.5	52.6	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	ESWX
Gainesville, Ga.	10,243	18.8	37.5	3.1	Mgr	3	0	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Garden City, N. Y.	11,223	56.3	196.7	5.3	MC	7	7	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Gardner, Mass.	20,206	4.2	14.3	22.0	MC	11	6	NP−2	300	None	ASWX§
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	16,989	9.0	511.3	6.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	21,313	24.7	32.8	3.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	200	None	EdSW
Geneva, N. Y.	15,555	−3.1	9.6	3.8	MC	13	0	P−2	120	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12,415	8.6	31.9	6.7	Com	5	5	P−2	1,200	None	PS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,836	1.6	11.4	3.8	MC	6†	1	P−2	600	TA	SWX
Gloucester, Mass.	24,046	−0.7	5.5	26.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,000	None	AW
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,692	−0.8	13.4	3.1	MC	9	0	P−3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,329	1.0	4.6	4.3	MC	12†	0	P−2	260	TW	SW
Goldsboro, N. C.	17,274	15.3	32.7	3.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	WX§
Goshen, Ind.	11,375	9.4	9.2	3.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	K	ESWX§
Grand Forks, N. D.	20,228	18.2	22.1	3.7	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	130	T	ASWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19,130	6.0	29.4	7.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TK	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	12,479	21.8	18.3	2.4	Mgr	7	2	NP−4‡	180	None	ASWX§
Granite City, Ill.	22,974	−8.6	70.3	4.2	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	15,995	31.1	11.4	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	520	TK	SW
Greenfield t, Mass.	15,672	1.1	0.2	21.5	RTM	3	3	P−1	....	TAKW	SWB*
Greensburg, Pa.	16,743	1.4	9.8	1.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Greenville, Miss.	20,892	41.1	28.1	3.0	MC	6†	2	NP−4‡	600	None	PW
Greenville, N. C.	12,674	37.9	59.3	1.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGWX*P*
Greenville, Tex.	13,995	12.8	0.2	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	14,767	32.8	42.7	2.0	Com	3	3	P−4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	13,020	18.1	26.6	3.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	120	None	EdGSWX§*
Gretna, La.	10,879	13.5	33.2	0.5	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	TSP	SW
Griffin, Ga.	13,222	28.1	25.3	3.5	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	EdSWT*X§*
Grosse Pte Pk., Mich.	12,646	13.2	724.6	2.2	Mgr	6†	6	NP−2‡	600	K	EdWd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Population: 1940 Census	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Gulfport, Miss.	15,195	21.1	53.8	15.9	Com	3	3	NP—4	$3,000	None	PWX[1]
Guthrie, Okla.	10,018	4.6	−18.5	3.2	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	1	None	W
Hannibal, Mo.	20,865	−8.3	17.9	5.4	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	150	PL	AESW
Hanover, Pa.	13,076	10.8	36.3	3.5	Mgr	10†	0	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	16,439	−7.5	59.5	22.3	MC	7	0	NP—4‡	500*	DT	None
Harlingen, Tex.	13,306	9.7	579.6	1.9	Com	5†	5	NP—2‡	300	None	ASX§
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,453	−1.5	63.2	2.1	Com	4†	4	NP—4	400	None	S
Harrison, N. J.	14,171	−9.2	−0.8	1.0	MC	9	1	P—2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	13,161	6.2	31.9	7.2	Mgr	4†	0	P—4‡	....	DT	None
Harvey, Ill.	17,878	9.2	77.7	4.5	Com	5	5	NP—4	900	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb.	15,145	−2.2	33.0	5.9	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	200	TK	AEGdswx§
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21,026	13.0	40.2	10.7	Com	2†	2	NP—4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J.	12,610	6.3	131.1	3.6	Com	3	3	NP—4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont.	15,056	27.6	−1.9	9.2	Com	3	3	NP—2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y.	20,856	64.9	98.2	3.7	MC	5	5	P—2‡	600	None	SW
Henderson, Ky.	13,160	12.8	−4.1	3.2	Com	3	3	P—2‡*	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn.	16,385	4.6	3.8	11.8	MC	5	5	NP—3‡*	1,800	TAK	AEGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	13,487	83.2	45.1	5.6	Mgr	7	1	NP—2‡*	260	None	ASWX§
Highland Park, Ill.	14,476	18.6	97.9	12.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	810	None	W
Highland Park, Tex.	10,288	22.2	262.9	2.1	MC	5	5	NP—2	None	K	Wd
Hillside tp, N. J.	18,556	5.4	232.2	2.5	MC	5	5	P—3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M.	10,619	1675.8	U	7.5	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡*	None	None	SX§
Holland, Mich.	14,616	1.9	17.8	2.9	MC	12†	0	NP—2‡	25	TAK	ESWX
Homestead, Pa.	19,041	−5.5	−1.5	5.0	MC	15†	0	P—4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky.	11,724	9.1	10.8	2.0	Com	3	3	P—2‡*	1,800	None	ESW
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,835	−15.1	26.9	7.1	MC	12†	0	P—2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15,649	−3.7	8.2	2.4	MC	12†	0	P—2	200	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark.	21,370	5.6	73.0	4.5	MC	16†	0	P—2‡	42	TKL	SA§
Hudson, N. Y.	11,517	−6.6	5.0	2.0	MC	11	1	P—2	None	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	13,903	3.6	−4.1	2.9	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	SW
Huntsville, Ala.	13,050	12.9	44.1	2.4	MC	9	1	NP—4	540	None	EdTWX
Huron, S. D.	10,843	−0.9	31.8	5.1	Com	5	5	NP—5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15,024	59.3	16.9	2.8	MC	4†	4	NP—4‡	600	TK	AEWX§
Independence, Kan.	11,565	−9.5	7.2	3.1	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Independence, Mo.	16,066	5.0	30.9	3.3	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	416	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa.	10,050	5.0	35.9	1.7	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17,182	12.0	36.1	5.6	MC	7†	2	P—2	120	TA	ASX§
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,080	−4.9	41.2	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP—2	52	TK	W
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23,376	29.7	251.8	15.7	MC	5	5	P—4‡	1,000	None	SW
Ironton, Ohio	15,851	−4.6	18.7	5.0	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	150	None	W
Ironwood, Mich.	13,369	−6.5	−9.1	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	120	None	AGSW
Ithaca, N. Y.	19,730	−4.7	21.8	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP—4‡	None	None	SWX
Jackson, Tenn.	24,332	9.7	17.6	4.2	Com	3	3	P—4	2,500	None	AEdWX[1]
Jacksonville, Ill.	19,844	11.8	12.9	4.4	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis.	22,992	6.3	18.2	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP—2‡	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa.	16,220	7.2	42.3	2.3	Com	5	5	P—4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24,268	12.4	49.0	5.6	MC	10†	0	P—2‡	240	TAPL	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,493	−3.8	18.3	2.0	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	18,039	33.0	58.0	2.3	MC	5	5	P—2‡	500	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	10,672	14.1	36.5	25.1	MC	6†	6	P—2	50	TA	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,666	−1.2	−1.0	3.4	MC	5†	1	P—4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	11,729	13.6	9.8	2.9	MC	10†	10	NP—2‡	60	TKL	AEWSX
Kankakee, Ill.	22,241	7.9	23.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P—4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H.	13,832	0.3	23.1	36.6	MC	20*	0	P—2	None	None	ASWX
Kenmore, N. Y.	18,612	12.9	421.6	1.4	MC	5	5	P—2‡	600	T	WdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15,076	−0.2	4.7	5.5	Com	3	3	NP—2	1,800	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Kewanee, Ill.	16,901	−1.1	6.7	5.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	$ 900	None	ESW
Key West, Fla.	12,927	0.7	−31.6	3.1	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TAKP	S
Kingsport, Tenn.	14,404	20.9	109.3	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	AWX*
Kingston, Pa.	20,679	−4.3	141.3	2.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C.	15,388	35.4	16.3	2.7	MC	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo.	10,080	21.5	15.0	2.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	WdX
Kirkwood, Mo.	12,132	32.3	107.3	6.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,497	2.5	235.2	4.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	....	T	SX§
La Grange, Ga.	21,983	9.2	18.2	12.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	None	EdGWX§
La Grange, Ill.	10,479	3.7	54.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP−4	None	K	W
La Porte, Ind.	16,180	2.7	3.9	3.3	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	ASWX[1]
La Salle, Ill.	12,812	−2.6	0.8	3.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24,058	0.5	33.7	5.9	MC	4†	0	NP−2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13,484	8.1	14.4	20.3	MC	6†	0	P−2	100	None	None
Lafayette, La.	19,210	31.3	86.3	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	3,600	None	AESWX
Lake Charles, La.	21,207	34.3	20.7	4.6	Com	3	3	P−4	3,500	None	S
Lakeland, Fla.	22,068	18.9	162.7	15.0	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	550	None	AESWX
Lancaster, Ohio	21,940	17.2	27.3	4.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AGSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	10,837	20.1	88.1	0.8	Mgr	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo.	10,627	23.4	36.6	8.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	10	None	SWX
Latrobe, Pa.	11,111	4.4	12.2	1.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Laurel, Miss.	20,598	14.3	38.2	5.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,700	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan.	14,390	4.8	10.2	4.4	MC	12†	0	P−2‡	144	T	AWX[1]
Lawton, Okla.	18,055	49.0	35.7	4.2	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19,220	10.0	3.3	6.5	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22,226	1.9	10.5	28.8	MC	9	4	NP−2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	10,548	12.2	43.0	5.8	Com	6†	6	NP−4	201	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	13,017	−2.5	35.6	1.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13,187	39.3	49.1	16.5	RTM	5	0	NP−3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C.	10,550	9.3	83.7	3.1	Mgr	6†	0	NP−4	118	None	EdW
Lincoln, Ill.	12,752	−0.8	8.2	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	39	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	10,577	1.5	9.2	19.6	MC	5	5	P−2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15,236	23.5	U	5.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24,115	13.7	1107.6	11.0	MC	9†	1	P−3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10,163	−8.5	−14.8	3.8	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	10,810	11.8	13.0	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	AWdX§
Lockport, N. Y.	24,379	5.3	8.7	7.0	MC	10†	2	P−2	750	TW	SW
Lodi, Calif.	11,079	63.2	40.0	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TAK	EdSW
Lodi, N. J.	11,552	L	41.3	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Logan, Utah	11,868	18.9	5.7	6.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,500	DK	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind.	20,177	9.0	−14.4	4.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17,408	−5.4	36.1	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	S
Longview, Tex.	13,758	173.2	−11.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash.	12,385	16.3	U	8.3	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	TKL	W
Lynbrook, N. Y.	14,557	21.4	174.4	2.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17,454	0.5	82.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,000	None	SWd
Lynwood, Calif.	10,982	50.0	U	3.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	250	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla.	12,401	5.1	11.0	5.8	Mgr	7	1	NP−2	120	None	ASWX
McAllen, Tex.	11,877	30.9	70.2	2.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2	120	None	GdSX§
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17,021	−6.0	8.4	1.1	MC	9	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13,442	−9.1	−5.2	0.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13,034	10.8	79.1	3.1	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	W*
Manhattan, Kan.	11,659	15.0	26.9	2.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AWX§
Manitowoc, Wis.	24,404	6.3	30.7	7.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	15,654	11.5	12.6	6.4	MC	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,875	1.7	70.3	1.5	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23,139	8.5	303.6	4.4	MC	5	5	P−3‡ $	300	K	S*
Marblehead t, Mass.	10,856	25.2	18.4	4.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKS	EW
Marietta, Ohio	14,543	1.8	−5.6	3.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14,183	3.3	0.9	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass.	15,154	−2.8	3.7	21.0	MC	11	4	NP−2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	15,928	7.7	16.3	9.6	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	180	None	ESW
Marshall, Tex.	18,410	13.6	13.5	9.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Marshalltown, Iowa	19,240	10.7	10.4	6.0	MC	8†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	10,359	18.0	18.7	9.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	TAKS	ESWd
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,729	1.4	24.8	2 3	MC	7†	3	P−2	240	DTL	EW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15,063	1.4	18.7	2.5	MC	7†	0	P−2	100	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va.	10,080	30.8	89.1	2.3	MC	8†	8	NP−4‡	270	TA	EW
Massena, N. Y.	11,328	6.5	77.5	3.7	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	250	None	WX
Mattoon, Ill.	15,827	8.2	8.0	3.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	SW
Maywood, Calif.	10,731	57.9	U	1.2	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	18,919	13.3	14.6	2.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore.	11,281	2.5	91.2	3.2	MC	8†	0	NP−*‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,933	1.8	50.3	3.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	84	K	W
Menasha, Wis.	10,481	15.7	25.6	2.2	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	170	TA	ESW
Menominee, Mich.	10,230	−0.9	15.9	4.0	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	SWX*
Merced, Calif.	10,135	43.4	77.8	2.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	X
Methuen t, Mass.	21,880	3.8	38.7	22.4	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	500	TAKS	W
Middlesborough, Ky.	11,777	13.8	28.7	7.8	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y.	21,908	3.0	15.5	3.6	MC	9	1	P−2	300	None	SW
Midland, Mich.	10,329	28.5	46.6	8.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SWX
Milford t, Mass.	15,388	4.4	9.4	14.8	RTM	3	3	NP−1	250	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J.	11,652	35.5	85.7	...	MC	5	5	P−3‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J.	14,806	0.7	0.1	42.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	SWX
Milton t, Mass.	18,708	13.8	75.2	13.1	RTM	3	3	NP−1	500	TAKW	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	10,064	23.4	170.4	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	16,577	3.0	53.7	3.9	Mgr	14†	0	NP−4‡	90	T	SWX
Missoula, Mont.	18,449	25.9	15.7	4.3	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	10,633	−2.8	29.1	5.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	None	ASWX§
Moberly, Mo.	12,920	−6.2	7.5	3.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TAPL	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif.	16,379	18.3	49.8	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	SWX§
Monessen, Pa.	20,257	−0.1	11.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Monroe, Mich.	18,478	2.0	56.5	5.2	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TK	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	12,807	17.6	98.7	8.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif.	10,084	10.3	66.8	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	D	PX§
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,655	2.9	33.5	2.8	Mgr	10	0	NP−2‡	260	None	X
Morristown, N. J.	15,270	0.5	21.1	2.8	MC	9	1	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	10,147	26.4	18.2	3.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	EdSTWX
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,168	−1.7	35.1	2.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	90	KPL	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,780	−1.0	2.9	0.7	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14,389	6.6	42.3	3.6	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	150	None	W
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	19,571	46.0	493.6	5.9	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14,724	19.0	26.1	3.1	MC	10†	10	P−4‡	180	TK	S
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10,122	8.0	1.4	1.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	13,900	7.0	102.5	2.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18,286	9.0	4.4	6.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	300	TAKSEL	EPWX§
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16,047	3.0	63.8	3.0	Mgr	7	4	NP−2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12,149	48.1	7.7	4.9	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡*	300	TK	SWX
Nanticoke, Pa.	24,387	−6.4	15.2	2.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss.	15,296	14.0	6.5	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	AKP	AWX*
Natick t, Mass.	13,851	1.9	24.6	14.9	TM	3	3	P−1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif.	10,344	41.7	134.3	4.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TAK	S

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 Census	Population Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council Number of Councilmen & Election Total	City Council Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	City Council Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Naugatuck, Conn.	15,388	7.5	−4.9	16.6	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	DT	None
Needham t, Mass.	12,445	14.8	54.7	12.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	$ 150	TAKW	AW
Neenah, Wis.	10,645	16.3	27.6	3.8	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	10,207	−3.9	64.2	8.0	Com	5	5	P−3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C.	11,815	−1.4	−1.8	1.5	MC	10†	0	P−2	50	P	EWX§
New Castle, Ind.	16,620	18.5	−3.0	3.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	SWd
New Iberia, La.	13,747	71.8	27.5	2.4	MC	8†	2	NP−4	120	None	S
New Kensington, Pa.	24,055	43.5	39.8	3.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	None
New Philadelphia, O.	12,328	−0.3	15.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	WX[1]
Newburyport, Mass.	13,916	−7.7	−3.5	8.3	MC	11	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10,462	−9.5	74.4	3.5	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11,048	0.1	12.8	3.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	11,328	L	54.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Niles, Ohio	16,273	−0.3	24.7	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10,490	−2.1	24.1	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	AWX
Norman, Okla.	11,429	19.0	91.9	2.3	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡*	None	T	W
North Adams, Mass.	22,213	2.7	−3.0	20.6	MC	21	21	P−3‡	None	A	SW
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10,359	1.6	10.4	19.1	TM	3	3	P−1	200	DTAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15,679	−6.6	12.4	1.4	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21,137	8.9	38.2	4.3	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	10,586	8.5	41.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12,429	3.1	15.2	2.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	EWX§
N. Providence t, R. I.	12,156	9.5	44.3	5.9	MC	7	7	P−2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20,254	6.5	22.8	10.0	MC	7	0	P−2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	24,794	1.7	11.1	34.6	MC	28*	0	P−2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10,242	5.4	−4.5	17.3	TM	5	5	NP−3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	23,652	2.7	3.2	5.6	MC	13	13	P−2‡	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15,383	2.2	19.2	10.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	T	EdWX
Nutley, N. J.	21,954	6.7	118.4	3.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,346	−3.4	15.8	4.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	250	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20,379	−7.7	3.8	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	WX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16,051	−6.1	−1.9	3.1	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,400	None	SWdX
Old Forge, Pa.	11,892	−6.1	3.5	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,506	−1.3	6.3	6.0	MC	11†	0	P−2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13,254	13.0	50.5	6.5	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	WX
Oneida, N. Y.	10,291	−2.5	0.2	22.4	MC	6†	0	P−2	300	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	11,731	−6.4	8.2	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	TA	SW
Ontario, Calif.	14,197	4.5	86.6	11.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	SWX§
Orangeburg, S. C.	10,521	19.9	20.4	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11,024	8.9	7.4	4.0	MC	7†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	15,996	5.0	41.9	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,062	−2.6	−4.1	7.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16,005	6.0	39.6	3.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10,193	6.6	6.0	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AESW
Owosso, Mich.	14,424	−0.5	15.3	4.2	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	12,235	11.8	50.5	4.8	Mgr	7†	7	NP−4‡	300	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12,144	6.1	3.7	3.8	Com	4	4	NP−2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	16,774	22.9	131.4	3.9	MC	15	15	NP−6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	12,895	23.2	960.8	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	520	None	ASWX
Panama City, Fla.	11,610	114.9	213.7	13.4	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	60	None	WX
Paris, Tex.	18,678	19.4	4.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	AKPL	STWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12,063	15.8	207.9	5.5	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16,365	17.7	U	19.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,294	−4.1	−7.0	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	21,711	1.7	9.2	16.4	MC	11	5	NP−2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,311	1.1	7.9	4.4	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	C	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Pekin, Ill.	19,407	20.3	33.5	6.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	$1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	17,745	4.9	161.3	9.8	MC	5	5	P−3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12,432	−2.3	2.6	2.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ESW
Phenix City, Ala.	15,351	10.7	155.2	7.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	W*
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,314	−4.9	13.8	2.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,282	2.1	14.7	2.3	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21,290	2.6	7.7	4.8	MC	8†	8	P−2‡	240	TKL	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,049	0.2	6.4	3.5	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	17,571	−3.2	0.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Pittston, Pa.	17,828	−2.3	−1.4	1.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	15,621	2.6	14.7	14.8	MC	9	0	P−4‡	200*	C	......
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16,351	22.5	22.4	4.9	MC	6†	0	P−2	250	None	AESW
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,050	−4.6	96.7	7.6	MC	7	1	P−3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	13,100	0.4	−L	97.6	TM	5	5	NP−1	150	TAKW	APWX
Plymouth, Pa.	15,507	−6.3	0.3	1.1	MC	13†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18,133	10.1	9.8	3.1	MC	4†	4	P−4‡	300	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	23,539	13.1	54.0	13.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	16,794	4.1	128.8	3.3	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11,163	47.8	−6.1	5.6	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,073	1.8	86.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	NP−3‡	600	None	S
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,821	2.2	6.8	15.3	MC	9†	4	P−2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	20,194	3.9	11.5	4.9	MC	20†	0	P−4‡	None	None	AS
Pottsville, Pa.	24,530	0.9	11.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18,071	22.4	43.3	12.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	1,500	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J.	17,498	9.3	45.0	4.1	MC	11	1	P−2‡	None	None	WS*
Rapid City, S. D.	13,844	33.1	80.1	6.0	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	120	None	ASWX
Reading t, Mass.	10,866	11.3	31.3	9.8	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J.	10,974	−5.6	25.6	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	SWX§
Redlands, Calif.	14,324	1.0	48.1	16.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	SW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13,092	40.1	90.3	6.0	MC	5	0	NP−2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	12,453	39.0	122.9	4.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C.	10,387	51.6	28.5	4.5	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	175	None	ASW
Reno, Nev.	21,317	15.0	54.2	3.8	MC	6†	0	NP−4	1,200	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,768	−4.1	3.7	1.7	MC	10	0	P−2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	23,642	17.7	19.3	13.2	Mgr	9	9	NP−6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hghts, Mo.	12,802	39.9	328.4	2.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11,277	4.8	25.5	1.8	Com	3	3	NP−4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	14,948	22.6	60.8	6.2	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17,008	−1.8	76.3	3.0	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	250	TAK	Wd
Rochester, N. H.	12,012	17.7	5.5	34.4	MC	18†	0	P−3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	15,009	32.6	28.5	5.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	400	None	EdW
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	18,613	35.7	119.1	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	ESW
Roselle, N. J.	13,597	4.4	127.0	2.6	MC	6†	1	P−3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M.	13,482	20.7	58.9	6.2	Mgr	10†	0	P−4‡	None	None	WX
Rutherford, N. J.	15,466	3.7	57.0	2.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17,082	−1.3	15.8	7.8	MC	11†	11	NP−2‡	None	TA	WX
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,090	−0.2	95.6	5.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	APWX
St. Charles, Mo.	10,803	3.0	23.4	3.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	180	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10,405	54.3	U	10.7	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn.	24,173	15.1	32.3	8.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	None	None	WX§
Salem, Ohio	12,301	15.8	3.1	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	113	DTL	SW
Salina, Kan.	21,073	4.6	33.6	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif.	11,586	12.9	138.2	3.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	13,313	21.1	45.6	3.6	MC	5	5	P−4‡	300	TK	WX
Salisbury, N. C.	19,037	12.3	22.1	5.2	Mgr	5	5	P−2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13,264	14.3	179.2	3.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	None	None	ABSW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
San Gabriel, Calif.	11,867	64.3	173.6	3.3	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	$ 260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif.	14,601	27.5	100.9	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TK	S
San Mateo, Calif.	19,403	44.3	124.9	7.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TK	S
Sandusky, Ohio	24,874	1.0	7.5	7.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	400	None	PW
Sanford, Fla.	10,217	1.2	80.7	4.4	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	240	None	WX
Santa Cruz, Calif.	16,896	17.4	31.9	8.3	Com	5	5	NP—4‡*	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M.	20,325	81.9	54.4	27.1	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif.	12,605	18.5	21.4	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	None	T	SWX§
Sapulpa, Okla.	12,249	16.3	−9.5	3.0	Mgr	10	0	NP—2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla.	11,141	32.7	290.8	10.0	MC	5†	5	NP—3‡	400	None	APW
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	13,705	4.1	−0.1	27.9	Com	5	5	NP—2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	14,825	0.9	35.2	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP—1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	15,847	15.2	13.7	17.4	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡*	200	None	WX§
Scarsdale, N. Y.	12,966	33.8	176.4	6.4	MC	7	7	NP—2‡	None	None	W
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12,057	42.4	22.5	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	200	TK	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20,428	−1.8	−1.6	7.1	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	200	TAPL	AS
Selma, Ala.	19,834	10.1	15.5	3.9	MC	11	11	P—4	240	None	WX
Seminole, Okla.	11,547	0.8	1241.8	1.6	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23,393	31.5	100.4	6.5	MC	7	7	NP—4	420	None	None
Shaler tp, Pa.	11,185	16.8	51.8	. .	MC	. .	0	P—4‡	200	C	. . . . . .
Shamokin, Pa.	18,810	−7.2	−4.4	0.8	MC	20†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22,053	−5.3	51.7	3.9	Mgr	7	1	NP—4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Shelby, N. C.	14,037	30.1	198.9	7.1	MC	4†	4	NP—4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,791	1.6	9.5	1.7	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	10,971	8.5	6.7	29.6	MC	6†	0	P—2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	19,790	−9.1	−11.9	1.6	MC	15†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W§
Sheridan, Wyo.	10,529	23.3	−7.0	2.8	Com	3	3	NP—2	2,000	None	SWX§
Sherman, Tex.	17,156	9.2	4.5	5.3	Mgr	15†	15	NP—2‡	None	None	ASWX
Shorewood, Wis.	15,184	12.6	408.6	1.6	Mgr	7	7	NP—3‡	300	TAK	Wd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10,377	75.8	61.8	3.3	MC	6†	6	P—4	60	K	AS
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11,134	4.0	40.9	6.9	MC	7†	0	NP—2	420	CTKL	SW
South Orange, N. J.	13,742	0.8	87.4	2.9	MC	6†	6	P—2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14,356	4.6	79.4	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	540	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	15,781	14.0	49.6	11.6	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	10,714	−0.4	63.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	TA	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	11,844	18.3	45.9	5.4	MC	7†	7	NP—2	50	TAK	SW
Southbridge t, Mass.	16,825	18.0	0.1	20.4	TM	3	3	P—1	450	TAKSW	AS
Statesville, N. C.	11,440	9.1	32.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P—4	90	None	EdSTWd
Staunton, Va.	13,337	11.2	12.9	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13,115	−1.3	−1.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11,363	13.5	22.4	2.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	400	None	ASX[1]
Stevens Point, Wis.	15,777	15.8	19.8	6.0	MC	9†	0	NP—2‡	200	CTKASEL	SWX
Stillwater, Okla.	10,097	43.9	49.2	2.3	MC	5	5	NP—3‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	10,765	7.0	27.8	6.0	TM	3	3	NP—1	100	TAKW	AWd
Stowe tp, Pa.	12,577	−5.9	25.3	2.0	MC	9	0	P—4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	22,580	17.5	55.6	16.7	Mgr	10	0	NP—2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	14,930	1.4	−0.3	3.2	Com	5	5	NP—4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,739	4.4	92.4	3.7	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	11,343	10.4	12.6	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TA	A
Summit, N. J.	16,165	11.1	43.1	6.0	MC	7	1	P—3‡	None	K	S*
Sumter, S. C.	15,874	34.8	23.9	3.1	Mgr	3	3	P—4‡	200	None	SWT§X§
Sunbury, Pa.	15,462	−1.0	−0.6	3.0	Com	5	5	P—4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	10,761	4.0	27.7	3.1	RTM	3	3	NP—1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,367	−4.4	151.9	6.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	15,919	−0.7	46.9	1.3	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16,240	51.8	89.8	4.7	Mgr	3	3	NP—3‡	None	None	EGSTWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,486	−3.5	4.6	1.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15,344	−L	39.1	4.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	$ 180	None	ASTWX§
Terrell, Tex.	10,481	19.2	5.3	4.5	Mgr	5	2	NP−2‡	130	AKSPL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	11,821	9.8	30.4	3.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TKL	AX§
Texarkana, Tex.	17,019	2.5	44.6	3.4	MC	5†	1	P−2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	12,683	8.1	43.2	4.3	MC	8†	8	NP−2	100	TKP	AEWX[1]
Thomasville, N. C.	11,041	9.4	77.8	3.9	Mgr	6	6	NP−2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16,102	−2.0	14.3	4.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	240	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,008	2.6	26.0	3.6	MC	7	1	P−2	500	TL	SW
Traverse City, Mich.	14,455	15.3	14.8	6.1	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13,223	12.7	7.6	6.2	MC	10†	0	P−2	180	TK	SWX
Twin Falls, Idaho	11,851	34.9	5.6	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡*	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,302	2.2	38.0	1.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	24,730	50.1	315.7	8.3	MC	5	5	P−3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa.	21,819	11.6	24.5	1.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
University Park, Tex.	14,458	244.2	U	3.5	MC	3	3	NP−2	600	None	AWd
Urbana, Ill.	14,064	7.7	27.5	2.5	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	15,595	15.7	25.0	4.5	MC	6†	6	NP−2	480	None	WX§
Vallejo, Calif.	20,072	24.9	−23.9	4.8	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,800	DA	W
Valley Stream, N. Y.	16,679	41.5	41.5	3.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	18,788	19.2	24.8	6.6	MC	7	1	P−4‡*	None	TKL	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	10,725	−6.6	20.4	1.0	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Ventura, Calif.					(see San Buenaventura)						
Vicksburg, Miss.	24,460	6.6	27.0	7.0	MC	3	3	NP−4	3,600	A	GWX
Victoria, Tex.	11,566	55.9	24.6	2.7	MC	4†	4	NP−2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18,228	3.8	2.4	3.2	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn.	12,264	2.5	−14.7	8.9	MC	9	3	NP−4‡	50	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16,223	−0.6	25.3	7.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18,109	13.4	3.1	5.3	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,000	None	SWX§
Wallingford, Conn.	11,425	2.3	15.8	4.1	TM	6†	6	P−4‡	100	DTK	ESWX§
Warren, Pa.	14,891	0.2	4.1	2.5	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Watertown, S. D.	10,617	3.9	8.7	6.1	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AESWX§
Watertown, Wis.	11,301	6.5	14.1	8.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	16,688	8.0	15.8	12.2	MC	21*	0	P−1	None	None	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,114	0.2	0.1	1.1	Mgr	3	3	P−4‡	500	None	SW
Waukesha, Wis.	19,242	12.0	36.8	4.0	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	16,763	8.1	−14.2	8.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,231	0.6	4.6	2.6	Mgr	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SWX§
Webster t, Mass.	13,186	1.5	−2.0	12.5	TM	3	3	P−1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18,394	11.6	74.0	5.4	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14,363	−3.0	2.2	0.6	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	...	....	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15,127	32.2	83.8	10.0	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAK	EdW
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,620	−0.1	83.9	1.7	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,500	None	WX
West Chester, Pa.	13,289	7.8	5.2	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill.	12,383	−15.7	73.2	5.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	BW
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17,135	2.7	24.1	16.8	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18,188	2.8	14.5	6.5	MC	6	6	P−2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me.	11,087	2.6	14.3	17.4	MC	13†	3	P−1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I.	11,199	−1.8	10.5	30.9	MC	7	7	P−2	300	TAKSW	SWX
Westfield, Mass.	18,793	−5.0	6.3	46.9	MC	11	6	NP−2	150	None	EdGWX
Westfield, N. J.	18,458	16.8	74.3	6.3	MC	9	0	P−2‡	1	None	S*
Wewoka, Okla.	10,315	−0.8	584.3	1.3	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	12	None	ASWX§
Weymouth t, Mass.	23,868	14.3	38.7	16.7	RTM	5	5	NP−1	520	TAK	AW
Whiting, Ind.	10,307	−5.3	7.2	1.5	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	16,115	8.7	85.3	3.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn.	12,101	−L	−1.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	TK	WX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Wilmette, Ill.	17,226	13.1	94.9	5.2	Mgr	6†	6	NP−4‡	$ 144	TK	W
Wilson, N. C.	19,234	52.5	18.9	4.2	Mgr	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	EGWX
Winchester t, Mass.	15,081	18.6	21.3	5.9	RTM	5	5	NP−3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va.	12,095	11.4	57.7	4.3	Mgr	13	1	NP−4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12,430	2.2	81.7	3.8	Mgr	6†	6	NP−2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22,490	7.9	8.9	7.2	MC	9	1	NP−4‡	200	TA	ASWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	16,768	−0.5	9.0	1.6	RTM	3	3	..−1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11,416	30.8	20.5	9.0	MC	16†	0	NP−2‡	48	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	19,751	1.6	17.3	12.9	MC	15	8	P−2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	11,543	7.5	30.9	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	10,633	1.2	15.3	3.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12,121	19.5	36.8	3.1	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	130	A	GSW
5,000 to 10,000											
Abbeville, La.	6,672	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	5†	5	NP−4	150	P	ESW
Abilene, Kan.	5,671	0.2	15.6	2.3	Mgr	2†	2	NP−3‡	50	None	ASW
Abington t., Mass.	5,708	−2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Aiken, S. C.	6,168	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	6†	6	NP−2	63	None	ASWX
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5,700	47.1	U	1.8	MC	5†	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Alamosa, Colo.	5,613	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2	60	TK	WX^1
Albany, Ore.	5,654	6.2	10.0	2.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	72	TKP	X§
Albia, Iowa	5,157	16.5	−12.7	...	MC	6†	2	NP−2	30	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8,345	0.3	−0.4	3.5	MC	7	1	NP−4‡*	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5,131	−2.4	56.5	5.2	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,640	46.9	97.1	2.0	MC	6	6	NP−4	....	None	EdGSWdX
Alexandria, Minn.	5,051	30.3	14.4	4.9	MC	5	0	NP−2‡	None	T	EX^1
Alice, Tex.	7,792	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	3	3	NP−2	600	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6,253	−6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AESWX§
Alma, Mich.	7,202	6.9	−10.7	4.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	A	SWX
Altus, Okla.	8,593	1.8	86.6	3.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TKSP	AESWX§
Alva, Okla.	5,055	−1.3	30.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	50	TKSP	W
Americus, Ga.	9,281	5.9	−2.8	...	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t., Mass.	6,410	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	300	TAKW	ASW
Amityville, N. Y.	5,058	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	5,875	10.5	24.2	8.4	MC	7†	1	NP−4‡	None	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5,579	10.8	61.6	1.6	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	180	TKSP	EW
Andalusia, Ala.	6,886	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	6	6	P−4	120	None	G
Anoka, Minn.	6,426	32.5	13.2	...	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,495	10.3	1.9	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	1,600	None	SWX
Antioch, Calif.	5,106	43.3	84.0	1.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	9,122	74.9	133.0	10.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa.	8,296	−13.5	11.4	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	5,078	50.2	2.1	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5,668	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	6,981	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	5†	5	P−2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.	7,045	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6,371	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Athens, Ohio	7,696	6.1	13.0	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	WX^1
Athens, Tenn.	6,930	28.7	108.7	...	MC	5†	5	NP−2	110	KLW	EdWd
Atlantic, Iowa	5,802	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	ESW
Auburn, Ind.	5,415	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	ESW
Auburn t., Mass.	6,629	7.8	58.0	...	TM	3	3	NP−1	300	TAKSW	Wd
Audubon, N. J.	8,906	L	87.8	0.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,155	3.6	12.6	0.8	Mgr	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	5,209	8.3	95.4	4.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	60	TK	AEdsW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6,352	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2	180	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
Baker, Ore.	9,342	18.9	1.7	5.1	Com	3	3	NP–4	$1,800	None	SWX§
Bangor, Pa.	5,687	–2.4	7.8	1.5	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis.	6,415	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	9†	0	NP–3‡	84	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5,002	8.7	–5.4	...	MC	6†	6	P–2	48	TKP	SW
Barnstable t., Mass.	8,333	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	1,500	DTAKEW	S
Barrington t., R. I.	6,231	20.7	32.5	8.1	MC	5	5	P–2	300	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla.	6,158	16.9	25.4	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	120	None	AESWX
Bastrop, La.	6,626	29.4	321.1	2.1	MC	5†	5	NP–4	300	None	S
Batavia, Ill.	5,101	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	130	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	5,267	17.5	4.3	...	MC	8†	0	NP–2	36	TKPL	None
Bay City, Tex.	6,594	62.0	17.8	...	MC	5†	5	NP–2‡	120	TKEL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,505	2.5	–10.8	1.3	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa.	5,641	–0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	NP–4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7,390	8.5	154.5	5.5	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	60	None	SW
Beeville, Tex.	6,789	41.3	56.9	1.0	MC	3	3	NP–2	600	None	AS
Belfast, Me.	5,540	11.0	–L	0.5	Mgr	5†	0	NP–2	None	None	WX
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9,808	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	EGSW
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,304	10.4	20.2	...	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	8,741	2.9	15.2	...	MC	8†	0	P–2	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6,127	–2.1	8.3	2.2	MC	7†	3	P–2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill.	5,220	4.6	165.3	4.7	MC	6	6	NP–4‡	120	TK	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	8,094	–0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	140	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	9,427	30.9	1.6	10.7	MC	11	1	NP–2‡	None	TAK	SWX
Bennington, Vt.	7,628	3.2	2.2	35.9	Mgr	7†	7	NP–3‡	324	DTAKL	WX
Benton, Ill.	7,372	–10.3	14.1	2.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	SW
Berea, Ohio	6,025	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	7†	3	P–2	48	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich.	6,406	15.0	U	4.2	Com	7	7	NP–2	100	TAK	W
Bexley, Ohio	8,705	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	7†	7	NP–4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind.	5,110	–2.0	–31.7	1.2	MC	5†	5	P–4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz.	5,853	–27.0	–12.8	2.7	MC	6†	0	P–2	120	None	SX
Blackwell, Okla.	8,537	–10.3	32.7	2.0	Com	3	3	...–3‡	600	None	SAESWX§
Blairsville, Pa.	5,002	–5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	3	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa.	8,106	–1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9,799	7.8	16.3	...	MC	7	7	P–4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind.	5,417	6.7	–7.9	1.1	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,346	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	6,349	12.3	–5.9	9.0	MC	5	1	NP–2‡	60	None	SWX
Boonton, N. J.	6,739	–1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	9	1	P–2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo.	6,089	–5.4	37.9	1.4	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La.	5,786	44.5	265.9	1.9	MC	5†	5	NP–4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N. J.	7,616	3.3	24.8	1.6	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7,190	7.5	15.5	...	MC	7†	3	P–2	240	DTL	ESW
Bozeman, Mont.	8,665	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡	260	None	WX
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,400	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.	7,444	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	3†	0	NP–2‡	300	None	APWX
Brady, Tex.	5,002	25.6	89.9	...	MC	5†	5	...–2‡	72	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt.	9,622	10.5	18.9	30.1	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Brazil, Ind.	8,126	–7.1	–5.9	...	MC	5†	5	P–4	....	TK	SW
Breckenridge, Tex.	5,826	–23.0	310.0	2.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	600	None	ASX
Brenham, Tex.	6,435	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	5	1	NP–2	120	None	AESW
Brentwood, Pa.	7,552	40.3	217.5	1.4	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me.	6,510	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	None	None	AP§
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,904	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t., Mass.	8,902	–1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	250	TK	W
Brigham, Utah	5,641	10.8	–3.6	11.4	MC	5†	5	NP–2‡*	300	TK	ESWX[1]
Bristol, Va.	9,768	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	100	TA	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population: 1940 Census	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Bristow, Okla.	6,050	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	$ 60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,888	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	6,174	−4.0	2.0	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAPL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	6,232	17.9	12.4	2.3	MC	5†	1	NP−4	420	KP	SWX*
Brookings, S. D.	5,346	22.2	11.5	4.1	MC	3	3	NP−5‡	600	S	AESWX§
Brownsville, Pa.	8,015	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Brunswick, Me.	7,003	14.0	6.2	...	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Bryan, Ohio	5,404	15.3	10.3	3.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9,727	3.0	3.8	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SWX§
Burley, Idaho	5,329	39.3	−29.3	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	180	TK	EdWX§
Burrillville t., R. I.	8,185	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	7	7	P−2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich.	9,855	3.0	−1.8	7.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SX
Calais, Me.	5,161	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	7†	0	P−1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7,272	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡*	66	KL	WX§
Calexico, Calif.	5,415	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	WX
Camden, Ark.	8,975	23.4	124.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	180	TKL	AS
Camden, S. C.	5,747	10.9	31.9	2.3	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	EWX§
Cameron, Tex.	5,040	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP−2‡	120	AKPL	ST§
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,321	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,690	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2	180	TK	W
Canton t., Mass.	6,381	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	3	3	P−1	500	TAKSW	W
Canton, Miss.	6,011	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	5†	1	NP−4	720	KPL	EGdW
Canton, N. C.	5,037	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	3	3	NP−2	180	None	W
Carbondale, Ill.	8,550	13.6	20.1	1.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	7,116	91.9	68.2	2.5	MC	8†	8	NP−4‡	None	None	SWX§
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,644	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5,389	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	6†	2	NP−2	48	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6,214	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP−2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6,141	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	4	0	NP−2	None	None	EdGW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6,612	38.3	0.7	1.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N. Y.	5,429	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	5	5	P−3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9,349	27.0	16.6	4.4	MC	7†	2	NP−2	38	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	5,463	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,025	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP−4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8,413	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	5†	2	P−2	40	TA	SX§
Centerville, Pa.	6,317	−2.3	34.9	...	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	7,414	−8.0	6.7	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,000	None	AEW
Chariton, Iowa	5,754	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	5†	2	NP−2	40	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8,681	8.0	9.4	4.0	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Charleston, Ill.	8,197	2.2	21.1	...	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,182	54.4	−1.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	80	TAPL	ASW
Charlotte, Mich.	5,544	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,673	15.2	−12.7	6.7	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	None	T	Wd
Cherokee, Iowa	7,469	15.9	10.6	5.1	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SWX
Chester, Ill.	5,110	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	200	TK	W
Chester, S. C.	6,392	15.6	−0.5	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Cheviot, Ohio	9,043	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	9,287	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	5	0	NP−4‡	None	T	SX§
Childress, Tex.	6,464	−9.8	43.2	1.9	MC	6	6	NP−2‡	72	None	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,012	−2.0	20.6	3.0	MC	5†	1	P−2	144	DTAKPL	AESWX§
Chisholm, Minn.	7,487	−9.8	−8.1	...	MC	11	1	NP−2	300	None	Wd
Chula Vista, Calif.	5,138	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	7,982	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa.	9,372	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	6,461	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	None	TAK	W
Clinton, Ill.	6,331	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	360	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Clinton, Ind.	7,092	−10.6	−27.6	2.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	$ 120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,041	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla.	6,736	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	5	1	NP−2‡	240	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	5,704	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	180	None	EdWT§
Cloquet, Minn.	7,304	7.7	32.3	3.3	MC	5	2	NP−2	100	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6,163	−11.0	9.2	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,026	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TAK	GdW
Coldwater, Mich.	7,343	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,054	−0.4	111.9	5.0	Com	2†	2	NP−2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	8,213	24.4	82.3	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	8,162	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9,767	5.7	−5.3	5.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex.	5,213	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	60	TK	SW
Colton, Calif.	9,686	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	EdSW
Columbia, Miss.	6,064	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	5†	1	NP−4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6,035	7.5	89.1	2.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb.	7,632	10.6	27.5	2.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	ASWX
Concord t., Mass.	7,972	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	*	TAKSW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan.	6,255	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	96	T	W
Conneaut, Ohio	9,355	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	144	DTL	WX[1]
Conway, Ark.	5,782	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	5,066	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	6†	6	NP−2	120	None	W
Coral Gables, Fla.	8,294	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	600	None	BS
Corbin, Ky.	7,893	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	100	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	7,929	15.2	5.2	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	120	None	EdSWX
Corinth, Miss.	7,818	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4	230	P	S
Corona, Calif.	8,764	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	156	DTAK	S
Coronado, Calif.	6,932	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAK	None
Corry, Pa.	6,935	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	8,392	10.6	31.9	2.3	MC	9†	0	P−6‡	None	TK	WX
Covington, Va.	6,300	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7,163	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,033	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	7†	2	NP−2	35	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.	7,161	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	9	1	NP−4‡*	48	T	X
Crowley, La.	9,523	24.4	25.3	2.7	MC	9	1	P−4	60	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6,529	−1.2	...	1.4	MC	3	3	NP−2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5,474	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	TKP	AEdSWX§
Cullman, Ala.	5,074	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	6	6	NP−4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif.	8,976	58.3	1027.0	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7,703	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	180	None	ESWX
Daly City, Calif.	9,625	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	AW
Danville, Ky.	6,734	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	12†*	0	NP−2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7,122	−0.9	3.4	...	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,236	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	7	7	NP−2	120	None	AS
Dartmouth t., Mass.	9,011	2.7	35.2	76.9	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	250	DTAEW	Wd
Dayton, Ky.	8,379	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	6†	6	P−2	72	TAKPL	None
De Kalb, Ill.	9,146	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	144	TK	W
De Land Fla	7,041	34.2	57.8	45.0	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	400	None	SWX
De Pere, Wis.	6,373	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,121	1.0	1.3	1.5	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	60	TAPL	W
Decatur, Ind.	5,861	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5,303	15.8	13.4	...	MC	7†	2	NP−2	30	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9,744	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Delaware, Ohio	8,944	3.1	−0.9	3.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5,746	1.3	−1.3	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
Depew, N. Y.	6,084	−6.9	11.7	4.9	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	400	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Derry t., N. H.	5,400	5.2	−4.7	26.0	TM	3	3	P−3‡	$500	DTKS	Wd
Des Plaines, Ill.	9,518	8.2	154.9	5.1	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,015	36.5	7.3	1.8	MC	9†	0	NP−2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,204	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	STX[1]
Dickinson, N. D.	5,839	16.2	21.9	2 7	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	360	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	5,883	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8,487	−15.6	98.8	1.8	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	SWX
Douglas, Ariz.	8,623	−12.3	−0.9	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	SWX§
Douglas, Ga.	5,175	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	300	None	EdTW
Dover, Del.	5,517	14.9	18.8	1.5	Mgr	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	None	ESWX[1]
Dover, Ohio	9,691	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5,007	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill.	9,526	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W
Dracut t., Mass.	7,339	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	340	TAKE	W
Du Quoin, Ill.	7,515	−1.0	4.2	2.0	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	SWX[1]
Dublin, Ga.	7,814	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	7†	3	NP−2‡	144	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	7,556	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W. Va.	5,266	25.7	U	1.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	70	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9,207	10.1	141.5	2.0	Mgr	4†*	0	P−2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunellen, N. J.	5,360	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S*
Dunn, N. C.	5,256	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	4†	0	P−2	240	None	ASW
Dupont, Pa.	5,278	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Durango, Colo.	5,887	9.0	31.2	1.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	None	SW
Duryea, Pa.	8,275	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6,459	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	375	None	SX
Easley, S. C.	5,183	6.1	36.9	3.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,253	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	None	None	ASW
East Detroit, Mich.	8,584	44.1	U	5.8	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich.	5,839	33.0	132.3	2.0	MC	4	4	NP−2‡	None	TAK	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5,123	−1.8	−9.3	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6,806	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,079	−2.2	−4.8	0.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N. Y.	6,691	1.0	69.5	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	5,610	29.3	116.5	1.1	MC	4†	0	P−2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,268	2.7	29.6	6.2	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,404	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5,855	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	5*	5	NP−3‡*	....	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex.	8,718	80.8	242.9	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	600	None	SX
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,008	28.4	16.8	6.2	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	7,998	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,180	24.1	23.7	3.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	S
El Cerrito, Calif.	6,137	58.2	157.1	35.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	306	DTAK	None
Elberton, Ga.	6,188	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	5	0	NP−2‡	100	None	AEWX
Electra, Tex.	5,588	−16.7	41.5	1.1	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	1	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8,516	5.2	194.4	0.7	Mgr	7	7	NP−4	600	None	W
Elk City, Okla.	5,021	11.4	201.4	2.2	MC	4†	4	NP−4‡	None	None	SW
Elkins, W. Va.	8,133	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	100	None	WX
Ellensburg, Wash.	5,944	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	7	1	NP−4‡	None	TKL	ESWX§
Ely, Minn.	5,970	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	AEdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	6,731	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9,680	21.3	83.2	...	MC	6†	0	P−2	36	TK	A
Ennis, Tex.	7,087	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6,199	24.3	33.5	0.5	Mgr	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5,651	14.4	5.1	4.1	MC	5†	2	NP−2	12	TAL	AESW
Etna, Pa.	7,223	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6,269	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	8	0	P−4	120	None	TWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
Eunice, La.	5,242	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	5†	0	NP–4	$ 120	P	AGdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6,887	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	5	5	NP–2	600	None	ASWT§
Exeter t., N. H.	5,398	10.8	5.8	...	TM	3	3	P–3‡	400	DTKS	A
Exeter, Pa.	5,802	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	None	D	None
Fair Lawn, N. J.	9,017	50.5	U	5.5	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	T	W
Fairbury, Neb.	6,304	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	200	TK	EWX[1]
Fairfield, Iowa	6,773	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	6†	2	NP–2	50	TA	SW
Fairmont, Minn.	6,988	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	7†	1	NP–2	150	None	ESW
Fairview, N. J.	8,770	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6,146	6.2	17.4	5.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	100	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Ark.	8,212	11.1	37.9	2.4	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	150	TKL	SWX
Ferguson, Mo.	5,724	50.7	102.7	3.9	MC	10	0	NP–2‡	1	P	S
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7,388	15.2	−6.7	1.6	MC	9†	5	NP–2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5,080	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	6†	6	NP–2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,401	U	U	1.2	Com	3	3	NP–4	120	None	S
Flora, Ill.	5,474	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5,795	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N. C.	5,035	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	5†	5	NP–2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5,248	15.4	U	1.5	MC	7†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5,699	24.1	36.0	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	120	TKL	AESW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6,153	6.2	17.9	2.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N. J.	9,468	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	500	T	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8,040	67.4	127.1	9.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	520	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,293	1.1	83.7	2.0	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	A
Frackville, Pa.	8,035	L	43.7	1.0	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Franklin, Ind.	6,264	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	S
Franklin t., Mass.	7,303	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	3	3	NP–1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,749	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	9†	0	P–3‡	None	None	AW
Franklin, Pa.	9,948	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	5	5	P–4‡	300	CT	W
Frederick, Okla.	5,109	11.8	19.5	0.5	MC	8†	0	P–2	125	TKSP	AEdSWX[1]
Fredonia, N. Y.	5,738	−1.3	−3.9	9.0	MC	5†	5	NP–2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N. J.	6,952	0.8	44.6	2.0	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6,593	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7,659	37.1	−7.1	1.7	Com	5	5	NP–2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8,297	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Gaffney, S. C.	7,636	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	6†	0	NP–2	150	None	EdSTW
Gainesville, Tex.	9,651	8.3	3.1	3.9	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡	None	L	SW
Galion, Ohio	8,685	13.2	4.1	4.2	MC	7†	3	P–2	138	DTL	ESW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,832	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	3	3	NP–4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	7,041	17.5	52.9	1.0	MC	5	5	P–2‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Kan.	6,285	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	500	None	EdWX
Gardena, Calif.	5,909	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TK	B
Gardiner, Me.	6,044	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	6	0	NP–2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S. C.	5,559	9.4	11.0	...	MC	5	0	P–2	....	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5,916	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9,805	−L	50.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5,815	15.3	97.0	2.3	MC	6†	6	P–2	24	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,748	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8,055	4.9	169.4	4.5	MC	6†	6	NP–4‡	38	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,331	−0.4	59.4	1.5	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	W*S*
Glen Rock, N. J.	5,177	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	S
Glencoe, Ill.	6,825	8.4	86.2	3.5	Mgr	6†	6	NP–4‡	None	KS	W
Globe, Ariz.	6,141	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	6†	0	P–2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6,929	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	4†	4	NP–2‡	208	None	SW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,431	−4.0	−9.2	3.9	Com	3	3	NP–3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5,175	3.9	95.8	1.2	MC	4†	4	NP–2‡	65	None	SWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Grand Haven, Mich.	8,799	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	$ 50	T	ESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	6,960	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6,028	29.2	48.1	4.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,701	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	3	3	NP−4	120	DT	Wd
Gt. Barrington t., Mass.	5,824	−1.9	−6.0	4.0	TM	3	3	P−1	300	DTAKSW	AW*
Great Bend, Kan.	9,044	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	96	T	AX^{1}
Great Neck, N. Y.	6,167	53.5	U	...	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6,784	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	24	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,065	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5,075	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	6	6	NP−4	40	None	ASW
Greenville, Mich.	5,321	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	50	TK	SW
Greenville, Ohio	7,745	10.1	0.3	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	125	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8,149	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	S
Grenada, Miss.	5,831	34.1	27.2	...	MC	6†	2	NP−4	120	KP	W
Grinnell, Iowa	5,210	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,179	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡*	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7,217	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa.	6,296	2.3	24.5	1.7	Mgr	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N. J.	6,200	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	6	6	P−2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	9,742	10.0	56.9	2.8	Com	3	3	NP−4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N. J.	5,555	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP−3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N. J.	5,303	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	W
Hamburg, N. Y.	5,467	15.3	48.5	1.6	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	300	None	SW
Hamlet, N. C.	5,111	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	5†	1	NP−2	60	None	AS
Hammond, La.	6,033	−0.6	57.5	4.1	Com	3	3	P−4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N. J.	7,668	0.2	19.3	36.0	MC	7	7	P−2‡	72	T	SW
Hampton, Va.	5,898	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5,554	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	8,234	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	4†*	4	NP−4‡	200	TAK	ASX§
Hapeville, Ga.	5,059	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP−2‡	150	None	ASW
Harland, Ky.	5,122	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	7†	7	P−2	75	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5,620	22.5	14.2	...	MC	2†	0	NP−2	180	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,768	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	9	0	NP−4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6,946	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,399	6.6	39.8	1.8	MC	6	6	NP−2	None	None	SWX
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	6,716	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5,175	−1.0	1.7	2.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	5,662	11.3	11.3	...	Mgr	7	3	NP−2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud., N. Y.	7,057	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,909	5.1	7.6	...	MC	4†	4	P−4‡*	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6,427	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif.	8,263	25.3	U	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	WX
Hays, Kan.	6,385	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	50	None	SWX§
Hayward, Calif.	6,736	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7,397	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	500	None	W
Helena, Ark.	8,546	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	240	TKL	SX
Henderson, N. C.	7,647	20.5	21.5	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6,437	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	180	None	AWX^{1}
Hendersonville, N. C.	5,381	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	4†	4	P−4‡*	60	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6,905	−10.3	30.7	2.5	MC	4†	0	P−2‡	80	TKSP	SW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,617	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	8†	5	P−2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7,197	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	5†	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9,352	−3.7	−11.6	2.4	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	144	TK	W
Highland Park, N. J.	9,002	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	8†	6	P−3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7,799	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	8	4	NP−2‡	96	AP	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6,381	8.2	7.7	4.1	MC	6	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Hingham t., Mass.	8,003	20.2	18.8	22.5	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	$ 750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7,336	6.0	71.3	3.5	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,815	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	4†	4	NP—2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	7,166	23.8	67.3	9.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,177	3.9	69.7	1.1	MC	4†	0	P—2	180	TKSP	Wd
Holdenville, Okla.	6,632	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	60	TKSP	ASW
Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	6,137	37.0	269.3	...	MC	5†	5	NP—2	100	None	Wd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5,910	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Hollywood, Fla.	6,239	117.5	U	15.0	Mgr	5	0	NP—2‡	240	None	W
Homewood, Ala.	7,397	21.1	U	3.7	MC	11	11	NP—4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5,687	3.6	99.2	...	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	......
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,381	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	1	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	7,475	24.4	25.4	2.8	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	188	TKL	AESW
Hopewell, Va.	8,679	−23.8	710.8	5.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	480	A	AX§
Houma, La.	9,052	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	5†	1	P—4	360	P	EGdSWX§
Hudson t., Mass.	8,042	−5.0	11.3	12.2	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	150	TAKS	ESW
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	6,654	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	5	5	P—2‡	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla.	5,909	12.1	−17.2	1.7	MC	8†	0	P—2	100	TKSP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	5,160	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	NP—2	50	None	AEdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,170	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5,108	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	12	TK	SW
Hyattsville, Md.	6,575	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	96	T	None
Ilion, N. Y.	8,927	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	5	5	P—2‡	250	TA	AESW
Inkster, Mich.	7,044	58.6	U	7.5	MC	4†	4	NP—2	300	TK	W
Inter. Falls, Minn.	5,626	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	7	1	NP—2‡	52	TK	AWdX
Iola, Kan.	7,244	1.2	−15.9	1.1	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	900	None	AEGdSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,392	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	400	TAK	W
Ipswich t., Mass.	6,348	13.4	−9.7	27.7	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	200	DTAKW	EW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9,491	2.7	−12.0	9.1	MC	21	1	P—2‡	None	TK	W
Jackson, La.	5,384	35.8	70.9	...	MC	6†	..	P—1	....	None	G
Jackson, Ohio	6,295	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7,213	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jamestown, N. D.	8,790	7.4	23.5	7.4	MC	12†	0	NP—4‡	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala.	6,847	28.7	63.7	4.0	MC	6	6	NP—4	200	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind.	5,041	29.1	53.8	2.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9,428	11.4	79.8	...	MC	4†	4	NP—2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,024	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7,343	81.9	5.5	9.7	Com	3	3	P—4	600	None	SW
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,432	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5,418	−9.0	−16.5	1.2	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	100	TK	W
Junction City, Kan.	8,507	14.9	−1.7	2.0	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	900	None	AW
Kalispell, Mont.	8,245	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP—2	72	T	SWX
Kane, Pa.	6,133	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7,382	12.2	10.6	4.1	MC	10†	0	NP—2‡	167	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9,643	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	200	TK	WX§
Kelso, Wash.	6,749	7.8	181.0	3.7	MC	7	1	NP—2‡*	120	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5,431	−0.1	3.1	0.6	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	ESW
Kennett, Mo.	6,335	53.5	14.0	...	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	24	TAPL	ESWX
Kent, Ohio	8,581	2.5	18.5	2.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7,593	7.4	−8.1	2.7	MC	7†	3	P—2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5,572	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	None	None	GSWX§
Keyport, N. J.	5,147	4.2	11.9	...	MC	6†	6	P—3	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,177	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	3	3	NP—2‡	350	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	6,708	U	U	2.0	Com	3	3	NP—2‡	600	None	SW
Kings Mountain, N. C.	6,547	16.2	1.1	2.0	Mgr	4†	0	NP—2	120	None	SW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,771	4.4	U	3.8	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	192	None	Wd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Kingsville, Tex.	7,782	14.2	42.9	1.5	Com	3	3	NP—2	$ 720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7,550	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6,936	47.7	33.3	2.3	MC	5†	2	NP—2	50	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6,159	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7,747	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	240	None	SWX
La Junta, Colo.	7,040	−2.1	44.9	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP—2	120	TK	ESWX
Lake City, Fla.	5,836	32.2	32.2	4.0	MC	5	0	NP—2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake Forest, Ill.	6,885	5.1	79.2	16.2	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	None	TS	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5,024	47.7	327.3	4.0	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	300	AK	SX
Lake Worth, Fla.	7,408	24.7	437.1	7.0	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	300	None	AESW
Lamesa, Tex.	6,038	71.1	197.0	2.0	Com	3	3	P—2	600	None	W
Lancaster, N. Y.	7,236	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	7	0	P—2‡	480	None	ASWd
Lanett, Ala.	6,141	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	5	5	P—4	50	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,316	11.2	77.2	2.5	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8,710	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5,365	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	3†	3	NP—3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	5,970	13.0	114.0	1.0	MC	5	5	P—2‡	None	None	SW
Larksville, Pa.	8,467	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	CP	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	8,385	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡*	None	T	GdSWAX§
Las Vegas, Nev.	8,422	63.1	124.2	14.0	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	120	KL	ASX§
Las Vegas city, N. M.	5,941	25.9	9.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	None	None	X
Las Vegas t., N. M.	6,421	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	4†	0	P—4‡*	None	K	None
Laurens, S. C.	6,894	26.7	17.6	6.3	MC	7	1	P—2	180	None	EdSTWX§
Laurinburg, N. C.	5,685	72.6	25.3	2.0	MC	5	5	NP—2	60	None	EdW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,213	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	100	TK	None
Le Mars, Iowa	5,353	11.8	2.2	4.2	MC	5	2	P—2	50	TA	None
Lead, S. D.	7,520	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	3	3	NP—5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	6,529	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	EdSWX
Lebanon, Mo.	5,025	41.1	25.1	2.5	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	120	P	ESWX[1]
Lebanon t., N. H.	7,590	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	300	TKSPW	AWdX
Lebanon, Tenn.	5,950	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	4†	0	NP—2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa.	6,615	1.9	6.4	1.0	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	WEd§
Lenoir, N. C.	7,598	16.3	75.7	3.5	MC	7†	7	NP—2	None	None	SW
Leonia, N. J.	5,763	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	T	None
Lewistown, Mont.	5,874	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	6†	0	NP—2	72	T	ASWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,341	16.2	−2.1	...	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	150	TAPL	A
Linton, Ind.	6,263	23.2	−13.2	3.4	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,048	6.6	6.4	4.0	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6,047	20.6	−8.8	4.5	MC	9	1	NP—2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont.	6,642	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—2	72	T	WdX§
Lockhart, Tex.	5,018	14.9	17.0	3.5	Com	2†	2	NP—2	600	None	EdSW
Lockland, Ohio	5,601	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	7†	3	P—2	120	DTL	Wd
Logan, Ohio	6,177	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	7†	3	P—2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,166	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	5†	5	P—2	60	None	X[1]
Lombard, Ill.	7,075	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	6†	6	P—4‡	72	K	SW
Long Beach, N. Y.	9,036	55.3	1959.6	2.0	MC	5	5	P—4‡	2,500	TA	SW
Longmeadow t., Mass.	5,790	30.5	69.5	12.0	TM	3	3	P—3‡	500	DTAKW	Wd
Longmont, Colo.	7,406	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	6†	0	P—2	300	TK	ESW
Loveland, Colo.	6,145	11.6	8.7	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP—2	120	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich.	8,701	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	8†	3	NP—2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,185	−4.6	41.5	...	MC	8†	0	NP—2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t., Mass.	8,181	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	3	0	NP—3‡	None	TAKS	AS
Lufkin, Tex.	9,567	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	5	1	NP—2‡	120	None	SWX
Lumberton, N. C.	5,803	40.2	53.3	2.5	MC	4†	0	NP—2‡	60	None	AEdWX§
Luzerne, Pa.	7,082	1.9	15.9	2.0	MC	8†	8	P—4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa.	5,127	2.1	12.1	1.0	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Counci-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
McComb, Miss.	9,898	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−4	$3,000	None	ASWX
McCook, Neb.	6,212	−7.1	55.4	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	AW
McKinney, Tex.	8,555	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	2†	2	NP−2	300	None	None
McPherson, Kan.	7,194	17.0	33.8	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	AESWX
Macomb, Ill.	8,764	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	240	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	6,457	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	130	TK	SWX
Madison, Ill.	7,782	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind.	6,923	6.0	−2.7	2.2	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	PW
Madison, N. J.	7,944	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	T	EdWS*
Madison, S. D.	5,018	17.0	3.5	2.2	Com	2†	2	NP−5‡	750	None	ESW
Madisonville, Ky.	8,209	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	6†	0	P−2	180	None	ESW
Malone, N. Y.	8,743	1.0	14.6	2.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	200	None	W
Malvern, Ark.	5,290	3.4	32.4	...	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	....	TKL	SW
Malverne, N. Y.	5,153	128.4	U	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	6,685	32.7	16.2	3.1	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	6,398	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich.	8,694	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	A	SW
Manistique, Mich.	5,399	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t., Mass.	6,530	2.6	1.7	20.1	Mgr	5†	5	NP−3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	6,065	11.5	U	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6,728	13.1	243.5	0.5	MC	7†	0	NP−2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla.	5,079	50.6	34.9	4.1	MC	5	1	NP−2	120	None	None
Marietta, Ga.	8,667	13.5	23.4	8.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	50	None	AEdSW
Marion, Ill.	9,251	2.4	−5.7	3.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Marion, S. C.	5,746	16.8	26.4	6.3	MC	6†	0	NP−2	....	None	......
Marion, Va.	5,177	24.6	27.8	1.2	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	6,542	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	130	TAKPL	W
Marshall, Mich.	5,253	4.7	17.5	3.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TK	EWX
Marshall, Mo.	8,533	5.3	55.8	3.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Marshfield, Ore.	5,259	−0.5	31.1	1.3	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	150	DK	None
Martinez, Calif.	7,381	12.4	70.3	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind.	5,009	0.9	1.4	1.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	KEPL	EW
Marysville, Calif.	6,646	15.3	5.5	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	X
Maryville, Mo.	5,700	9.2	10.5	3.6	MC	3	3	NP−2	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn.	5,609	13.1	32.6	2.3	Com	3†	3	NP−2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky.	8,619	5.4	24.2	...	MC	6†	0	P−2	156	TAKPL	X[1]
Maynard t., Mass.	6,812	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	3	3	P−1	175	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky.	6,572	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	3	3	P−2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	5,709	1.1	20.5	...	MC	5†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,449	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	5	5	NP−2‡*	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa.	5,351	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	5,871	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	SW
Menomonie, Wis.	6,582	17.6	9.6	9.0	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	1,000	None	W
Mercedes, Tex.	7,624	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	120	None	S
Merrill, Wis.	8,711	3.0	4.8	3.0	MC	16†	0	NP−2	60	TAKSL	X§
Mesa, Ariz.	7,224	94.7	22.2	1.9	MC	7	7	P−4‡	150	None	AEdGdSWX§
Metropolis, Ill.	6,287	12.7	10.2	2.0	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	6,557	14.1	83.4	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,410	−2.6	88.9	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	1	None	ASWX[1]
Mexico, Mo.	9,053	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla.	8,345	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	4†	4	P−2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5,544	0.5	25.9	5.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t., Mass.	9,032	4.9	1.8	68.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	TA	EGW
Middletown, Pa.	7,046	15.8	2.8	2.1	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,373	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	7†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex.	9,352	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	300	None	ASWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Miles City, Mont.	7,313	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2	$ 72	T	WX§
Millbury t., Mass.	6,983	0.4	23.1	16.1	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	400	DTAKSPW	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	6,778	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa.	7,811	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,313	−2.8	−1.0	1.9	Mgr	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La.	6,677	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	P	EW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	6,303	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	2†	2	NP−2	1,500	KPL	ASWX§
Minersville, Pa.	8,686	−7.5	19.7	0.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5,192	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex.	5,982	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	4†	4	NP−2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa.	7,061	52.1	20.9	2.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill.	9,096	5.0	6.8	2.6	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	168	TK	SWX[1]
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,825	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N. C.	6,475	6.1	49.4	2.3	MC	3†	3	P−2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis.	6,182	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t., Mass.	7,582	−6.2	5.3	31.7	TM	3	3	P−3‡	*	TAK	WdX§B*
Montebello, Calif.	8,016	45.8	U	7.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8,531	−6.7	67.1	4.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn.	5,220	20.9	−2.3	3.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	T	ASW
Montpelier, Vt.	8,006	2.2	10.0	8.4	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	None	DTAK	AWX*
Mooresville, N. C.	6,682	18.9	30.2	5.3	MC	9†	0	NP−2	36	None	SW
Moorhead, Minn.	9,491	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	8†	0	NP−2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.	6,969	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N. C.	7,670	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	24	None	EdSW
Morris, Ill.	6,145	10.4	23.6	2.4	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn.	8,050	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	5	1	NP−2	240	TK	EW
Morrisville, Pa.	5,493	2.3	47.5	3.5	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho	6,014	34.4	13.1	2.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	TK	SWX*
Mount Airy, N. C.	6,286	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	5†	1	P−2	100	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	6,987	−2.0	−4.3	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,941	15.9	29.8	2.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	60	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,981	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8,413	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	150	None	WX
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,824	−0.8	0.1	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,638	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	GW
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	9,495	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	260	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,976	9.7	−23.6	3.9	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah	5,740	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	720	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	7,538	32.5	60.4	3.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	60	None	SWX§
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	6,217	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif.	7,740	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	5	5	NP−5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill.	5,272	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	300	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa.	5,217	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	6,812	49.8	34.2	...	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	EWX§
Navasota, Tex.	6,138	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa.	5,721	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,339	1.5	15.1	...	Com	3	3	NP−2	900	None	GW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,813	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	None	TK	EdWd
Nelsonville, Ohio	5,368	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.	5,318	18.6	13.0	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	P	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,181	9.8	4.3	3.6	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	1	TAPL	None
New Boston, Ohio	6,024	1.6	23.1	1.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	6,976	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	3	3	NP−2	600	None	SW
New Brighton, Pa.	9,630	−3.2	6.3	1.2	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
New Ulm, Minn.	8,743	19.6	8.3	7.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	250	TK	ESW
Newark, N. Y.	9,646	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Newberry, S. C.	7,510	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	6	0	P–2	$ 420	None	EdSW
Newnan, Ga.	7,182	12.5	–9.3	3.1	MC	8†	8	NP–2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t., N. H.	5,304	13.8	13.4	...	TM	3	3	P–3‡	500	DTKS	AWdX§
Newton, N. J.	5,533	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	3	3	P–3‡	325	AK	SW
Newton, N. C.	5,407	23.1	45.4	2.6	MC	6†	6	NP–2	120	None	EdSW
Niles Center, Ill.	(see Skokie, Illinois)										
Noblesville, Ind.	5,575	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	5†	5	P–4	90	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz.	5,135	–14.5	–29.0	1.7	MC	6†	6	NP–2	None	None	SWX[1]
Normal, Ill.	6,983	3.2	31.6	2.7	MC	6†	6	NP–4‡	72	K	W
North Andover t., Mass.	7,524	8.1	11.1	28.0	TM	3	3	NP–1	250	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N. J.	9,904	19.9	367.6	2.5	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	ASWd
North Chicago, Ill.	8,465	L	45.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P–4‡	180	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	5,231	26.4	274.9	1.1	MC	7†	3	P–2	100	DTL	None
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,052	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	4†	4	NP–2‡	300	None	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,804	18.7	25.1	1.8	MC	6†	6	P–2‡	600	None	SWd
Northampton, Pa.	9,622	–2.2	5.2	3.1	Mgr	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Norwalk, Ohio	8,211	5.6	5.4	5.1	MC	7†	3	P–2	120	DTL	ESWX§
Norwich, N. Y.	8,694	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N. Y.	5,206	–3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	5	5	P–2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa.	6,260	3.9	33.6	1.3	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	7,652	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla.	8,986	23.4	48.2	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	180	None	AEdSWX*
Oconto, Wis.	5,362	6.6	2.2	6.2	MC	10†	0	NP–2‡	60	TAKL	None
Odessa, Tex.	9,573	297.7	U	2.1	Com	5†	5	NP–2‡	900	TKEPL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,801	L	4.5	2.6	MC	6†	2	NP–2	30	TA	SW
Old Town, Me.	7,688	5.8	4.5	6.0	MC	10†	0	P–1	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	7,831	27.5	36.7	4.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	W
Olyphant, Pa.	9,252	–13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	4†	0	P–4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala.	8,487	37.9	24.1	3.0	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	EdSW
Opelousas, La.	8,980	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	5†	1	P–4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif.	7,901	–1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	150	TK	WS*
Orange t., Mass.	5,611	4.6	–0.5	35.0	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	200	TAKW	WX
Orange, Tex.	7,472	–3.6	–14.1	2.1	MC	4†	0	P–2‡	48	None	PST
Oregon City, Ore.	6,124	6.3	1.3	2.1	Mgr	3	3	NP–6‡	None	None	AW
Owatonna, Minn.	8,694	13.6	5.5	5.5	MC	7†	2	NP–2‡	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N. Y.	5,068	6.9	14.3	2.9	MC	6†	0	P–2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	8,519	35.5	42.3	2.8	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	300	DTAK	SW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	6,249	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡*	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla.	7,140	9.8	27.4	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	240	None	AW
Palisades Park, N. J.	8,141	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	S
Palmer t., Mass.	9,149	–4.5	–3.2	31.3	TM	3	3	NP–1	1,600	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa.	7,475	–2.6	7.1	2.4	MC	6†	6	P–4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,178	4.2	U	...	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	T	SX§
Palmyra, Pa.	5,239	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill.	5,966	2.2	–4.7	1.9	MC	10†	0	P–4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	7,079	18.7	–0.5	3.9	MC	6†	6	NP–2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill.	9,281	11.8	10.0	2.8	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,697	7.9	–1.7	1.7	Com	4†	4	NP–4	600	None	AESW
Paris, Tenn.	6,395	–21.7	72.6	1.7	MC	7	7	NP–2	90	TKPL	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss.	5,900	36.0	–28.7	3.0	Com	3	3	NP–4‡	1,800	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,181	4.7	70.2	2.4	MC	7	7	P–2‡	300	None	S
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,011	–1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla.	5,104	20.5	14.6	...	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	....	TKSP	......
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,443	–8.2	–7.5	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	260	None	EGdSW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,302	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	5	5	P–2‡	None	None	None
Pendleton, Ore.	8,847	33.6	–3.2	3.0	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	None	T	SWX§A§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,308	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	$ 180	None	ESW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,488	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	None
Perry, Iowa	5,977	1.6	4.2	2.3	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,045	19.9	33.4	1.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,983	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif.	8,034	−2.6	32.4	2.3	MC	7	7	NP−4‡	125	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich.	6,019	4.9	13.3	4.1	Mgr	5	1	NP−2‡*	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss.	5,129	9.2	89.5	4.7	MC	5	1	NP−4	54	K	GdX
Picher, Okla.	5,848	−24.8	−19.7	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	1	TKP	Wd
Piedmont, Calif.	9,866	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa.	6,310	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	5,507	1.8	59.9	4.4	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	9,520	−0.9	103.8	3.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex.	8,263	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	240	K	ASWX§
Plant City, Fla.	7,491	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP−3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La.	5,049	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	5†	5	NP−4	120	None	AEdSW
Plymouth, Ind.	5,713	8.0	21.9	1.8	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	AW
Plymouth, Mich.	5,360	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	114	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	9,585	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	156	TK	S
Port Angeles, Wash.	9,409	−7.6	90.4	5.0	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	EdW
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,749	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	9†	1	P−2	120	T	W
Portage, Wis.	7,016	11.2	13.0	3.0	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N. M.	5,104	104.0	118.3	2.0	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	None	SW
Porterville, Calif.	6,270	18.2	29.4	1.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	WX
Portland, Ind.	6,362	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6,591	4.3	22.0	3.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	500	None	AESWX§
Prescott, Ariz.	6,018	9.1	10.1	1.9	MC	5	5	P−4‡	None	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me.	7,939	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡*	75	None	WX
Price, Utah	5,214	27.7	72.8	1.6	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡*	420	DTKS	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6,084	32.8	U	1.4	MC	6	6	NP−4	300	None	A
Princeton, Ill.	5,224	9.7	15.4	1.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7,786	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,389	13.1	29.1	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	156	None	SW
Princeton, N. J.	7,719	10.4	18.2	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Princeton, W. Va.	7,426	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,714	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	Wd
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,100	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,314	57.8	21.1	...	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	75	K	EdSW
Pulaski, Va.	8,792	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2	None	T	W
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9,482	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Putnam, Conn.	7,775	6.2	−5.1	4.0	MC	9†	1	P−2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7,889	11.2	12.2	6.0	MC	7†	1	NP−4‡*	None	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,150	5.5	11.2	1.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Radford, Va.	6,990	12.3	34.6	14.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t., Mass.	7,634	16.5	37.8	10.1	TM	3	3	P−1	300	TAKSW	W
Rankin, Pa.	7,470	−6.1	9.0	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N. M.	7,607	24.9	9.8	2.8	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	None	ESWXA§
Ravenna, Ohio	8,538	6.5	11.1	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5,531	13.6	22.7	1.2	MC	6†	3	P−2‡	150	None	AWX
Reading, Ohio	6,079	6.2	26.1	...	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EW
Red Oak, Iowa	5,763	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	5†	2	NP−2	40	TA	EdWX[1]
Red Wing, Minn.	9,962	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	9	1	NP−2‡	50	T	APW
Redding, Calif.	8,109	93.6	41.4	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	EdWX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,501	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−1	100	None	ASWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	5,719	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	130	TAKSL	EdWX[1]
Richfield, Minn.	6,750	1.9	38.7	5.5	MC	4	4	NP−3‡	300	TA	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Richmond, Ky.	7,335	12.9	15.5	...	MC	6†	6	P−4	$ 90	PL	SW
Richwood, W. Va.	5,051	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	9	1	P−2‡	50	K	A
Ridgefield, N. J.	5,271	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	A	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6,253	−1.0	4.6	2.3	MC	5†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9,487	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7,110	26.2	U	2.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7,935	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	6†	6	P−4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,545	151.0	1.0	3.5	MC	6†	0	NP−3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6,018	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	4†	0	NP−2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6,780	62.1	341.2	1.6	MC	4†	4	NP−2	60	AKPL	EGdS
Rochester, Pa.	7,441	−3.7	11.1	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	C	P§
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9,827	16.4	30.7	2.1	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	240	None	X^1
Rockland, Me.	8,899	−1.9	11.9	10.8	MC	7†	0	P−2	54	None	A§
Rockland t., Mass.	8,087	7.5	−0.3	10.0	TM	3	3	NP−1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rockville, Conn.	7,572	1.7	−3.6	2.8	MC	12†	4	P−4‡*	None	DTAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8,291	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5,141	40.1	76.7	2.5	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	45	P	S
Roselle Park, N. J.	9,661	7.7	64.9	1.2	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6,653	3.5	43.5	1.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9,023	32.0	U	6.6	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	60	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8,447	−3.2	24.4			(not an incorporated municipality)					
Rushville, Ind.	5,960	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Rusk, Tex.	5,699	47.7	64.4	1.4	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	24	TKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5,927	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La.	7,107	61.3	29.8	....	MC	5†	1	NP−4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N. Y.	9,865	13.2	64.1	4.5	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8,631	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	7†	0	NP−1	None	None	None
St. Albans, Vt.	8,037	0.2	5.7	1.7	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	TK	SW
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,387	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill.	5,870	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	150	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	6,809	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	DP	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,437	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	6†	0	NP−3‡	25	DTK	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich.	8,963	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	100	None	Wd
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7,737	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5,532	1.8	−4.3	2.0	MC	7†	3	NP−2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,653	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	7†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
St. Peter, Minn.	5,870	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	6	0	NP−3‡	100	T	EdW
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,011	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	5†	0	P−2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill.	7,319	65.6	55.9	...	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	EGdSWX
Salem, N. J.	8,618	7.1	8.2	2.6	MC	9	1	P−4‡	None	T	SWd
Salem, Va.	5,737	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif.	5,790	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex.	9,501	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	420	None	STX§
San Bruno, Calif.	6,519	80.6	131.1	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TAK	W
San Fernando, Calif.	9,094	20.2	136.0	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	250	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	8,881	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	6,006	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif.	8,175	119.2	538.7	3.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	8,573	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,137	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	3	3	P−2	260	None	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	6,650	5.5	20.7	3.0	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	8,522	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif.	8,986	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	TAK	S
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	7,138	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡	225	None	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,569	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	DTKSPL	None
Sayreville, N. J.	8,186	−5.5	20.6	15.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population: 1940 Census	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,518	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,960	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	$ 400	None	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,493	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N. J.	9,754	9.0	65.0	5.5	MC	7	1	P−2‡	300	None	None
Sequin, Tex.	7,006	34.1	43.9	2.5	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	180	TAKL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,452	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	5	1	P−2‡	200	None	SW
Sewickley, Pa.	5,614	0.3	13.0	1.2	Mgr	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind.	8,620	14.8	2.2	4.7	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa.	8,202	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	DP	EWP§
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,129	−1.3	11.3	1.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,565	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP−2	210	TAL	EdSWA§
Sheffield, Ala.	7,933	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	EdPWX*
Shelby, Ohio	6,643	7.2	11.1	...	MC	5†	1	NP−2	120	TL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	6,537	30.5	72.0	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	25	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,846	5.3	23.7	2.5	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,244	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9,790	5.3	8.3	...	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Sikeston, Mo.	7,944	40.0	57.1	3.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAPL	EW
Silver City, N. M.	5,044	43.3	32.2	4.0	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	None	None	SW
Skokie, Ill.	7,172	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	72	K	Wd
Solvay, N. Y.	8,201	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky.	6,154	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	72	PL	S
Somerset t., Mass.	5,873	8.8	53.4	7.7	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,430	23.5	40.8	1.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,136	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	10†	0	NP−2	None	None	W
Somerville, N. J.	8,720	5.6	22.9	2.2	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
South Amboy, N. J.	7,802	−8.0	7.3	1.0	MC	5	1	P−2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	5,252	8.5	11.6	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6,146	39.7	174.1	5.5	MC	6†	6	P−2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t., Mass.	6,856	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	400	TAK	AEdW
South Norfolk, Va.	8,038	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	5†	5	NP−4‡	240	T	None
S. Plainfield, N. J.	5,379	6.6	U	9.0	MC	6†	0	NP−3‡	None	A	None
South Salt Lake, Utah	5,701	U	U	53.0	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,600	D	SW
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6,629	7.0	40.4	9.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,033	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	9†	0	NP−4‡	None	D	None
Southington, Conn.	5,088	−0.7	0.8	38.0	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	None	DTAK	S
Sparks, Nev.	5,318	18.0	39.2	4.0	MC	5†	0	NP−4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,820	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	100	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6,599	31.5	9.1	2.6	MC	7†	2	NP−2	50	TA	ESWX
Spencer t., Mass.	6,641	5.9	5.8	34.0	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKW	SW
Spring Valley, Ill.	5,010	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	60	TK	W
Springfield, Tenn.	6,668	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt.	5,182	4.8	−0.6	4.4	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	100	TAK	AWX§
State College, Pa.	6,226	39.9	85.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga.	5,028	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	200	None	AWDX*
Sterling, Colo.	7,411	3.0	12.2	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	160	TK	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,013	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	5,274	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	ASWX
Stoughton t., Mass.	8,632	5.2	19.5	14.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	W
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,186	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	5†	0	P−4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5,439	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,214	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	9	1	NP−2‡	100	None	ESWX§
Stuttgart, Ark.	5,628	14.2	9.0	2.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	200	TKL	S
Sullivan, Ind.	5,077	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	6,742	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Com	3	3	P−2	600	AKPL	ASWX§
Summit, Ill.	7,043	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	78	TK	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Summit Hill, Pa.	5,406	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9,234	1.1	32.8	...	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.	6,269	52.3	92.2	3.0	MC	6	6	NP−4	None	None	AEdW
Takoma Park, Md.	8,938	39.3	102.5	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	9,298	22.4	16.0	3.7	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	$ 900	None	SW
Tallulah, La.	5,712	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	3†	3	NP−4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	7,148	14.1	39.6	2.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	None	ESW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,846	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	6,833	−6.9	900.1	...	MC	7	1	P−4	120	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N. Y.	6,874	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	7	7	P−2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	9,002	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	7,875	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	48	None	STW
Taylorville, Ill.	8,313	13.6	26.0	...	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	200	TK	SW
Tell City, Ind.	5,395	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	AEW
Tenafly, N. J.	7,413	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex.	5,748	62.6	40.9	2.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	300	None	AS
The Dalles, Ore.	6,266	6.5	1.3	2.5	MC	5†	1	NP−4‡	None	T	AWX
Thibodaux, La.	5,851	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	3	3	P−4	960	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,019	41.0	−8.9	2.0	MC	6	2	NP−2	100	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,396	29.9	96.7	...	MC	6	6	NP−2‡	500	None	EdSWX[1]
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,710	−2.2	31.8	2.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	100	None	Wd
Throop, Pa.	7,382	−8.0	20.3	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga.	5,228	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	None	None	SWX*
Tipton, Ind.	5,101	4.9	7.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	AESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,126	0.9	−4.5	2.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	W
Toccoa, Ga.	5,494	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	None
Tooele, Utah	5,001	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2*	96	DTK	SW
Toronto, Ohio	7,426	5.4	50.4	1.2	MC	7†	3	NP−2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.	9,950	36.8	U	18.9	MC	5	5	NP−4*	600	TK	AW
Totowa, N. J.	5,130	11.5	146.8	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Trenton, Mich.	5,284	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	TAK	WS
Trenton, Mo.	7,046	0.8	0.6	3.1	MC	8	0	NP−2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	7,055	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	11	1	P−4	180	None	EdGWX[1]
Troy, Ohio	9,697	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	6,563	6.9	74.9	0.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	6,194	49.5	32.9	4.7	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	96	None	EW
Tulare, Calif.	8,259	33.1	75.4	1.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	120	DT	ASWX§
Tupelo, Miss.	8,212	29.1	25.8	3.0	MC	5†	1	NP−4	600	KSP	EdSWX
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,451	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	9,805	−8.3	81.4	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5,515	21.7	17.6	2.0	MC	6	6	P−4	180	None	EdX*
Tyrone, Pa.	8,845	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,435	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	72	DTL	None
Union, S. C.	8,478	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	5	0	P−2	360	None	ESWT§
Union City, Tenn.	7,256	23.7	32.9	1.1	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	2,400	None	AEW
University Hgts., Ohio	5,981	167.4	1607.6	2.0	MC	7	7	NP−4	150	None	None
Upland, Calif.	6,316	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	W
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5,370	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8,335	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SWGd§
Uvalde, Tex.	6,679	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	5†	5	NP−2	24	None	GdSTWX§
Uxbridge t., Mass.	6,417	2.1	16.7	29.8	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N. D.	5,917	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	60	T	AESWX§
Valparaiso, Ind.	8,736	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5,422	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	60	TKL	None
Van Wert, Ohio	9,227	8.9	4.6	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SWX§
Vandalia, Ill.	5,288	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	SW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Venice, Ill.	5,454	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	$ 120	TK	None
Ventnor City, N. J.	7,905	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	7†	1	P—3‡	None	C	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9,277	1.5	77.7	4.0	Com	5	1	NP—2‡	300	None	ESWX[1]
Verona, N. J.	8,957	25.1	135.6	2.9	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	450	TA	S
Villa Park, Ill.	7,236	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	60	K	W
Vineland, N. J.	7,914	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	3	3	P—4	1,125	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5,685	33.4	—14.9	2.0	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	48	TKP	SW
Visalia, Calif.	8,904	22.6	26.2	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	None	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	9,653	9.2	—10.5	3.5	MC	5†	5	P—4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6,495	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	120	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N. J.	8,981	—0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	A	W
Walpole t., Mass.	7,443	2.3	33.5	20.0	TM	5	5	NP—1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,855	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	8†	0	P—2	None	TK	Wd
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,225	—2.8	1.6	2.3	MC	7†	3	P—2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t., Mass.	7,557	2.3	—13.4	35.5	TM	3	3	NP—1	250	DTAKSW	W
Warren t., R. I.	8,158	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	5	5	P—2	200	TAK	AS
Warrensburg, Mo.	5,868	14.0	7.0	2.7	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,378	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind.	9,312	2.7	3.7	20.1	MC	5†	5	P—4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5,227	8.6	2.5	2.3	MC	6†	2	NP—2	30	TA	W
Washington, Mo.	6,756	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	112	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	8,569	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP—2	120	None	EWX
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	9,402	11.6	5.8	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	8,937	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	300	DTAK	ASW
Waupun, Wis.	6,798	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP—2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N. Y.	5,450	—3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	7	7	NP—2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex.	8,655	7.6	1.1	3.8	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	120	AL	AWd
Waynesboro, Va.	7,373	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	5	1	NP—4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex.	5,924	20.6	—20.8	4.0	Com	3	3	NP—2‡	300	None	ESWX§
Webb City, Mo.	7,033	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	12†	0	P—2‡	27	TPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	6,738	—4.1	24.2	3.7	Mgr	3	3	NP—3‡	None	None	EGSW
Welch, W. Va.	6,264	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	5†	2	P—2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,246	—2.1	5.1	3.0	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6,255	—2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Ohio	5,537	4.1	—20.5	6.6	MC	7†	3	P—2	60	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	5,942	4.7	13.6	2.0	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	300	None	ESWX§
Wellsville, Ohio	7,672	—3.6	—10.1	1.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	120	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6,883	41.1	U	1.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2‡	240	L	SW
West Bend, Wis.	5,452	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP—2‡	450	TA	SWX§
West Hazleton, Pa.	7,523	2.9	24.9	...	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6,270	23.1	33.0	1.6	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,010	20.2	98.4	0.9	MC	7	7	NP—2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8,560	30.4	93.1	...	MC	5†	5	P—4	180	None	W
West Pittston, Pa.	7,943	L	13.9	0.9	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5,627	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	5†	1	NP—2	216	P	ESW
West St. Paul, Minn.	5,733	28.5	50.7	5.1	MC	7†	1	NP—2	60	None	None
W. University Pl., Tex.	9,221	597.5	U	2.0	Com	5	5	NP—2	600	None	SW
West View, Pa.	7,215	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	7†	7	P—4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,590	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	7†	0	P—4‡	None	DS	None
Weston, W. Va.	8,268	—4.4	51.7	...	MC	5	1	P—2	240	KSPL	None
Westwood, N. J.	5,388	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	TA	S
Wheaton, Ill.	7,389	1.8	75.4	5.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9,651	80.0	507.9	2.1	MC	7	7	NP—3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t., Mass.	7,759	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	5	5	NP—1	222	TAKSW	AWd
Wildwood, N. J.	5,150	—3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	3	3	NP—4	2,400	None	SWP*
Williamson, W Va.	8,366	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	5	1	P—3	300	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Williston, N. D.	5,790	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	4†	4	NP−4‡	$ 480	None	AWX[1]
Williston Park, N. Y.	5,750	29.9	U	0.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7,623	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	. . .	TK	AESWX
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,662	−10.0	−2.3	. . .	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	5,971	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	AS
Wilson, Pa.	8,217	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t., Mass.	6,575	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5,303	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8,594	4.4	−1.2	. . .	Com	4†	4	NP−4	1,000	None	None
Windber, Pa.	9,057	−1.6	−2.7	1.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9,506	1.1	18.5	2.8	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX[1]
Winooski, Vt.	6,036	13.7	7.6	1.2	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Winsted, Conn.	7,674	−2.6	−4.4	. . .	TM	4†	4	NP−2	400	DK	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6,199	−13.1	346.5	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	120	None	SX
Winton, Pa.	7,989	−6.1	12.2	6.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	5,739	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8,197	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	180	TK	W
Woodbury, N. J.	8,306	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	9	0	P−3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6,637	19.8	33.6	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4	170	TAKPL	SW
Woodstock, Ill.	6,123	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,406	6.9	31.4	1.8	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	300	T	AWX§
Worthington, Minn.	5,918	52.6	11.4	1.5	MC	5†	1	NP−2‡	150	T	ESWX
Yankton, S. D.	6,798	12.0	20.9	2.5	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	500	None	ASWX[1]
Yazoo City, Miss.	7,258	30.1	6.4	2.9	MC	4†	0	NP−4‡	300	None	AEW
Yeadon, Pa.	8,524	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5,383	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TKE	AS
Yuma, Ariz.	5,325	8.9	15.5	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	TAKPL	None
Zion, Ill.	6,555	9.4	7.4	3.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W

[1] Airport is operated but not owned by the city.

Notes on Directory of Governmental Data

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Albert Lea, Minnesota: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Albion, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

Anaheim, California: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Arnold, Pennsylvania: Two recently elected councilmen will receive $900 a year.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atlanta, Georgia: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston and is leased to a private operator.

Augusta, Georgia: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

Augusta, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

Baltimore, Maryland: The auditorium is jointly owned and operated with the State of Maryland.

Bath, Maine: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Bend, Oregon: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: The five councilmen elected at large have two-year terms, the four elected by wards have one-year terms.

Bergenfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Bowling Green, Kentucky: The electric distribution plant and the airport are owned jointly with the county.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Brookhaven, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Bryan, Texas: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Burlington, Iowa: The water system is partly owned by the city.

Caldwell, Idaho: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Cheltenham tp, Pennsylvania: Three newly elected commissioners receive $500; others remain at $200.

Chicopee, Massachusetts: The ten councilmen elected at large have two-year terms; the nine elected by wards have one-year terms.

Clifton, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Cohoes, New York: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

Concord, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

Concord, New Hampshire: The nine councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; the six elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Corbin, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Corona, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Covington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Cranford, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Danbury, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

Danville, Kentucky: The council may select any citizen as mayor.

Dearborn, Michigan: Councilmen now serve term of three years. Beginning 1946 they will have a two-year term.

Dumont, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

Duncan, Oklahoma: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

Durango, Colorado: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Durham, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

East Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

East Point, Georgia: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

Edina, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

El Dorado, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

Ferndale, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Florence, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $2,400.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Grand Haven, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Grosse Pointe, Michigan: Three councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Hanford, California: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Hanover tp, Pennsylvania: Four newly elected commissioners will receive $500; others remain at $200.

Haverstraw, New York: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Henderson, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Hendersonville, North Carolina: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

Hickory, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: Four councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Lansing, Michigan: The airport is operated by the state, but the city pays a share of the expenses.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Las Vegas town, New Mexico: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Lexington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Lincoln, Nebraska: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Madisonville, Kentucky: The council may select any citizen as mayor, and he may vote in case of a tie.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Three commissioners have two-year terms; two have four-year terms. Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Medford, Oregon: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Menominee, Michigan: Airport is owned jointly with the county.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Middlesborough, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Monterey, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Monterey Park, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Montpelier, Vermont: The airport is commercially operated jointly with Barre, Vermont.

Moscow, Idaho: The airport is operated jointly with Pullman, Washington.

Murray, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Muskogee, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Nampa, Idaho: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 21 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Newark, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

Newport, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 9 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Norman, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District.

Ocala, Florida: The airport is operated jointly with the county.

Ogden, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owensboro, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Pacific Grove, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Paducah, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Petoskey, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Phenix City, Alabama: The water supply and distribution system is now in the hands of receivers.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Pomona, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Presque Isle, Maine: Two councilmen have three-year terms; two have two-year terms, and one has a one-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Provo, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport project begun for modern 900-acre airport under operation of Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County. Raleigh sold one-half interest in municipally owned airport to Wake County.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

San Luis Obispo, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Santa Ana, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

Santa Cruz, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Sault Ste Marie, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Sheffield, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Florence, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

Statesboro, Georgia: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

TIFTON, GEORGIA: The airport is operated jointly with Tift County, Georgia.

TOOELE, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Florence, Sheffield, and Muscle Shoals.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

UNION TP, NEW JERSEY: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

WILDWOOD, NEW JERSEY: Port facilities are maintained for pleasure craft only.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

Metropolitan Districts and Counties*

A LARGE movement of civilian population since the 1940 Census to centers of war activity is revealed in estimates of civilian population in metropolitan counties as of May 1, 1942. Of 137 metropolitan counties or groups of counties, 88 showed a gain in civilian population between April 1, 1940, and May 1, 1942, 43 showed a decline, and six showed no appreciable change. The net increase in the civilian population of all the metropolitan counties was 1,853,000, or 2.8 per cent—an increase which was accompanied by an almost equal decrease in the remainder of the United States. Slightly more than half of the nation's civilian population was living in these counties in 1942.

Metropolitan Districts. The Bureau of the Census defines a metropolitan district to include "all the thickly settled territory in and around a city or group of cities" of 50,000 or more population. The central cities and "all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions (townships, etc.) having a population of 150 or more per square mile" make up this thickly settled territory.

Metropolitan Counties. A metropolitan county is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a county—or independent city—having at least one-half its 1940 population living in a metropolitan district. To each metropolitan district there roughly coincides one or more metropolitan counties—although some of the population of the metropolitan counties may not reside in the metropolitan district as defined in 1940, and some of the population of the metropolitan district may not reside in a metropolitan county.[1] The metropolitan counties which are found around each central city are listed in a Census release (Series P-3, No. 31, December 1, 1942).

The 1942 Population Estimates. The estimates of civilian population on May 1, 1942, are based mainly on the number of persons registering for War Ration Book Number 1 (Sugar). An allowance was made for the institutional population, a civilian group that was not permitted to register. Persons in the armed forces and persons in internment or evacuation camps are omitted from these estimates. For a few areas where the number of registrants was not completely reported, the figures were estimated from trends in similar and neighboring areas. Finally, a small fixed percentage was added in all counties to allow for persons who failed to register; the number of such persons being based upon an independent estimate of population for the country as a whole.

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*This article and Table III are based on data in the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Series PH-1, Summary and Nos. 1-140; and Series P-3, No. 31. The data from the first-mentioned series of Census reports were used in Victor Jones, "Metropolitan Districts," THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, pp. 179–193.

[1] Metropolitan districts for which there was no county meeting the stated requirements include Greensboro, Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill, and Waterbury. Essex and Middlesex counties, Massachusetts, parts of which are in the Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill metropolitan district, are included with the Boston metropolitan counties. New Haven County, Connecticut, part of which is in the Waterbury metropolitan district, is presented as the metropolitan county for the New Haven metropolitan district. For the nation as a whole in 1940, about one and one-half million more people lived in metropolitan counties than in metropolitan districts.

Table III shows for the metropolitan counties in each metropolitan district the 1942 estimate of civilian population, an estimate of civilian population for the same counties based on the 1940 Census, and the percentage of increase which the 1942 estimate represents over the 1940 population. The largest absolute gains centered in the counties surrounding the following cities: Detroit, a gain of 336,000; Washington, D.C., 231,000; Chicago, 149,000; Los Angeles, 131,000; Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, 107,000; St. Louis, 97,000; San Diego, 97,000; and San Francisco-Oakland, 95,000. The largest percentage gains were recorded in the areas centering in San Diego, Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, Mobile, Montgomery, Corpus Christi, and Washington, D.C. —all of which had a civilian population gain of more than 25 per cent. The largest loss, 365,000, occurred in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan counties.

TABLE I

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease

	Average Annual Per Cent Increase		
	Metropolitan Counties	Metropolitan Districts	
	1940–42	1930–40	1920–30
Highest percentage decrease	—5.8	—.5	—.8
One-fourth decreased or increased by less than	—.7	.3	1.4
Median	1.5	.7	2.1
One-fourth gained by more than	3.5	1.5	3.4
Highest percentage increase	16.8	10.7	10.1
Number of districts	137	133	85

1940 Population of Metropolitan Districts. Table III also shows certain data for all metropolitan districts. Almost 62,959,000 people were living in the 140 metropolitan districts in 1940—47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in the 172 central cities; the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

Population Growth of Metropolitan Districts and Counties. Table I summarizes population changes in metropolitan districts from 1920 to 1930 and from 1930 to 1940, and in metropolitan counties from 1940 to 1942. This table shows clearly that population shifts have been more violent in the last two years than in either of the earlier periods; that the median rate of growth in the last two years has been almost equal to the rapid rate of the twenties; and that, in spite of the high median rate of growth, a larger number of metropolitan areas suffered decreases in population in the recent period than in the two preceding periods.

Table III

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940 AND 1930, AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES: 1942

This table is based on data in the Sixteenth Census of the United States; 1940, Series PH–1, Summary and Nos. 1–140; and Series P–3, No. 31. The metropolitan districts are arranged alphabetically within population groups. The enumeration of suburban municipalities includes only those which are incorporated, except as indicated in footnotes. Numbers of inhabitants are given in thousands. The population of metropolitan counties is the total civilian population of all metropolitan counties, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, in and about the specified metropolitan district. Leaders (....) indicate data are not available or, in the case of the 1942 population estimates, that there are no metropolitan counties in the metropolitan district. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District					No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties		
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of 1940 Population				May 1, 1942 (000 omitted)	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Per Cent Increase, 1940–42
			Central City	Incorporated Suburbs	Unincorporated Towns				
Over 1,000,000									
Baltimore.........	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	1.3	16.6	4	1,126	1,073	4.9
Boston............	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	40.9	26.3	54[2]	2,811	2,821	−0.4
Chicago...........	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	22.6	1.9	117	4,725	4,576	3.3
Cleveland.........	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	26.9	0.8	46	1,231	1,217	1.2
Detroit............	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	22.1	7.2	44	2,710	2,374	14.2
Los Angeles........	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	32.1	16.1	55	3,045	2,914	4.5
New York=N.E. New Jersey[1].....	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	21.2	6.6	284	10,752	11,117	−3.3
Philadelphia.......	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	19.0	14.4	92	3,027	2,953	2.5
Pittsburgh.........	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	41.6	24.7	136	2,068	2,127	−2.8
St. Louis..........	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	27.7	12.6	69	1,527	1,430	6.8
San Francisco-Oakland.........	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	26.3	8.1	40	1,542	1,447	6.6
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Buffalo-Niagara....	857.7	4.5	76.2	13.1	10.7	13	970	958	1.3
Cincinnati.........	789.3	3.9	57.7	32.8	9.5	46	861	810	6.3
Hartford-New Britain..........	502.2	6.6	46.8	22.3	30.9	9[3]	557	506	10.1
Houston...........	510.4	50.5	75.3	6.2	18.5	9	555	529	4.9
Kan. City, Mo.-Kan. City, Kan..	634.1	4.3	82.1	3.6	14.3	9	664	656	1.2
Milwaukee.........	790.3	6.3	74.3	17.9	7.8	13	766	767	−0.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	10.5	3.9	34	915	924	−1.0
New Orleans.......	540.0	9.1	91.6	2.9	5.5	2	574	545	5.3
Providence........	711.5	3.0	35.6	39.2	25.2	18[2]	688	677	1.6
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre...........	629.6	−3.5	36.0	50.3	13.7	48	664	743	−10.6
Washington, D. C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	9.8	17.2	31	1,151	920	25.1
200,000 to 500,000									
Akron..............	349.7	0.9	70.0	21.8	8.2	11	358	339	5.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	431.6	1.5	66.8	16.0	17.2	11	464	466	−0.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	25.9	16.0	22	355	346	2.6
Atlanta............	442.3	19.2	68.3	10.5	21.2	8	503	478	5.2
Birmingham.......	407.9	6.5	65.6	13.6	20.8	10	502	460	9.1
Bridgeport.........	216.6	6.2	67.9	5.1	27.0	2[4]	449	418	7.4
Canton............	200.4	4.8	54.1	27.9	18.0	6	252	235	7.2
Columbus, Ohio....	365.8	7.5	83.7	7.5	8.8	10	409	388	5.4
Dallas.............	376.5	21.6	78.3	9.3	12.4	13	431	398	8.3
Dayton............	271.5	7.8	77.6	6.0	16.4	5	325	295	10.2

TABLE III.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District					No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties		
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of 1940 Population: Central City	Incor-porated Suburbs	Unincor-porated Towns		May 1, 1942 (000 omitted)	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Per Cent Increase, 1940–42
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	6.0	10.1	9	398	382	4.2
Fall River-New Bedford	272.6	−0.1	82.8	0.0	17.2	4[2]	364	365	−0.3
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2.2	12.3	2	236	226	4.4
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	3.1	18.6	2	246	246	0.0
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	2.5	12.5	18	492	458	7.4
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	10.4	16.1	12	498	451	10.4
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	4.1	26.5	9[2]	...	...	...
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	1.3	10.6	3	361	358	0.8
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	20.0	11.3	13	265	268	−1.1
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	0.9	29.9	1	274	257	6.6
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	14.2	33.7	6[4]	520	484	7.4
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	5.4	22.8	3	429	322	33.2
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	2.6	5.0	3	217	244	−11.1
Omaha-Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	0.6	7.2	2	318	313	1.6
Portland, Ore.	406.4	7.3	75.1	8.7	16.2	8	425	412	3.2
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0.0	21.4	0	245	235	4.3
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	3.5	17.6	4	423	438	−3.4
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	9.5	17.2	6	220	211	4.3
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	2.7	17.7	3	354	316	12.0
San Diego	256.4	41.6	79.3	10.9	9.8	5	373	276	35.1
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	2.0	16.6	5	549	503	9.1
Springfield-Holyoke	394.6	−1.1	51.5	21.6	26.9	12[2]	405	405	0.0
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	8.1	12.2	7	288	295	−2.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	1.9	17.4	5	273	272	0.4
Toledo	341.7	−1.4	82.6	4.9	12.5	6	332	344	−3.5
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	10.0	27.7	6	202	197	2.5
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	4.9	31.8	11[2]	494	503	−1.8
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	40.5	14.5	14	365	373	−2.1
100,000 to 200,000									
Altoona	114.1	−0.1	70.3	14.0	15.7	8	133	140	−5.0
Atlantic City	100.1	−1.9	64.0	36.0	....	10	116	124	−6.5
Austin	106.2	....	82.8	0.6	16.6	1	117	111	5.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4.2	19.9	4	160	145	10.3
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	26.3	19.8	3	160	166	−3.6
Charleston, W. Va.	136.3	26.0	49.8	17.6	32.6	5	192	196	−2.0
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0.0	10.7	0	149	152	−2.0
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	5.9	27.8	6	229	211	8.5
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	12.5	5.5	8	211	198	6.6
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	3.3	9.8	4	197	195	1.0
Duluth-Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	6.3	7.0	3	240	254	−5.5
El Paso	115.8	−2.2	83.6	0.0	16.4	0	136	126	7.9
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	2.2	10.5	1	185	181	2.2
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	9.3	22.2	1	168	158	6.3
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1.2	18.4	1	227	228	−0.4
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1.4	10.5	1	165	155	6.5
Hamilton-Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	7.0	20.4	6	127	120	5.8
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	32.6	19.0	15	182	177	2.8
Huntington-Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	20.0	16.6	11	186	190	−2.1
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0.0	11.5	0	258	210	22.9
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	29.6	26.5	18	238	213	11.7
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0.0	26.5	0	187	178	5.1

TABLE III.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES—Continued

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Population of Metropolitan District					No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	Estimated Civilian Population of Metropolitan Counties		
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of 1940 Population				May 1, 1942 (000 omitted)	April 1, 1940 (000 omitted)	Per Cent Increase, 1940–42
			Central City	Incor-porated Suburbs	Unincor-porated Towns				
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	20.2	33.3	7	209	213	−1.9
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	5.3	23.3	1	129	131	−1.5
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	17.7	12.8	2	176	156	12.8
Mobile	114.9	....	68.5	5.3	26.2	1	189	142	33.1
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	22.2	13.2	5	202	212	−4.7
Phoenix	121.8	....	53.7	4.0	42.3	1	186	186	0.0
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	25.2	5.7	2	151	144	4.9
Racine-Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	0.6	13.6	1	155	157	−1.3
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	20.5	16.4	15	234	242	−3.3
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	8.3	29.0	2	110	112	−1.8
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	0.6	19.0	1	131	121	8.3
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	2.0	31.4	1	177	170	4.1
Saginaw-Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1.6	13.2	1	204	205	−0.5
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	12.1	35.0	4	173	172	0.6
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	2.5	16.1	4	127	117	8.5
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	5.1	7.4	1	157	150	4.7
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	20.1	11.0	3	167	162	3.1
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	0.2	13.5	1	156	163	−4.3
Tacoma	156.0	6.3	70.1	11.1	18.8	8	183	173	5.8
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	10.6	14.0	4	211	193	9.3
Utica-Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	20.4	11.3	10	241	263	−8.4
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	10.6	20.8	1	...	...	....
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	40.0	28.9	19	223	234	−4.7
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	0.3	9.4	1	178	143	24.5
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	11.3	29.2	7	186	178	4.5
Winston-Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1.9	25.4	1	118	126	−6.3
50,000 to 100,000									
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0.0	3.3	0	51	54	−5.6
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	0.6	32.2	1	101	109	−7.3
Augusta	87.8	13.4	75.1	3.0	21.9	1	89	82	8.5
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	6.9	8.3	3	90	89	1.1
Charleston, S.C.	98.7	23.8	72.2	1.7	26.1	1	147	118	24.6
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	9.2	21.1	5	122	105	16.2
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	18.4	24.0	2	123	111	10.8
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0.0	18.9	0	119	93	28.0
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0.0	9.8	0	88	85	3.5
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0.0	13.6	0	82	80	2.5
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0.0	37.8	0	179	179	0.0
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	8.0	7.1	1	88	80	10.0
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	0.1	18.7	1	...	...	...
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	2.2	27.2	3	116	107	8.4
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2.5	27.4	2	105	100	5.0
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	0.3	6.7	1	98	101	−3.0
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	0.7	22.0	1	92	84	9.5
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	4.1	9.8	3	135	131	3.1
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0.0	5.2	0	138	145	−4.8
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0.0	16.7	0	144	111	29.7
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0.0	15.9	0	74	69	7.2
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	−4.9	87.0	2.2	10.8	2	83	94	−11.7
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	5.2	1.0	1	97	104	−6.7
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	1.7	13.9	3	116	118	−1.7
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0.0	13.2	0	91	91	0.0
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0.0	8.7	0	100	96	4.2
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0.0	31.0	0	131	134	−2.2
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	4.5	20.3	1	100	100	0.0
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0.0	12.8	0	80	91	−12.1
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	0.8	20.5	2	109	102	6.9
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	14.4	8.4	2	81	80	1.3
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	17.7	21.1	5	180	178	1.1

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey. [2] Includes towns over 5,000.
[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule. [4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

State Municipal Leagues in 1942

By Earl D. Mallery

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STATE leagues of municipalities are official agencies of cities and towns and other municipal units of the various states. Although organized municipal cooperation is only 45 years old, state municipal leagues are now serving over 8,000 municipalities in 41 states. The state leagues are semipublic agencies, as membership is held by the municipality itself and not by individual officials, and service charges are paid by public appropriation. The public officials elected by the voters in the municipalities govern the state league and policies are determined and officers elected by official delegates of member municipalities, each member having equal voting privileges. The significance of the state leagues as a force for strengthening and improving the administration of local government services is indicated by the fact that in the states having municipal leagues the average urban population represented is 85 per cent.

The functions and objectives of all state municipal leagues are similar. All of them serve as a central source for the dissemination and exchange of information. As agencies of the municipalities, they undertake to investigate, study, and recommend improvements and the application of efficient methods in municipal government. The interchange of ideas and experiences and the collection, compilation, and distribution of information of interest and value to municipal officials are basic functions of all the leagues. The state leagues represent municipalities in state legislative sessions and advocate and support legislation beneficial to the administration of local government and oppose legislation injurious to municipal interests.

All the state leagues of municipalities have been concentrating their activities in the past year toward effectuating municipal participation in the war effort. The municipal leagues have not only made available their complete resources to assist municipalities in meeting their wartime duties and responsibilities but have attempted to anticipate ways in which they may help cities to increase their contribution to the war effort.

League War Activities. Although the war activities of the leagues varied greatly from state to state, all had the same objective—that of facilitating and strengthening municipal participation in the war effort. All the leagues expanded their information services in order to keep municipal officials informed of current developments in the administration of the many federal emergency programs. This was accomplished by use of the regular league journals, by special bulletins and news-letters, and by special meetings and war conferences of municipal officials. League staff members spent much time in conference and negotiation with state and federal officials in regard to civilian defense, rationing, priorities, transportation, and manpower problems. All league conventions were devoted to discussions of municipal war problems. Special services and studies were provided municipalities faced with particular problems arising out of the war emergency.

State leagues of municipalities, since the inception of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, have been most active in efforts to place the local civilian defense organizations on a sound operational basis by tying up local civilian protection with existing municipal services. The leagues also have helped to secure an effective statewide civilian protection and war service organization and in achieving a sound and cooperative relationship between the state defense councils and municipalities. In a large number of states the league secretary or other representatives of municipalities have been made members of the state defense council and in other states league officers are regularly called upon for consultation and advice but not serving officially as members of the council. For example, the League of California Cities serves as technical consultant to the federal and state personnel running the war agencies and to the state defense council, and in that way is assisting in shaping policies and procedures. In Illinois, at the suggestion of the Illinois Municipal League, nine mayors, one from each civilian defense district of the state, were appointed to serve in an advisory capacity to the Illinois State Council of Defense.

Several of the state leagues, in conjunction with the state defense council, sponsored joint meetings of municipal officials and defense directors and coordinators. Among those sponsoring such meetings were the League of Virginia Municipalities, League of Kansas Municipalities, and North Carolina League of Municipalities. Representatives of the state defense councils were invited to participate in practically all of the league conventions in order to effectuate closer cooperation between the councils and municipalities. The Association of Washington Cities loaned the services of its field consultant to the state defense council in order that the council would have a field man thoroughly familiar with city problems as they relate to civilian defense services. All the leagues report that their offices have become war informational centers as they are distributing to municipalities all important releases pertaining to OCD and OPA orders, priority regulations, and so on. Many of the leagues are carrying special sections in their journals devoted to discussion and amplification of new emergency regulations. Other leagues are publishing special bulletins relating to war matters. Several of the leagues have made their libraries available to state and local defense councils.

The state leagues performed numerous special jobs for municipalities in connection with certain acute problems in various localities. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities devoted considerable time in assisting the municipalities in the vicinity of the vast Badger Ordnance Plant. In this connection the League prepared a special report recommending certain procedures in meeting the many new problems; prepared a model trailer ordinance which was subsequently used as the basis for state regulations outside of urban areas; surveyed housing facilities in the area at the request of the United States Army;

created a steering committee representing all the municipalities in the area so that united action could be taken on the various problems; cooperated with the state planning board in inducing various municipalities in the area to adopt zoning ordinances; and helped clarify traffic problems in the area.

The League of Oregon Cities also provided special assistance to municipalities in the Camp Adair and Medford cantonment areas in that state. The League's field consultant and planning consultant spent much time in helping cities in these areas with defense housing, transportation, zoning, and other problems. The League of Minnesota Municipalities sponsored a special regional conference to consider the municipal problems arising in the area of the immense Gopher Ordnance Plant. The League took steps to effectuate closer cooperation between municipalities in dealing with such problems as trailer camps, tavern

TABLE IV

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Services and activities during 1942 are discussed in the accompanying article. Official journals are listed on page 332. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	180
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, 1109 Luhrs Tower, Phoenix	George D. Locke	1925	1937	32
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, Twin City Bank Bldg., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman Acting Director	1917§	1934	135
California	League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	256
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder	Harold A. Storey	1917§	1923	105
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	162
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	37
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. D. McLarty	1899	1914	652
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	240
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	795
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	507
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	140
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	83
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Philip Habermann	1936	1936	307
Maryland	*Maryland League of Municipalities, 4505 Middleton Lane, Bethesda	Thomas Connor	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	Herbert A. Olson	1899	1927	269
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	411

TABLE IV.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal League, 610 First Federal Savings and Loan Bldg., Jackson	C. D. Ross, State Manager	1918§	1936	84
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	152
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	76
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 310 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	376
New Hampshire	*New Hampshire Municipal Association, University of New Hampshire, Durham	Norman Alexander Acting Secretary	1939	....	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	347
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	195
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed Acting Secretary	1908	1922	224
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	106
Ohio	*Ohio League of Municipalities, City Hall, Dayton	E. E. Hagerman President	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	143
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, 310 City Hall, Portland	Howard Ennor Acting Ex. Secy.	1913	1933	141
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	366
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	44
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, No. 19 Elliott College, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	129
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Union Building, Vermillion	S. S. Shaw	1925	1935	233
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Tullahoma	Don. B. Campbell, Pres.	1913	1940	80
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	354
Utah	Utah Municipal League, 68 South Main St., Salt Lake City	....	1907	....	147
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	140
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	186
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, Hinton	Hume K. Nowlan	1917	1935	144
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	414
Wyoming	*League of Wyoming Municipalities, Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	15

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†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

control outside city limits, school accommodations, sanitation, and traffic.

The Michigan Municipal League took steps to further defense transportation programs in the several industrial sections of that state. The "Pontiac Plan," which was the basis for the recommended Office of Defense Transportation program of tire and automobile conservation, received its first publicity by the Michigan League, which aided other municipalities in the state to adopt similar plans.

A number of the state leagues prepared model ordinances dealing with various emergency problems for which uniform municipal action is feasible, such as blackouts, setting up defense transportation agencies, establishing defense councils and providing for emergency units, dealing with mayors' emergency powers, and other subjects. Many of the ordinances were prepared with the cooperation of the state defense councils. Such ordinances have filled a real need in enabling the municipalities in any one state to present a united front in handling the multitude of legal technicalities involved in the creation of the emergency agencies and powers. Model ordinances prepared by the League of California Cities and the League of Minnesota Municipalities relating to the organization of local defense councils and the powers and duties of local civilian protection officials received widespread adoption in the respective states.

Other Activities. The special activities of the state leagues of municipalities in 1942 were by no means confined to those relating directly to the effects of the war emergency programs on municipalities. The leagues assumed many new services designed to strengthen local government and to facilitate and strengthen regular municipal services.

The North Carolina League of Municipalities, the Montana Municipal League, the League of Oregon Cities, the League of North Dakota Municipalities and the Arkansas Municipal League continued to sponsor ordinance codification projects, the League of Oregon Cities completing the codification of the ordinances of 58 cities during the year.

During the year the North Carolina League of Municipalities sponsored the installation of modern police records systems in 33 cities and the indexing of city council minutes in 27 cities.

The Maine Municipal Association inaugurated a model ordinance service and to date four model ordinances have been distributed to Maine municipalities relating to fire limit requirements, bicycle traffic regulations, building regulations for small communities, and the creation of a volunteer fire department.

The New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials began in July to work with the New York State Division of Standards and Purchases in administering the newly created purchasing service, in which municipalities may purchase materials through state contracts at great savings. The Conference will issue regular bulletins listing items obtainable and the prices quoted and otherwise assist municipalities in participating in the centralized purchasing plan. As a result of a study by the New York Conference, municipalities in New York were granted an estimated reduction of 20 per cent in the cost of the premiums of surety bonds for city and village officials carried by municipalities.

The Georgia Municipal Association recently inaugurated a special service to assist cities in collecting escaped and delinquent business license taxes from insurance companies operating in municipalities. The South Carolina Municipal Association continued its collection for municipalities of delinquent license taxes from foreign insurance companies. During the year, $24,258 was collected and distributed to 142 municipalities of the state. The Illinois Municipal League continued its program of collecting fire insurance taxes for municipalities in that state. This service was inaugurated several years ago and has been very successful in recent years.

Fire insurance rates on certain types of municipal property were reduced from 10 to 30 per cent during the year in Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. These substantial savings to municipalities of the four states resulted from studies by the leagues of fire insurance costs.

Either full- or part-time field service was maintained by approximately 25 of the state leagues of municipalities. This rendering of on-the-spot assistance has proved to be of invaluable assistance to municipal officials in helping to solve puzzling problems which arise in the administration of various municipal functions. Three state leagues—the Arizona Municipal League, the Georgia Municipal Association, and the North Carolina League of Municipalities—initiated full-time field service during the year.

Many of the leagues supplemented their field-service activities by sponsoring regional meetings for city officials. In this way officials could be brought together in small groups to discuss and seek solutions to common problems. Several of the leagues secured consultants on such subjects as rationing and priorities to answer questions of municipal officials attending the regional meeting. The League of California Cities sponsored 99 regional meetings for city officials. Other leagues holding a number of meetings included the Arizona Municipal League, the League of Kansas Municipalities, the Kentucky Municipal League, the Maine Municipal Association, the Michigan Municipal League, the League of Minnesota Municipalities, the Missouri Municipal League, the League of Nebraska Municipalities, the New York State Conference of Mayors, the North Carolina League of Municipalities, the League of Oregon Cities, the Association of Washington Cities, and the West Virginia League of Municipalities.

Legislative Activities. Only a few state legislatures met in regular session during 1942, while several met in short special sessions to enact certain emergency measures necessitated by the entrance of the country into the war. Most of the state leagues were actively engaged in legislative work, however, either in presenting recommendations to the legislatures meeting during the year or in laying the groundwork for 1943 regular sessions.

The League of Kansas Municipalities had two standing committees working on important municipal problems, one studying city sharing of state-collected revenues, and the other the city-fringe dwelling problem. The findings and recommendations of these committees will serve as a basis for the legislative program of the League in relation to these problems.

Among the measures supported by the Mississippi Municipal Association which were passed by the 1942 legislature were provision for leaves of absence to city employees in the armed forces; provision of a simplified method of city annexation of adjacent areas; authorization to issue up to $30,000 in bonds without an election; and permission for municipalities to enact blackout ordinances and to make and enforce airport regulations.

The leagues of South Carolina and Virginia, while not sponsoring extensive legislative programs, were able to secure the enactment of several measures facilitating the organization of local civilian protection services in the respective states. The New Jersey State League of Municipalities successfully sponsored a measure authorizing New Jersey municipalities to provide for postwar public works reserve funds. The Kentucky Municipal League supported two measures beneficial to municipalities which were enacted into law. One measure authorized the state highway department to take over the construction and maintenance of city streets that constitute the route connecting with or extending the state roads in the highway system. The second act permitted cities to establish their own electrical utilities and, where they do not have their own plants, to contract with Tennessee Valley Authority for service where it is available. In Pennsylvania the League of Third Class Cities and the State Boroughs' Association promoted bills relating to certain phases of civilian defense including "mutual aid" among municipalities and providing for the financing of local defense councils, both of which became laws.

Training. The sponsoring of in-service training programs for municipal officials again was a major service of many of the state leagues of municipalities. Added significance was attached to the league training programs for such officials as firemen, waterworks operators, and utility superintendents because of the war and the real possibilities that such officials might have to deal with operational problems brought about by saboteurs or enemy planes. A few of the league training programs not directly related to the war were temporarily abandoned during the year in face of increasing war activities.

The Training Institute of the New York State Conference of Mayors operated 56 training schools and institutes during the year with a total attendance of over 17,000 municipal officials. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities sponsored a special training course, four classes daily for a week, for municipal attorneys as well as the annual training course for assessors and a special defense course for waterworks superintendents. The training course for attorneys, which was inaugurated in 1942, was very successful and cities have asked that it be repeated.

The League of Virginia Municipalities, cooperating with the state department of education, greatly extended its service training programs especially in fields concerned with civilian protection work.

The League of Texas Municipalities continued sponsorship of schools for tax assessors and cooperated with the University of Texas in holding an assessors' institute and a civilian defense institute. The Kentucky Municipal League, Tennessee Municipal League, and the League of Nebraska Municipalities sponsored wartime fire schools. The Tennessee and Kentucky schools were primarily designed to train specially chosen firemen who would be able to serve later as instructors in their home communities, while the Nebraska school was conducted on a regional basis and was designed to provide instruction directly to a large number of firemen. The Colorado Municipal League sponsored training schools for waterworks superintendents and sewage plant operators as well as a school for firemen for the 12th successive year.

All the leagues cooperated with OCD and other national agencies to which OCD delegated responsibility in the operation of civilian protection schools for training of members of the United States Citizens Defense Corps.

League Publications. Twenty-six of the state leagues of municipalities published monthly journals which carry information of current interest and educational value to municipal officials. *Southern City,* published by the North Carolina League of Municipalities, is the official journal of eight other southern states, and *Western City,* published by the League of California Cities, is the official magazine of the leagues of four other western states. Hence, 38 of the state municipal leagues have regular monthly journals from which the municipal officials receive authentic and up-to-date information on municipal affairs. The total circulation of the league magazines is well over 100,000.

Numerous informational bulletins and reports were published by the leagues. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities issued special informational bulletins at the rate of about three a month. The League of Virginia Municipalities, the New York State Conference of Mayors, the Alabama League of Municipalities, and the League of California Cities also issued numerous informational bulletins. Several of the leagues published special reports requiring extensive research. Among such reports were: *Emergency Fire Defense Manual* (Arkansas); *The Effect of an Emergency on the Police Powers of a City* (California); *A Manual of Election Procedure* (Maine); *Urban Land Use Programming in Northern Michigan* (Michigan); *When Population Mounts as a Result of the War* (Oregon); *Parking Meters* (Tennessee); and *A Manual for City and Village Clerks* (Wisconsin).

League Organization. No new leagues were organized during the year, although several of the recently organized leagues were considerably strengthened. The Maryland Municipal League was partially reorganized and has been devoting considerable time in assisting Maryland municipalities in civilian protection organization.

The Tennessee Municipal League, organized in 1940, secured the membership of the three large cities of the state during the year and otherwise has become more firmly established. The Illinois Municipal League purchased permanent headquarters in Springfield, the cost of which is being largely financed by contributions from municipalities of the state.

Total league membership increased significantly during the year, a net increase of approximately 400 municipalities. Twenty-five state leagues report gains in total membership. In all, the past year has in many ways been the most successful year in the history of state leagues of municipalities. The demands of total war upon municipalities and the attendant realignments of governmental functions throughout the country have more than demonstrated the indispensability of organized municipal cooperation and the invaluable services of the state leagues of municipalities.

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

The American Municipal Association is the national federation of state leagues of municipalities. Headquarters are in Chicago at 1313 East 60 Street, and an office is maintained in Washington, D.C., at 521–26 Transportation Building. The primary function of the Association is the strengthening of the services of the municipal leagues which constitute its membership. The purpose of the state leagues is to enable city officials to achieve by joint action results which cannot be obtained by cities individually. The Association works to solve municipal problems which know no state lines and assists in effectuating municipal cooperation on a national scale, and in turn increases the effectiveness of the services of each league.

The central program of AMA consists of five related and interdependent services—inquiry and information, periodicals, news-letters, research, and clearinghouse and conference. Certain services are made available to the state leagues and municipal officials through the Chicago office, while others come from the Washington office. Due to the tremendous amount of information of municipal interest emanating from the various federal departments, the activities of the AMA Washington office have increased significantly as the Association's wartime program has been developed. The Association publishes two regular news-letters, *State League Notes* and *Washington News Letter*.

The Association makes extensive use of materials of municipal interest published by other agencies, distributing such materials to the state leagues. A number of the state leagues have made arrangements for AMA to send federal orders and supplementary releases directly to city officials.

Although it does not engage in an extensive research program, the AMA issues bulletins and reports on timely subjects of municipal interest. Reports published during the year included: *Municipal Adoption of the Proposed Federal Emergency Plumbing Standards for Defense Housing, Legislative Authorization for the Creation of Capital Reserves for Future Municipal Outlays,* and *Municipal Government and the War. Tax Limitation Laws* was prepared in 1942 for distribution early in 1943. The AMA makes extensive use of memoranda as a means of making pertinent information available to league and municipal officials. Among the memoranda receiving wide distribution were *Recommended Building Code Requirements for New Dwelling Construction, Legal Problems Involving Civilian Protection Workers,* and *Suggestions on Victory Tax Collections.* An additional service performed is the preparation of articles on various subjects for use in state league magazines.

The Association holds an annual conference for the discussion of ways and means of meeting municipal problems. In addition numerous individual and committee conferences were held with federal and state officials concerning the operation of many emergency programs.

Problems other than those related to the effectuating of a more complete municipal participation in the war effort, to which the AMA devoted particular attention in 1942, were the extension of social security coverage to municipal employees, postwar planning and public works reserve programs, public service employee training, and inter-governmental tax relationships.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1942

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1942

By James M. Mitchell

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

The past year brought with it a challenge to be faced by the public personnel field at every jurisdictional level—federal, state, and local. That challenge was the necessity for maintaining essential governmental services, and in certain instances greatly expanded services, which could be accomplished only through the recruitment and maintenance of sufficient qualified personnel, in the face of a rapidly decreasing supply of manpower.

Public employee turnover was greatly increased in every jurisdiction. While employees leaving to join the armed forces accounted for the largest number of separations, the demands of war industries continued to make large in-roads on governmental employees. All available existing sources of labor supply began to be tapped by public personnel agencies. A far greater use was made of transfers and the upgrading of employees, which were in turn a stimulus to an expansion of in-service training programs. The trend toward the waiving of residence requirements and the lowering of desirable but not essential qualifications for employment continued. Women, the physically handicapped, older persons, and racial minority groups had jobs opened to them which had formerly been closed.

As it grew increasingly difficult to maintain eligible lists, speed became the watchword. It was not uncommon for civil service agencies to hold examinations, establish eligible lists, and offer employment on the same day for certain critical positions. A number of agencies revised their entire recruitment and employment procedures, as temporary measures, to assure the maintenance of essential governmental activity.

The Federal Service. Early in 1942 the United States Civil Service Commission was authorized by executive orders of President Roosevelt to adopt special selection, certification, and transfer procedures to attain a maximum speed and efficiency in the recruitment of federal employees. The war service regulations, which were the procedures subsequently adopted by the Civil Service Commission, facilitated recruitment to war agencies and provided for a more intensive utilization of manpower resources within the service. Persons recruited under these regulations receive war service appointments, extending for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter. They do not acquire classified status.

The Civil Service Commission was also authorized to effect the transfer to war agencies of employees in "old line" agencies who possessed skills needed in the war effort. Such transfers required the consent of the employees concerned. However, following the creation of the War Manpower Commission, a directive issued by its chairman authorized the Civil Service Commission to transfer federal employees to other jobs in the federal service with or without their consent. Releases of employees may now also be effected to private industry and to state or local governments under certain conditions.

Increased emphasis was placed on employee counseling and employee health programs at the federal level. There now exist counseling units in many federal departments and agencies, and health programs have been extended considerably.

One of the most important pieces of legislation affecting the federal service was the passage of the pay adjustment act just before the close of the 77th Congress; approximately 2,000,000 federal employees will receive pay raises as a result. The Ramspeck Retirement Act was passed, extending the coverage of the retirement system to all employees not previously subject to a retirement system.

State Personnel. At the state level, Virginia became the twentieth state to adopt a statewide personnel system. A statewide retirement system was adopted simultaneously. The Virginia law differs from civil service laws adopted in recent years in other jurisdictions in that responsibility for personnel is delegated to the governor rather than to a policy-determining board and executive officer. In Louisiana the constitutionality of the state civil service law was upheld by the supreme court of the state. The law received minor amendments during the 1942 session of the state legislature and its effective date was postponed to January 1, 1943, in order to provide a simultaneous effective date for the state plan and that of the city of New Orleans.

Federalization of the state employment services in December, 1941, created a number of problems as to the status of personnel transferred to the federal service. A number of different policies were adopted by the states in determining the status of such employees, ranging from declaring them laid-off, and giving them leaves of absence, to considering them resigned. Further action will be called for in many states.

Local Personnel Problems. Among the cities and counties the primary step in the most extensive application of the merit system to every civil division within a state took place in New York when 55 of the 62 counties selected optional forms of civil service administration as provided in the "Fite Law" of 1941. Cities and city school districts have been under civil service in New York since 1884. In addition to counties not previously under the civil service law, the extension applied to all of the several thousand non-city school districts and all villages, towns, and special districts in the state. The counties are required to complete classification plans and adopt rules and regulations by July 1, 1943. The Municipal Service Bureau in the State Department of Civil Service is furnishing technical personnel services to the counties on request.

Seven additional counties adopted civil service: Fresno County and San Mateo County, California; Wayne County, Michigan; Ramsey County and St. Louis County, Minnesota; and Burlington County and Warren County, New Jersey.

Cities adopting civil service in 1942 were: East Paterson, Fairlawn, and Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey; Ironwood, Michigan; and West Allis, Wisconsin. In Louisville, Kentucky, two former merit systems were combined into one. The merit system was extended in Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Almost without exception state, county, and local public personnel agencies adjusted and increased the scope of their methods of operation to meet the demands of a wartime era. In several jurisdictions they were called on to conduct or aid in programs to identify all employees to guard against possible saboteurs. They conducted surveys of governmental employee skills to aid in the efficient utilization of manpower.

A number of public personnel agencies provided for releases with re-employment privileges to employees to enter war jobs when their skills were critically needed. In Detroit an employee-skills questionnaire issued by the civil service commission was combined with an affidavit of allegiance. On the West Coast several California agencies are conducting skills surveys at the request of the War Manpower Commission. Among the agencies participating are those in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and Sacramento. Pasadena is the subject of an experiment, conducted at the request of the War Manpower Commission, to determine if "manning tables," as used in private industry in providing for the orderly withdrawal of employees to the armed forces, are applicable to the public service.

Recruitment Methods. Increased emphasis was placed on recruiting methods and media by civil service agencies during 1942. Classified advertising in newspapers was used to a greater extent than ever before. Radio programs were sponsored by the state civil service agencies of Michigan and New York. Increased attention was given to the format and content of examination announcement forms. In an announcement of an examination for policemen issued by the city of Sacramento both the advantages and disadvantages of the job were included, with a special note to persons who were requested *not* to apply! Several recruitment manuals designed to further a career in the public service were published.

Position Classification. Among the position-classification projects which have been completed or are in progress are the following: in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Washington, and Virginia; in the cities of Miami, Florida; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Concord and South Bridge, Massachusetts; St. Louis, Missouri; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Nashville, Tennessee. A position-classification plan was also prepared for the Territory of Hawaii. In addition, position-classification projects were conducted in a number of jurisdictions by the Municipal Personnel Service of the Michigan Municipal League, the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, the California State Personnel Board, and the Municipal Service Bureau of the New York State Department of Civil Service.

Legal Decisions. Probably the most important legal decision affecting state and local governmental employees in 1942 was the decision of the National War Labor Board declining jurisdiction over disputes between states or cities and their employees. The Board had been asked to assume jurisdiction over wage disputes between several municipalities and their employees. The Board's decision held that such jurisdiction would represent a violation of state sovereignty.

Pay Problems. Pay problems continued to confront practically every state and local jurisdiction. Increases to combat the rising cost of living in the form of a bonus or variation thereof were granted in most places. Toward the end of the year the National War Labor Board modified the procedures to be followed by public employers in making pay adjustments. The action was taken because it was found that budgetary controls fixed by statute operate to keep salaries in the local jurisdictions within narrow bounds.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional association of public personnel agencies and officials, located at 1313 East 60 Street in Chicago, directed its 1942 activities towards forwarding the exchange of methods developed to meet wartime personnel problems. Two additional volumes in the series "Policies and Practices in Public Personnel Administration" were published. These were *Employee Relations in the Public Service,* and *Recruiting Applicants for the Public Service.* Other special publications were the *Readings in Public Personnel Administration,* and a bulletin *Wartime Policies of the United States Civil Service Commission.* Representatives of the Assembly participated in a survey to determine loss of key personnel from state and local governments which was conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission for the War Manpower Commission.

Summary. Despite the many problems facing the public personnel field during the past year, in almost every instance they have been and are continuing to be met by personnel agencies. The care with which time-proved methods of administration were modified if they proved too slow for a wartime economy indicates that the spirit of the merit system remains intact. In being forced to compete in the labor market, public personnel agencies are taking a more positive approach in the methods used to recruit and maintain qualified personnel. Cumbersome methods of operation are being discarded and new improved methods instituted. Undoubtedly many of the changes will serve to strengthen and further the merit system in the future days of peace.

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA on employment and payrolls, classification and pay plans, hours of work, civil service provisions, retirement systems, and employee organizations are shown in Table V-A for all cities of more than 25,000 population. Data on employment and payrolls, classification and pay plans, hours of work, civil service provisions, and retirement systems are shown in Table V-B for all cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Employees of independent school systems are excluded entirely from these data, and employees of other local agencies separate from the general city government were undoubtedly omitted by many officials from their reports of employment, payroll, or retirement data for their cities.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown below in Table V-A are from the Quarterly Employment Survey conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census covering the pay period ended nearest October 31, 1942. For those cities which did not report October data, the data shown are from the July, 1942, survey or, in a very few cases, from the April, 1942, survey. The data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 were not published by the Bureau but were made available to the YEAR BOOK for use in Table V-B. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are not included in these figures. Employment figures are given for two major classifications, "General Governmental Functions" and "Public-service Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government-owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent employees" include city-paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, as well as elective and other officials paid by the city and having terms of office of one year or longer. "Full-time" employees are those who work the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week in their respective departments. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their respective departments, officials who continue to maintain some outside employment or profession, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure. The total number of all employees is not shown in Tables V-A and V-B because the wide variations between cities in the percentage of employees who are permanent full-time would distort any comparisons of such gross figures.

Table 1 shows the Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for January, 1942. Table 2 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000 for the twelve quarters covered to date by the Quarterly Employment Survey. The data in Table 2, it will be noted, are for

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF PAYROLLS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: JANUARY, 1942

	Employees	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls	Per Cent of Total
Total Public Employment	7,031,000	100%	$797,600,000	100%
Federal	3,793,000	54	413,300,000	52
Public education	1,315,000	19	174,600,000	22
State	518,000	7	59,300,000	7
City	916,000	13	109,200,000	14
County and others	489,000	7	41,200,000	5

total number of employees and *total* payroll, covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions (except school employees). It will also be noted that the data in Table 2 are in the form of index numbers rather than actual amounts. To give these index numbers reality and perspective it is necessary to explain that the Bureau of the Census estimates that the total number of municipal employees as of October, 1942, in all cities over 25,000, was 597,000 and that the total payroll was $91,700,000. Of these, approximately 20 per cent were engaged in "public-service enterprises" and 80 per cent in "general governmental functions." Of the latter, 42 per cent were "permanent full-time," and 58 per cent were part-time and temporary. These figures become still more meaningful when they are placed in the setting of total public employment and payrolls as shown in Table 1. The total employment figure of 597,000 is not comparable with that shown in Table 1; the first figure, as of October, 1942,

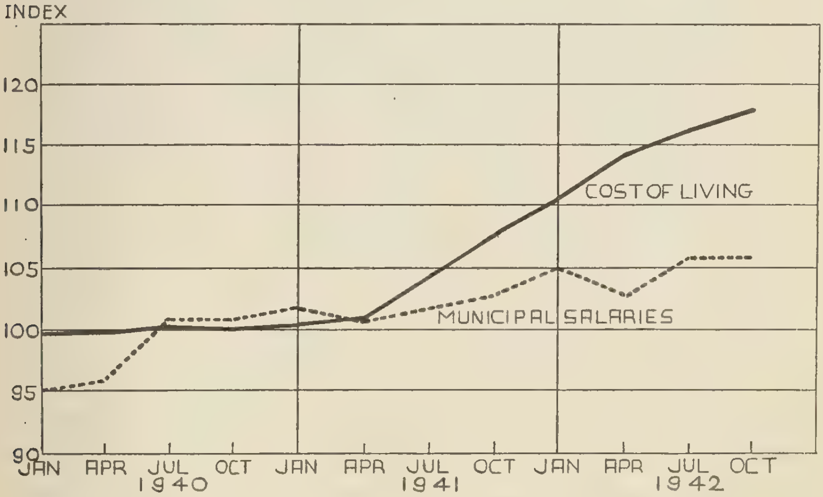
TABLE 2

QUARTERLY INDEXES OF MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: JANUARY, 1940, TO OCTOBER, 1942
(Two-year Average 1940–1942 = 100)

Population Group	Jan. 1940	April 1940	July 1940	Oct. 1940	Jan. 1941	April 1941	July 1941	Oct. 1941	Jan. 1942	April 1942	July 1942	Oct. 1942
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES												
Over 100,000	97	94	102	100	100	100	103	101	101	102	102	98
25,000 to 100,000	98	98	104	98	96	98	106	102	99	102	104	98
All cities over 25,000	97	95	102	99	99	99	105	103	101	102	103	98
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (General Governmental Functions)												
Over 100,000	100	100	101	98	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	97
25,000 to 100,000	98	99	101	100	98	99	102	102	100	101	103	102
All cities over 25,000	100	100	101	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	98
TOTAL PAYROLL												
Over 100,000	93	93	103	100	100	99	104	103	103	104	106	103
25,000 to 100,000	97	97	103	100	98	98	105	102	101	103	109	105
All cities over 25,000	93	94	103	100	99	99	104	102	103	103	106	102

includes employees only in cities over 25,000, while the second, as of January, 1942, covers employees in all cities. For this reason, too, the index figures shown in Table 2 cannot be compared with those shown in the 1942 Year Book, which included all cities over 2,500.

Before any conclusions or comparisons are made on the basis of the employment and payroll data in Table 2 or Tables V-A and V-B, it should be recognized that allowance must be made for the size of the city. This factor influences employment and payroll figures in several important respects. First, the proportion of total employees who are employed on a permanent full-time basis varies directly with the size of the city. The general rule is: the larger the city, the larger the proportion of permanent full-time employees. This in turn means that the larger cities as a rule have less pronounced seasonal variations in employment and payrolls, higher average earnings per employee, and higher per capita payments for personal services. It should also be noted that the very largest cities in the United States thoroughly dominate all total figures for cities. New York City alone can appreciably raise or lower the index number for all cities by such actions as the inauguration of municipal operation of subways, which added thousands of employees to the city payroll.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1942

The "cost-of-living" index is the index of cost of goods purchased by moderate income groups in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935–39 = 100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the United States Bureau of the Census index of municipal nonschool employment for cities over 2,500 into the Bureau's index of municipal payrolls (average of each index 1940–41 = 100); the derived index offers a rough measure of municipal wage trends. Since the bases of all the indexes are arbitrary, the chart should be used only to study relative rates of change of the two curves.

Several features of employment and payroll trends may be noted in Table 2. The reporting of data for a three-year period permits certain observations as to seasonal trends. The seasonal fluctuations for the three years are parallel, with the July period as the peak period for cities in all groups, and permanent full-time employment is subject to much less fluctuation than total employment.

In spite of other indications to the contrary, Bureau of the Census data do not show a substantial decline in the number of permanent full-time employees, apart from the seasonal variation; the decline of permanent full-time employment as between July and October, 1942, is the same as the decline for the same period in 1940, although greater than 1941.

An indication of the effect of the war economy on cities is the payroll index, which is considerably above the employment indexes. However, average earnings of municipal employees rose only 3 per cent between October, 1941, and October, 1942, while the cost-of-living index rose 9.7 per cent in the same period. So slight, in fact, has been the increase of the earnings of municipal employees that they have been exempted from application of the stabilization order of the director of economic stabilization. This exemption was granted on the grounds that "statutory budgetary controls are operating to keep salary and wage movements of state and local agencies within very narrow bounds." The chart on the preceding page shows in graphic form the spread between the cost-of-living index and municipal salaries.

TABLE 3

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: JANUARY, 1943

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Reporting Cities	Per Cent Reporting Cities Having: Classification and Pay Plan	Classification Plan Only	Pay Plan Only	Neither Classification Nor Pay Plan
Over 500,000	14	13	84.6	0.0	0.0	15.4
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	66.7	0.0	4.8	28.6
100,000 to 250,000	55	50	34.0	6.0	2.0	58.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	92	38.0	9.8	3.3	48.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	184	29.3	4.9	15.2	50.5
10,000 to 25,000[1]	662	525	24.2	5.7	21.1	48.9
All cities over 10,000	1,072	886	29.1	5.8	16.2	48.8

[1] This summary includes data for some cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are excluded from Table V-B because other personnel data were not reported.

Position-classification and Pay Plans. Officials of 886 cities over 10,000 population reported to the YEAR BOOK on whether their cities had classification and pay plans. A "position-classification plan" as here used means the grouping of all city positions into "classes" so that "all positions with essentially the same duties and responsibilities have the same title regardless of the department in which they are located." Such classification plans are usually but not always put into writing, with descriptions of each class of positions containing such material as typical duties, qualifications for the job, and similar information, and these "classes" and their titles are generally used for personnel purposes, including examinations. A "pay plan" means "a standard pay range which applies uniformly to all positions that bear the same title."

Classification plans are usually found in connection with pay plans, although the reverse is not so generally true. Of the 886 cities reporting, 309 indicated that a classification plan was in effect, of which only one-sixth were not accompanied by a pay plan. A total of 402 cities reported having pay plans, of which more than one-third were not in connection with classification plans. As shown in Table 3, 29.1 per cent reported both position-classification and pay plans, 5.8 per cent reported classification plans only, and 16.2 per cent reported pay plans only. Table 3 also shows that such plans are found most frequently in the largest cities. Of the 34 reporting cities of more than 250,000 population, less than one-fourth have neither a classification nor a pay plan, while this is true of well over one-half of the cities in the 100,000-to-250,000 population group, and of just about one-half of the cities under 100,000.

TABLE 4

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY OFFICE PERSONNEL, BY POPULATION GROUPS: JANUARY, 1943

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:				
			Less Than 38 Hours	38 to 41¾ Hours	42 to 45¾ Hours	46 to 49¾ Hours	50 Hours and Over
Over 500,000	14	12	0.0	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	15.0	45.0	35.0	5.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	50	16.0	40.0	38.0	6.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	89	4.5	46.1	38.2	11.2	0.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	174	5.2	39.7	41.9	12.1	1.1
10,000 to 25,000[1]	662	485	4.5	26.2	40.2	23.3	5.8
All cities over 10,000	1,072	830	5.5	32.9	40.1	17.8	3.6

[1] This summary includes data for some cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are excluded from Table V-B because other personnel data were not reported.

Hours Worked Per Week. Data on the number of hours in the normal work week of a majority of municipal employees were obtained from city officials in January and February, 1943, by THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. Hours of work for employees of police and fire departments are excluded from the tabulation in Tables V-A and V-B. Groups most commonly working a different number of hours a week than the majority were employees of the health, library, public works, and utility departments, and day laborers. Where work hours are not uniform for all employee groups, the figure shown in Tables V-A and V-B is the work week of administrative, clerical, or office personnel, and a double dagger (‡) is shown after the figure.

The length of the work week of office personnel in 830 reporting cities is summarized in Table 4. These figures include all data reported; where a different work week for office employees was not reported it was assumed that this group worked the same number of hours as the majority of employees. Almost three-fourths of all municipal clerical employees, as shown in Table 4, work between 38 and 46 hours per week. The number of hours worked per week varies greatly, however, among population groups; in general the larger the city the shorter the work week. For example, in almost three-fifths of the very large cities the employees work less than 42 hours per week, while in more than two-thirds of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 in population, the normal work week is 42 hours or more.

Twenty-two cities over 10,000 population made changes during the last year in the length of the work week for municipal employees. Of the 22 cities, 10 are over 50,000 population; and six of the 10 increased and four decreased the working hours. Of the 12 cities under 50,000 population, only four increased while eight cities decreased the working hours for some or all of their employees. Ten cities increased and 12 decreased the number of working hours.

Civil Service. The data on civil service presented in Tables V-A and V-B and in summary Table 5 were gathered from city officials by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. As used here the term "civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The survey by the Assembly was so comprehensive that the YEAR BOOK has considered all cities above 10,000 population as "reporting cities." The classes of employees under civil service in cities of more than 10,000 are summarized in Table 5, but it should be pointed out that all employees within the classes shown are not necessarily covered. More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 have some classes covered under a civil service system, and in the larger cities the percentage is very high. Sixty-four of the 92 cities over 100,000 population have civil service systems for all classes of employees, but in the smaller cities the percentage of cities with such coverage diminishes rapidly until only 18.1 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have service-wide coverage. As in the case of retirement systems (see Table 6), employees of police and fire departments are most commonly included in formal merit systems.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire, Police and Others	Others[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	12	85.7	0	0	0	0	2	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	95.7	18	78.3	3	0	0	1	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	48	87.3	34	61.8	5	0	2	0	7	7
50,000 to 100,000	106	76	71.7	38	35.9	20	1	2	5	10	30
25,000 to 50,000	212	137	64.6	63	29.7	43	2	3	2	24	75
10,000 to 25,000[4]	662	273	41.2	120	18.1	76	9	14	5	49	389
All cities over 10,000	1,072	570	53.1	285	26.6	147	12	21	13	92	502

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

[4] This summary includes data for some cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are excluded from Table V-B because other personnel data were not reported.

A total of 570 cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions. Of these, 112 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 458 cities, the legal basis of civil service is as follows: state constitution, 122; state statute, 221; city charter, 84; and ordinance, 31.

The mayor appoints the members of the municipal civil service board or commission in almost one-half of the cities having such bodies. In one-third of the cities with boards the appointment is made by the city council; and in the remainder the board is appointed by the city manager, by the governor of the state, or by one or more other persons.

TABLE 6

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1943

(Excluding school employees)

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered						
				All[2]						
		No.	Per Cent of Reptg. Cities	No.	Per Cent of Reptg. Cities	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations[3]	None Covered
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	13	92.9	1	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	100.0	14	60.9	7	1	0	1	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	54	98.2	31	56.4	18	0	1	4	1
50,000 to 100,000	106	96	90.6	40	37.7	48	2	2	4	10
25,000 to 50,000	212	184	86.8	54	25.4	109	8	8	5	28
All cities over 25,000	410	371	90.5	152	37.1	183	11	11	14	39
10,000 to 25,000[4]	662	435	65.7	144	21.7	162	59	34	36	227
All cities over 10,000	1,072	806	75.2	296	27.6	345	70	45	50	266

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Bureau of the Census on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Other combinations" in every case includes fire and/or police.

[4] All reported data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are included in this summary, although some of these cities are not shown in Table V-B because other personnel data were not reported.

Many cities have more than one civil service board or commission, as indicated in Tables V-A and V-B, for different groups of employees. Most common are one commission for police employees and another for fire employees, or one for fire and police and a separate commission for all other employees. The data summarized in the preceding paragraphs and in Table 5 are for only one commission in each city having such a body. Data on other civil service boards or commissions for any city are found in footnotes at the end of Table V-B.

Retirement Systems. The data on retirement systems presented in Tables V-A and V-B and in the summary Table 6 were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census early in 1942 and were supplemented by information reported to the YEAR BOOK; data on state retirement systems for municipal employees were reported by the executive officers of the nine state systems.

All employees of every class shown are not necessarily members of the system, and "all" ordinarily excludes day laborers, elected officials, temporary employees, and other such miscellaneous classes. The symbol "PFOU" (police, fire, others, and utilities) is more specific but less inclusive than "all"; the symbol "PFO" (police, fire, and others) indicates one or more other groups in addition to police and fire, but not all others. Those cities which maintain their own police and fire retirement systems but have joined state retirement plans for their other employees are shown by the symbol PF-OU.

This year several cities indicated that new retirement systems had been established for some or all of their employees, or that existing systems had been extended to cover additional employees. New systems were set up in six cities for all employees, in eight cities for policemen and firemen, in four cities for firemen only, and in two cities for policemen only. Nine cities added all other employees to systems already in force for police and fire employees, two cities added firemen to already existing systems for policemen, and two cities included utility employees in retirement systems already established for some of their other employees.

Thirteen of the 14 largest cities have all employees covered while one covers police and fire employees only. The percentage of cities covering some classes of employees varies directly with the size of the city, as does the percentage covering all employees (see Table 6). It is interesting to note that 90.5 per cent of the cities over 25,000 have retirement systems for some of their employees. On the other hand, only 37.1 per cent have systems for all of their employees. Table 6 also demonstrates the effectiveness of the organized efforts of police and fire employees to secure the protection of retirement systems. Every one of the cities reporting any coverage included either police or firemen, and most of the systems included both.

Although about three-fourths of the retirement systems for city employees are municipally operated, state-operated systems are growing in number. Nine states which maintain extensive retirement systems under which municipal employees may be covered are: California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Utah. In a number of cities both city- and state-operated systems are in operation. The percentage of state-operated systems covering police and/or fire employees only is not so high as in city-operated systems. This is due in part to the fact that in some cities long-established systems for policemen and/or firemen have been locally maintained after other employees have been given coverage by more recently established state-operated systems.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table 7 and are complete as of January 1, 1943. Data on unaffiliated organizations are probably not complete, because no attempt was made to obtain information directly from city officials. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 7 for all cities of more than 10,000 population, although individual city data are not shown in Table V-B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

At least one employee organization is found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000, and in about three-fourths of the cities of more than 25,000 population. In the 10,000-to-25,000 group, however, only one-third of the cities have organizations.

A total of 169 cities over 25,000 have local chapters of two or more national organizations, and in several of the largest cities there are many local chapters of the same national organization. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local chapter, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table V-A and Table 7, therefore, cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union. It should also be pointed out that at least three of the national organizations also have locals of county employees and two have locals of state employees.

TABLE 7

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1943[1]

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[2]						No. of Cities with Nonaffil. Org'ns.
		Number	Per Cent	AFSCME	SCMWA	IAFF	FOP	NJCSA	NYCSA	
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	11	9	12	3	0	2	7
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	82.6	10	6	16	5	1	1	4
100,000 to 250,000	55	42	76.4	22	5	31	14	5	1	3
50,000 to 100,000	106	85	80.2	29	11	71	27	4	3	3
25,000 to 50,000	212	150	70.7	56	13	117	43	10	3	0
10,000 to 25,000[1]	662	229	34.6	58	12	167	77	18	3	0
All cities over 10,000	1,072	539	50.3	186	56	414	169	38	13	17

[1] Data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are included in this summary table but are not shown in Table V-B for individual cities.

[2] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; SCMWA, State, County, and Municipal Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; FOP, Fraternal Order of Police; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; NYCSA, New York Civil Service Association.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the New York Civil Service Association; the New Jersey Civil Service Association; and the Fraternal Order of Police (not affiliated with the labor movement).[1] In addition, there are several unaffiliated citywide organizations. During 1942 the employees of 33 cities over 25,000 organized chapters of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, and organizations in 26 cities were discontinued. Employees of 10 cities organized locals of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, and chapters in nine cities were disbanded. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 12 cities in 1942 and had three chapters disband. The New York Civil Service Association added New York City to its list, while there were no changes reported for the New Jersey Civil Service Association.[2] Data on the Fraternal Order of Police were included for the first time this year, 92 cities over 25,000 having chapters of this organization.

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[1] The addresses of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 448 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin; State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, 2 Lafayette Street, New York City; International Association of Fire Fighters, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.; Fraternal Order of Police, 709 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Fifty per cent of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 have employees in one or more organizations (see Table 7). Information on the number of members in each local chapter or organization of the national federations in each city, arranged by states, without regard to population, is contained in the 1940 YEAR BOOK (pages 144–49), together with the date each organization was established or affiliated.

Overtime Compensation. A total of 236 cities, or one-fourth of the 938 cities over 10,000 population reporting personnel data, make compensation for overtime to employees paid on a weekly or monthly basis, either in the form of extra pay for the hours worked or compensatory time off with pay. Employees paid by the hour or day are usually paid for extra hours worked either at the regular rate or time and one-half, but sufficient information was not available for tabulating overtime payment methods and rates for these employees. Employees on a weekly or monthly basis are compensated for overtime in 36 cities over 100,000 population, or more than one-third of those reporting; in 84 cities between 25,000 and 100,000 population, or one-fourth of those reporting; and in 116 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, or one-sixth of those reporting.

[2] The cities over 25,000 having employees who are members of locals organized in 1942 together with cities whose employees were members of locals disbanded in 1942 are as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized in 1942:* Montgomery, Alabama; Inglewood, Southgate, and Stockton, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Jacksonville and West Palm Beach, Florida; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Ottumwa, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Cambridge and Somerville, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor, Bay City, Highland Park, and Royal Oak, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; Lincoln, Nebraska; Trenton, New Jersey; Elmira and Niagara Falls, New York; Cleveland Heights, Mansfield, and Zanesville, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Scranton and Sharon, Pennsylvania; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Alexandria, Danville, and Norfolk, Virginia; Yakima, Washington; and West Allis, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1942:* Mobile and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Washington, D.C.; Savannah, Georgia; Berwyn and Evanston, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Burlington and Davenport, Iowa; Owensboro, Kentucky; Flint and Kalamazoo, Michigan; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Fargo, North Dakota; Akron, Lorain, and Newark, Ohio; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Portsmouth, Virginia; and Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Superior, and Wausau, Wisconsin.

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS OF AMERICA (SCMWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations). *Organized in 1942:* Battle Creek and Port Huron, Michigan; Lakewood, Lima, and Toledo, Ohio; Camden, Elizabeth, and Garfield, New Jersey; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1942:* Birmingham, Alabama; San Diego, California; East Chicago and Gary, Indiana; Highland Park and Jackson, Michigan; Buffalo and Yonkers, New York; and Erie, Pennsylvania.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS (IAFF, affiliated with American Federation of Labor). *Organized in 1942:* West Palm Beach, Florida; Cicero, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Binghamton, Elmira, and Niagara Falls, New York; Bethlehem, Easton, Lancaster, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. *Disbanded in 1942:* San Jose, California; Jackson, Michigan; and West New York, New York.

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION (NYCSA). *Organized in 1942:* New York, New York. *Disbanded in 1942:* None.

Of the 236 cities, 194, or one-fifth of all 938 cities over 10,000 population which reported, compensate salaried employees (those on a monthly or annual basis) for overtime work. Table 8 shows that in more than one-half of these 194 cities the compensation takes the form of time-off; in less than two-fifths payment is made for overtime work; and in the remaining cities both methods of compensation are used, depending on the department. Of the 236 cities, 112 compensate weekly-basis employees for overtime; two-thirds of the 112 cities make payment for overtime hours worked; considerably more than one-fourth grant equivalent time off; and four cities use both methods of payment.

TABLE 8

PROVISIONS FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1943

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Providing Overtime to Weekly and/or Monthly Employees	Number of Cities Providing Overtime							
			Weekly Basis Employees				Salaried Employees			
			Total No.	Time Off	Payment	Combination	Total No.	Time Off	Payment	Combination
Cities over 100,000	89	36	24	9	11	4	30	20	4	6
25,000 to 100,000	293	84	43	13	30	0	70	40	26	4
10,000 to 25,000	556	116	45	10	35	0	94	42	47	5
All cities over 10,000	938	236	112	32	76	4	194	102	77	15

Employees paid on a weekly basis generally are more frequently compensated for overtime work by additional payment, while employees paid on a monthly or annual basis more frequently receive time off for overtime worked. This is most striking in the cities over 100,000 population; employees on a monthly or annual pay basis in 20 of the 30 cities in this group that compensate for overtime are given equivalent time off with pay. Of the 24 cities over 100,000 that compensate employees on a weekly basis for overtime, nine cities, or one-third, allow equivalent time off, 11 pay for the overtime, and four cities use a combination of both. However, the data for these two groups of employees are not strictly comparable since a number of city payrolls are figured on a monthly instead of a weekly basis for all employees, and in a number of other cities employees on a weekly basis are considered wage-rate employees and receive the same treatment with regard to overtime compensation as hourly- and daily-rate employees.

Table V-A

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1943

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 except two unincorporated municipalities. **Employment and Monthly Payroll** data were obtained from local officials in October, 1942, by the Division of State and Local Government of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) indicates that the number of employees and corresponding payroll figures for that group of employees are taken from the quarterly report of the Bureau of the Census for July, 1942; a double dagger (‡) indicates figures from the report for April, 1942. A section mark (§) indicates that the figure in the permanent full-time column is the total number of permanent, temporary, and other employees for either general governmental or public-service functions. "N" in the employment and payroll data indicates "None." Data on **Classification and Pay Plans** and on **Hours of Work** per week were reported by local officials to the Year Book in January and February, 1943. Hours of work shown are for majority of municipal employees; the double dagger (‡) in the hours-of-work column indicates the work week applies to office personnel only. Data on **Retirement Systems** were reported by local officials to the Bureau of the Census early in 1942 and were supplemented by information reported to the Year Book; data on state retirement systems for municipal employees were reported by the executive officers of the nine state systems. This column shows the classes of employees covered by one or more local or state pension or retirement systems (see code below); letters following a dash (—) indicate groups covered by state-administered pension systems; other groups are covered by city pension systems. A dagger (†) in this column indicates data were reported to the Year Book. Data on **Employee Organizations** refer to organizations primarily for governmental employees and were reported to the Year Book early in 1943 by the executive officers of the several national organizations. Data on **Civil Service** were obtained from *Civil Service Agencies in the United States* (Civil Service Assembly, July, 1940) and were supplemented by information from the files of the Assembly. "None" in this column shows that a survey by the Civil Service Assembly indicated that no agency existed (see code below). For further explanation of all columns see preceding discussion. Leaders (...) indicate information unknown. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of Table V-B.

Classification and Pay Plan

C—classification plan only
CP—classification and pay plan
P—pay plan only
N—neither

Retirement Systems

A—all classes
F—fire
N—none
P—police
U—utilities
O—other

Employee Organizations

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
P—Fraternal Order of Police
S—State, County, and Municipal Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—New York Civil Service Association

Civil Service

Legal Basis

C—by charter
N—by state constitution
O—by ordinance
S—by state law

Departments Included

A—all
F—fire
P—police
O—other

By Whom Appointed

A—city manager
C—council
G—governor
J—judges
M—mayor
P—self-perpetuating
S—several persons or officials

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL											CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises			Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					
		Full-time	Part-time										
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	27,514§	...	...	$ 5,181	3,880	41	$ 754	CP	40	A	AFSU	S95–A–3M3
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	16,761§	...	...	3,142	1,093	6,600	1,697	CP	40	A	AFSU	C13–A–4M4
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	10,373	...	...	1,783	1,664	5,619	1,426	CP	40	A	ASU	C03–A–5M5
New York, N.Y.	7,455	99,255§	...	...	16,547	3,938	36,090	6,365	CP	38	A	AFSUY	N98–A–3M6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	18,769§‡	...	...	2,797‡	893‡	110‡	118‡	CP	38	A	AFPS	S06–A–3C4
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	859	9,354	305	33	1,243	614	84	75	CP	43½	A	FS	C20–A–3M6
Boston, Mass.	771	12,066§	...	...	1,885	424	77	90	N	44	A	AFS	..85–..–SCS¹
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	6,244	114	130	1,019	342	38	63	CP	44	–A	AFY	N85–A–3M6
Cleveland, Ohio	878	8,094	979	...	1,355	1,113	5,304	1,264	CP	41½	PF–OU	AFPSU	N10–A–3M6
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	4,812	110	886	952	418	24	71	CP	40	A	AFU	S85–A²–5M5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	3,914	1,329	...	896	456	...	76	N	...	A	AFPS	S06–A–3M..
St. Louis, Mo.	816	9,647§	...	...	1,203	939	393	199	CP	44	PF	AF	C16–A–3M6
San Francisco, Calif.	635	7,186†	...	105†	1,314†	406†	1,479†	321†	CP	41	A	U	C00–A–3M6
Washington, D.C.	663	11,787§	...	...	1,422	644	...	43	CP	44	PF–OU*	AF	* *
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,440†	91†	95†	346†	212†	16†	29†	CP	41½	A	AF	S39–A–3M6
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,359	12	...	180	7	2	2	CP	40	A	FP	Jefferson Co. C.S.
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,118	487	159	596	594	9	81	CP	41½‡	A*	AFP	N10–A–3S6
Columbus, Ohio	306	1,881§‡	...	...	281‡	341‡	148‡	73‡	CP	44	PF–OU	FP	N10–A–3M6
Dallas, Tex.	295	2,177‡	9‡	...	280‡	435‡	65‡	59‡	CP	45	PFO	....	C31–A–3C2
Denver, Colo.	322	2,721	648	1,619	423	468	29	65	N	44	A	A	C04–FP–3J6
Houston, Tex.	385	2,327	86	17	331	311	38	49	N	44	F†	F	C31–A–3C2
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	PF	FPS	S35–FP–5S4
Jersey City, N.J.	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	U	..11–A–SCS¹
Kansas City, Mo.	399	3,282§	...	...	382	418	24	55	CP	41	PF	F	C25–A–3M6
Louisville, Ky.	319	2,863	113	98	347	347	8	52	CP	44	PF	FS	S30–FPO–3M4
Memphis, Tenn.	293	2,308	19	...	227	221	1,074	181	N	44	PF	...	S35–A–3C1
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,336§	...	...	...	448	...	...	CP	35	A	AFS	C13–A–3M3
New Orleans, La.	495	6,334†	10†	...	757*†	...	10†	2†*	P	33	PF	F	S40–A–3S6
Newark, N.J.	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	35	A	AFJS	..10–A–SCS¹
Oakland, Calif.	302	1,761	176	27	362	...	295	50	CP	39‡	A	AFSU	C11–A–3M6
Portland, Ore.	305	1,772	8	250	361	300	426	98	CP	48	PF	AF	C03–A–3M6
Providence, R.I.	254	3,173§	...	...	401	...	...	27	N	40	A	....	None
Rochester, N.Y.	325	3,577	10	211	545	204	40	32	N	38	–A	Y	N00–A–3A6
St. Paul, Minn.	288	2,715†	23†	277†	395†	225†	54†	41†	CP	...	PF–O*U	AFU	C14–A–*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	1,583§	...	...	196	201	28	28	N	41	PF	....	C31–FP–5C5
Seattle, Wash.	368	2,605	107	...	459	215	2,572	527	CP	40	A	AFU	C96–A–3M3
Toledo, Ohio	282	1,752§	...	...	298	322	12	58	CP	45	PF–OU	AFPS	N16–A–3M6

TABLE V-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises							Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					
		Full-time	Part-time										
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	1,083	98	6	$180	196	16	$33	CP	44	PF–OU	FPS	N20–A–3M6
Albany, N.Y.	131	1,416	39	137	201	275	7	32	N	...	PF–OU†	....	N84–A–3M6
Bridgeport, Conn	147	1,647†	75†	212†	256†	...	1†	...	CP	35½	PF	....	C35–A–5M5
Cambridge, Mass	111	1,450†	22†	250†	253†	114†	...	19†	CP	44	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Camden, N.J.	118	788	...	114	136	68	...	10	CP	33	PF	JS	..23–A SCS[1]
Canton, Ohio	108	600§	...	...	88	105	...	15	CP	40	PF–OU	FPS	N13–A–3M6
Charlotte, N.C.	101	572	56	9	86	67	...	8	N	39½	F–P	AF	S29–FP–3C3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	430§	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	A	....	None
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,283§	...	...	197	139†	7†	18	CP	44	PF–OU†	AFP	N14–A–3C6
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,019‡	...	...	164‡	...	12‡	2‡	N	44	PF	F	S08–A–3M6
Duluth, Minn.	101	649	53	40	112	218	9	34	CP	39‡	PF–OU	AF	C13–A–3M6
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	721	53	71	144	48	2	10	P	33	PF	JS	..13–A–SCS[1]
Erie, Pa.	117	552	38	...	90	180	...	28	N	38½	PF	FP	S17–A–3M4
Fall River, Mass.	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	36½	A†	....	..85–..–SCS[1]
Flint, Mich.	152	1,165	16	149	194	90	10	18	CP	41½	PF	SU	C35–A–3S6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	593	...	15	93	209	282	80	P	40	PFU	AFP	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	1,168	...	34	165	141	27	25	N	44	PFO	AF	C25–A 3C3
Gary, Ind.	112	618†	91†	...	106†	N†	N†	N†	N	40	PF	FP	S39–P–3C3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	906	10	45	132	128	...	17	CP	40	A	AFP	C18–A–7S4
Hartford, Conn.	166	2,047§	...	...	327	276†*	...	58*†	CP	44	A	A	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	1,668§	...	...	215	98	449	103	N	48¾	A	A	S35–A–3C3
Kansas City, Kan.	121	363	92	...	71	627*	*	113	N	40	A	F	S10–A–3M4
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	821	48	6	90	162	229	59	N	44	A	....	C12–A–3C6
Long Beach, Calif.	164	1,524	57	65	286	244	323	96	C	41‡	PF	AFU	C21–A–3C6
Lowell, Mass.	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	31	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Miami, Fla.	172	1,867†	...	22†	222†	175†	59†	30†	C	41‡	A	F	C21–A–5S2
Nashville, Tenn.	167	1,466§‡	...	...	177‡	142‡	56‡	27‡	N	44	A	....	S41–A 5P4
New Bedford, Mass.	110	938	79	7	131	80	...	10	...	48	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
New Haven, Conn.	161	1,441§	...	...	205	...	6	1	N	36½‡	A	....	C11–A–3M6
Norfolk, Va.	144	1,313	6	115	181	278	12	31	CP	40	A†	A	C18–FP–3C6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	899	...	60	138	...	...	56	N	44	PF	AP	C11–A–3A6
Omaha, Neb.	224	946	26	40	134	772	29	111	N	44	PFO	AF	C40–A*–3M4
Paterson, N.J.	140	838	...	191	160	204*	...	38*	N	33	PFO	J	..12–A–SCS[1]
Peoria, Ill.	105	590	57	...	94	N	N	N	N	44	PF	F	S03–FP–3M3
Reading, Pa.	111	756†	9†	1†	80†	188†	6†	22†	CP	40	P	FP	S17–P–3*4
Richmond, Va.	193	2,107	...	12	289	155	253	54	N	49	N*	....	None
Sacramento, Calif.	106	869	35	85	171	70	4	13	CP	41	A	AF	C13–A 3C6
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	925	83	...	152	150	...	22	N	39	P–F†	....	S21–FP–3M6

San Diego, Calif......	203	1,410	84	107	285	248	38	48	CP	44	A	AF	C15–A–3M5
Scranton, Pa.........	140	627	186	7	110	N	N	N	N	33	A	AFP	S07–FP–3M4
Somerville, Mass.....	102	721	56	29	146	39	...	6	N	43½‡	A	A	..85–...–SCS
South Bend, Ind.....	101	437	12	...	68	122	...	18	CP	44	PF	FP	None
Spokane, Wash.......	122	798	...	6	124	84	9	14	N	39½‡	A†	AF	C11–A–3C6
Springfield, Mass.....	150	1,661	17	112	335	138	...	25	CP	38‡	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Syracuse, N.Y.......	206	1,816	148	657	336	171	21	28	N	43	PF–OU	F	N94–A–*
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	631	103	...	118	111	652	160	N	44‡	A	AFU	C07–A–3*6
Tampa, Fla..........	108	1,026	24	...	106	90	21	14	C	41	PF	....	S22-A–5S4
Trenton, N.J........	125	989	...	208	191	197	52	34	N	38	PF	AJ	..11–A–SCS[1]
Tulsa, Okla..........	142	687§	...	...	123	134	9	20	N	43‡	PF	AFP	None
Utica, N.Y..........	101	834	34	19	123	79	6	12	N	40	-A	F	N84–A–3M6
Wichita, Kan........	115	591	39	48	89	13	40	7	CP	45	PF	F	O42–A–5S4
Wilmington, Del.....	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	44	PF	P	None
Worcester, Mass.....	194	2,263	97	187	320	160	...	23	N	40‡	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Yonkers, N.Y........	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF–OU	FY	N84–A–3M6
Youngstown, Ohio....	168	718	47	...	113	171	2†	24	N	44	PF–OU	AFP	N34–A–3M6
50,000 to 100,000													
Allentown, Pa........	97	529	3	...	72.4	95	...	13.8	N	44	A	FP	S17–FP–3C4
Altoona, Pa..........	80	384†	33†	...	49.8	63†	6‡	9.9‡	N	...	A	AFP	S18–FPO–5M4
Amarillo, Tex........	52	247	23	...	35.1	34	...	4.7	N	44	N	F	None
Asheville, N.C.......	51	339§	...	...	41.3	38	...	4.5	CP	44	PF	....	S31–FP–3S*
Atlantic City, N.J....	64	896	7	7	154.9	85	13	13.7	CP	33	PFO	FJ	..39–A–SCS[1]
Augusta, Ga.........	66	509§	...	...	66.4	49	1	6.5	N	45	A†	AF	S14–FP–5C5
Austin, Tex..........	88	808	21	51	98.6	31	195	29.7	P	44	A	....	None
Bayonne, N.J........	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	33	PF	F	None
Beaumont, Tex.......	59	376	2	...	43.6	78	32	13.9	N	45	N†	F	None
Berkeley, Calif.......	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	41‡	PF–OU†	S	C40–A–5M6
Bethlehem, Pa.......	58	243	4	4	36.3	67	...	8.1	CP	44	PF	FPS	S18–FPO–3C5
Binghamton, N.Y....	78	1,119†	29†	...	131.6†	71†	...	10.2†	CP	44	PF–OU	FY	N94–A–3M6
Brockton, Mass......	62	714‡	37‡	11‡	99.2‡	79‡	...	10.0‡	...	...	A†	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Cedar Rapids, Iowa...	62	281	4	31	46.5	47	...	7.3	CP	48	PF	AF	S08–FP–3M6
Charleston, S.C......	71	614	4	...	61.0	108	125	20.1	N	42½	P*F	F	None
Charleston, W.Va....	68	332†	...	...	40.3†	N†	N†	N†	CP	40‡	PF†	FP	S37–P[5]–3S6
Chester, Pa..........	59	174	13	17	27.5	N	N	N	...	...	PO	P	S17–P–3C4
Cicero, Ill...........	65	433§	...	...	66.0	32	N	4.6	N	38	PF	F	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	55	300§	...	...	56.6	19	N	3.2	N	44	PF–OU	AFP	N32–FP–3C6
Columbia, S.C.......	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	44	PF†	....	S10–FP–3C6
Columbus, Ga.......	53	511§	...	...	49.0	53	...	5.6	N	45	A	F	None
Corpus Christi, Tex...	57	457	16	...	53.6	89	56	15.0	N	44	N†	F	C39–A–3C2
Covington, Ky.......	62	365	...	...	49.5*	54	...	7.3	CP	40	PFO	AFP	O20· FP–3A4
Davenport, Iowa.....	66	281	30	3	45.4	N	N	N	N	49	PF	F	S07–FP–3M6
Dearborn, Mich......	64	648	83	...	138.7	34	...	6.7	CP	41‡	A†	FP	C36–A–3S6
Decatur, Ill..........	59	172	40	...	35.1	47	28	10.9	N	44	PF	F	S35–FP–3M3
Durham, N.C........	60	493	49	65	57.4	79	...	8.5	CP	...	F–P*	AF	None
East Chicago, Ind....	55	378†	...	...	71.7†	...	...	...	N	38	PF	P	None
East Orange, N.J.....	69	450	18	1	81.5	86	...	13.1	C	39	N†	....	..10–A–SCS[1]

Table V-A.—Municipal Personnel Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL: General Governmental Functions: Permanent: Full-time	Permanent: Part-time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Public Service Enterprises: Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE: Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
50,000 to 100,000—Continued													
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	259	5	65	$47.1	N	N	N	...	...	PF	F	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	475	8	17	64.0	120	1	$14.6	C	44	PF	AF	C35–A–5M2
Evanston, Ill.	65	354	98	...	67.0	40	...	6.5	N	45	PF–OU	....	S95–A–3M3
Evansville, Ind.	97	514†	52†	...	76.1†	131†	8†	17.3†	N	40	PF	FP	None
Fresno, Calif.	61	449	41	32	95.1	54	5	9.3	C	44	A	....	O22–A–3C[4]
Galveston, Tex.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	45	F	F	None
Glendale, Calif.	83	435	78	3	83.2	143*	*	29.9	CP	40	N	AU	C33–A–5C4
Greensboro, N.C.	59	388§	...	...	48.4	46	...	5.1	CP	44	–P	....	O40–A–3M6
Hamilton, Ohio	51	211	32	...	31.1	45	103	27.1	CP	40	PFU–O†	AFP	C28–A–*
Hammond, Ind.	70	394	46	43	68.6	74	...	11.2	P	38½‡	PF	FPS	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	604	...	...	82.0	68	...	10.0	N	38	A†	FP	S13–FPO–3M5
Highland Park, Mich.	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	A†	AF	C38–A*–5M5
Hoboken, N.J.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF	J	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	615	...	...	87.9	62	208	47.7	N	40	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Huntington, W.Va.	79	344†	...	...	44.4†	N†	N†	N†	CP	40	PF	FP	S34–FP[5]–3M2
Irvington, N.J.	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	38½	PF	FJ	..37–A–SCS[1]
Jackson, Miss.	62	452	2	15	50.0	57	1	5.8	N	47½‡	PF	F	None
Johnstown, Pa.	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	44	PF	FPS	S33–FPO–3M4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	334	31	48	59.6	87	26	17.2	CP	41½	A	FP	C37–A–3C6
Lakewood, Ohio	69	406	75	22	77.0	20	...	3.4	N	44	PF–OU	FPS	N12–A–3M3
Lancaster, Pa.	61	228	10	...	34.4	73	4	8.9	C	...	PF	FP	S37–FOP*–3M4
Lansing, Mich.	79	689§	...	...	107.3	60	393	108.3	N	41½	A	FPS	None
Lawrence, Mass.	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	A	F	..85–...–SCS[1]
Lincoln, Neb.	82	512	26	73	63.3	39	58	13.4	CP	41½‡	F	A	O38–A–3C3
Little Rock, Ark.	88	418	59	8	55.3	86	22	12.6	CP	48	PF	AF	S33–FP–3P6
Lynn, Mass.	98	942§	...	...	138.4	83	N	11.8	C	44	A	....	..85-...–SCS[1]
McKeesport, Pa.	55	318†	32†	113†	64.9†	53†	...	8.9†	CP	44	PF†	FPS	S18–A–3M3
Macon, Ga.	58	509	5	10	54.9*	...	...	...	...	...	PF	F	None
Madison, Wis.	67	608	35	...	94.6*	39	51†	10.7*	CP	39‡	PFU	AF	O37–A[2]–3M3
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	40	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Manchester, N.H.	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	40	POU–F†	....	None
Medford, Mass.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	A†	....	..92–...–SCS[1]
Mobile, Ala.	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	48	A†	F	Mobile Co. C.S.
Montgomery, Ala.	78	740‡	...	...	65.1‡	68‡	...	6.8‡	...	...	A	A	None
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	570§	...	...	91.5	27	...	5.2	C	48	–A	F	N00–A–3M6
New Britain, Conn.	69	555‡	24‡	...	80.9‡	98‡	13‡	25.4‡	...	41	PF	....	O30–A–5M2
New Rochelle, N.Y.	58	580	78	26	114.1	N	N	N	N	38	–A	FY	N99–A–3M6
Newton, Mass.	70	681	42	253	116.3	82	N‡	12.3	CP	41‡	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]

Niagara Falls, N.Y.	78	944	...	226	158.4	77	13	13.7	CP	35¼	–A	AFY	N98–A–3C6
Oak Park, Ill.	66	268	35	2	47.7	29	...	4.5	C	41	PF	....	S33–FP–3M3
Pasadena, Calif.	82	693	48	34	116.3	95	263	61.5	CP	40	PF	AU	O42–A–*
Passaic, N.J.	61	448	...	114	82.6	N	N	N	N	44	PF	J	None
Pawtucket, R.I.	76	715	56	...	74.3	78	...	8.1	N	40	PF	....	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	620	...	10	97.7	66	119	31.0	CP	44	PF	AFP	C33–A–3C6
Pontiac, Mich.	67	545	7	...	78.8	46	7	9.6	N	40	N	FS	S39–F–3S6
Portland, Me.	74	635†	208†	50†	107.8†	123†	2†	20.0†	CP	43½	PF–OU†	....	O24–A–3C3
Portsmouth, Va.	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	48	PF†	F	C36–A–3C4
Pueblo, Colo.	52	230	17	...	33.2	N	6	0.7	CP	41	PF	AF	C11–A–3*6
Quincy, Mass.	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	44	A†	....	..89–...–SCS^1
Racine, Wis.	67	367	107	...	68.1	52	N	8.7	N	44	PFO	AFS	C36–A^2–5C5
Roanoke, Va.	69	584	8	18	79.5	61	7	8.1	N	45	PF	....	None
Rockford, Ill.	85	501	95	...	66.3	79	...	10.8	C	40	PF–OU†	AF	S03–FP–3M3
Saginaw, Mich.	83	534	58	33	92.9	40	4	6.9	CP	41	PF	FPS	C36–A–3S^4
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	397‡	6‡	12‡	47.2‡	...	5‡	0.6‡	N	48	PF	F	None
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	802§†	...	...	75.6†	...	...	25.3†	CP	44	PF	....	S31–FP–3M3
San Jose, Calif.	68	280	7	2	50.1	N	N	N	N	41½‡	A	U	C16–A–3C6
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	473	100	...	81.4	51	108	27.0	CP	40	N	A	C37–A–5C6
Savannah, Ga.	96	881	12	...	78.6	43	8	5.3	N	40	A	F	None
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	798	66	29	149.0	59	...	10.6	C	40	PF–OU†	AF	N93–A–*
Shreveport, La.	98	593	47	29	71.3	141	10	20.5	N	44	PF	F	S40–FP–5S6
Sioux City, Iowa	82	374	76	8	65.5	72	13	12.5	N	48	PF	AF	S12–FP–3M6
Springfield, Ill.	76	451	94	...	73.5	100	151	36.5	N	38½	PF	AF	S08–FP–3M3
Springfield, Mo.	61	314	11	246	43.2	...	6	0.5	CP	44	N	AF	S16–A–4M4
Springfield, Ohio	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	44	PF–OU†	AFP	N10–A–3M3
Stockton, Calif.	55	438	16	...	74.3	N	N	N	CP	44	PF	A	C37–A–3C3
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	295	38	1	40.1	...	6	0.6	N	40	PF	P	None
Topeka, Kan.	68	361	6	6	42.3	83	13	11.2	N	44‡	A†	AF	S38–FP–3C4
Troy, N.Y.	70	787†	49†	...	109.0†	52†	6†	5.8†	N	40	PF–OU	F	N85–A–3M6
Union City, N.J.	56	471†	...	67†	80.0†	N†	N†	N†	...	...	PF	....	None
Upper Darby, tp, Pa.	57	223	...	...	46.8	N	N	N	CP	38	N	....	None
Waco, Tex.	56	471	...	...	40.4	...	...	6.0	N	44‡	PF	F	C36–A–3C3
Waterbury, Conn.	99	905	67	80	150.2	50	...	7.7	N	36‡	PF	S	None
Waterloo, Iowa	52	194	75	2	35.5	41	...	5.4	N	44	PF	F	S12–FP–3M6
Wheeling, W.Va.	61	341	...	33	50.1	71	8	10.6	CP	40	PF	FP	O22–A^5–3M3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	527§	...	...	67.0	...	...	...	CP	48	A†	FP	None
Winston-Salem, N.C.	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	48	–PF	F	None
York, Pa.	57	152‡	...	10‡	22.5‡	N‡	N‡	N‡	N	44	P	AFP	S14–PF*–4M4
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	27	112	43	...	20.9*	30	3	*	...	...	N	....	None
Alameda, Calif.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	38	PFOU	F	O38–A–5M5
Albuquerque, N.M.	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	44	N	....	None
Alexandria, La.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	AF	S40–FP–5S6
Alexandria, Va.	34	430†	19†	...	...	N	N	N	N	44	N	A	None
Alhambra, Calif.	39	181	35	16	31.7	27	...	4.2	CP	44	N	....	C27–A–5M4
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	108	2	...	13.4	2	...	0.3	N	44	N	P	None

TABLE V-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises							Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					
		Full-time	Part-time										
25,000 to 50,000—Continued													
Alton, Ill	31	94	...	...	$11.8	N	N	N	CP	44	PF	F	O26–A–3M3
Amsterdam, N.Y	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40‡	PF*	....	N00–A–3M6
Anderson, Ind	42	228	8	...	33.0	73	127	$30.8	P	40	PF	APS	None
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	151§	...	...	32.0	21	...	3.2	N	40	PF	AF	None
Anniston, Ala	26	112	5	...	14.0	...	2†	0.2†	N	48	PF	F	S39–FP–3G3
Appleton, Wis	28	185	18	6	24.3	22	...	3.5	N	46	PF	F	S97–FP–5M5
Arlington t, Mass	40	380§‡	...	...	54.0‡	...	...	...	N	40	A	....	..11–...–SCS[1]
Ashland, Ky	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	44	PF†	FP	None
Auburn, N.Y	36	331	28	...	43.5*	56	...	9.0	N	40	–A	....	N21–A–3C6
Aurora, Ill	47	189	20	...	30.1	37	...	5.3	CP	44	PF	F	None
Bakersfield, Calif	29	222	6	...	38.2	...	...	N	N	38	F	A	C31–A*–5C4
Bangor, Me	30	237	...	...	35.5	40	10	7.8	CP	...	PFOU	....	C32–FP–3C4
Baton Rouge, La	35	189†	...	...	26.6†	...	7†	1.0†	CP	40	PF	F	S40–FP–5S6
Battle Creek, Mich	43	235	36	...	47.0	31	2†	7.9	N	41‡	PF	AFS	None
Bay City, Mich	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	38½‡	PF	AFPS	None
Belleville, Ill	28	83	16	...	12.9	N	N	N	P	44‡	PF	....	None
Belleville, N.J	28	120†	7†	...	24.3†	13†	...	2.5†	N	...	PF	F	None
Bellingham, Wash	29	178	9	...	25.8	34	7‡	5.2	N	40	PF	AF	C04–A–3M3
Belmont t, Mass	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	38½‡	A	....	..15–...–SCS[1]
Beloit, Wis	25	275	...	...	33.1	N	N	N	CP	44	PF	F	S36–FP–5A5
Berwyn, Ill	48	146	10	23	23.3	31	...	3.5	P	42	PF	F	None
Beverly, Mass	26	301	81	...	44.9	27	1	2.3	N	...	A†	....	..94–...–SCS[1]
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	302	5	30	49.4	31	...	4.9	CP	44‡	–A†	A	S37–A–3C3
Bloomfield, N.J	42	200§	...	...	38.1	30	...	4.0	CP	43	PF	J	..40–A–SCS[1]
Bloomington, Ill	33	147	14	24	24.0	55	...	7.2	N	48	PF	F	S34–FP–3M3
Boise City, Idaho	26	149	8	...	20.0	...	3	0.5	P	48	P	F	O40–P–3M6
Bristol, Conn	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	38½	PF	....	O36–F–3M1
Brookline t, Mass	50	659	25	3	96.4	84	10	14.0	CP	38‡	PF*OU	....	..94–...–SCS[1]
Burbank, Calif	34	419†	27†	78†	61.0†	77†	121†	37.7†	CP	40	N	A	O39–A–5C6
Burlington, Iowa	26	166	16	6	21.8	...	17	2.2	...	...	PF	F	S07–FP–3M6
Burlington, Vt	28	195	32	9	32.2*	41	49	12.1*	N	40	A	....	None
Butte, Mont	37	142‡	9‡	...	23.2‡	...	...	...	P	48	PF	F	None
Central Falls, R.I	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	PF†	....	None
Chelsea, Mass	41	330	31	14	52.8	17	...	2.4	N	40	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Chicopee, Mass	42	306	...	12	46.4	31	64	13.4	N	33‡	A	....	..91–...–SCS[1]
Clarksburg, W.Va	31	145§	...	...	18.0	56	...	9.4	P	48	PF†	AFPS	S33–FP[6]–3S4
Clifton, N.J	49	196	8	...	38.2	3	...	0.6	CP	33	PF	J	..33–A–SCS[1]
Clinton, Iowa	26	100§	...	...	12.9	N	N	N	N	40	PF	AF	S10–FP–3M6

Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	199	35	17	31.2	32	118*	21.1*	N	45‡	PF	A	C10–A–3C6
Concord, N.H.	27	188	45	318	36.7	22	1	3.5	N	44	–PF	....	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	169†	19†	22†	25.5†	67†	1†	8.1†	P	40	PF	AF	S08–FP–3M6
Cranston, R.I.	47	407†	45†	6†	58.3†	N†	N†	N†	N	38	P	....	None
Cumberland, Md	39	181†	9†	49†	29.1†	31†	...	3.7†	N	44‡	PF	F	C16–FP–3M6
Danville, Ill	37	128	9	...	19.1	N	N	N	N	40	PF	F	S35–FP–3M3
Danville, Va	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	N	A	None
Dubuque, Iowa	44	202	6	10	30.1	34	10	5.7	CP	44	PF	AF	S21–A–3C6
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	140	31	...	29.5	N	N	N	N	44	PF–OU†	FP	N18–A–3A6
E. Providence t, R.I.	32	142	65	13	25.9	22	...	2.6	N	40	PF	....	None
Easton, Pa	34	178	52	...	27.2	33	...	4.6	N	38½	PF	FP	S20–PF*–3C4
Eau Claire, Wis	31	214	1	23	33.0	1	...	0.3	CP	44	PF	F	S10–FP–6M5
Elgin, Ill	38	128	11	...	20.4	33	...	4.6	N	44	PF	F	S39–A*–3M3
Elkhart, Ind	33	147§	...	...	20.6	N†	N†	N	N	40	PF	FP	None
Elmira, N.Y	45	404§	...	...	61.9†	N	N	N	CP	38‡	PF–OU†	AFY	N93–A–3C6
Elyria, Ohio	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	44	PF–OU	AFP	N12–A–3M6
Enid, Okla	28	99	...	...	12.1	28	2	4.0	N	44	P†F	F	C30–FP*–3M5
Everett, Mass	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	39‡	A	....	..93–...–SCS[1]
Everett, Wash	30	181§	...	...	26.4	62	...	8.6	C	40	PF	AF	C12–A–3C6
Fargo, N.D	33	147	...	...	20.2	23	14	4.3	...	..	PF	F	S37–FP–3C5
Fitchburg, Mass	42	568	28	111	82.6	30	...	5.4	N	40	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	184	11	...	25.7	22	...	2.8	N	...	PF	F	S97–FP–6M5
Fort Smith, Ark	37	134‡§	...	...	14.6‡	43‡	...	4.3‡	P	44	PF	AF	S33–FPO*–3P6
Gadsden, Ala	37	235	13	...	25.6	42	...	5.0	N	48	PF	F	S32–FP–3G3
Galesburg, Ill	29	147§	...	...	18.8	20	7	3.7	P	...	PF–OU†	F	None
Garfield, N.J	28	93	28	3	17.7	9	...	1.5	N	44	P	S	None
Great Falls, Mont	30	169	23	...	28.5	50	5	8.7	P	40	PF	F	None
Green Bay, Wis	46	292	32	15	44.7	24	...	3.5	N	39‡	PF	AF	S98–FP–6M5
Greenville, S.C	35	541†	17†	...	46.4†	47†	...	4.5†	N	44‡	P*F	....	S39–FP–3C6
Hackensack, N.J	26	192	44	5	36.7	...	4	0.4	CP	44	PF	JS	None
Hagerstown, Md	32	178	17	40	23.8	25	45	11.4	N	44	PF	P	None
Hamtramck, Mich	50	419	...	...	83.3	17	5†	2.7	CP	40	PF	PS	None
Haverford tp, Pa	28	102	...	...	16.5	N	N	N	P	45	P	....	None
Haverhill, Mass	47	502	7	80	58.2	49	...	6.8	...	...	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Hazleton, Pa	38	92	72	...	19.2	N	N	N	N	40	PF†	FP	S17–A–3M4
High Point, N.C	38	274	41	4	34.4	13	18	4.0	CP	42	PF	F	C37–A–5C5
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	119	...	5	22.4	12	...	2.9	N	44	N	....	O32–A–3C6
Hutchinson, Kan	30	110	14	...	15.0	...	3	0.3	N	...	PF	AF	S35–A–3C3
Inglewood, Calif	30	133	11	11	21.3	43	...	5.8	P	40	N	A	O38–A–..C..
Jackson, Mich	50	419†	31†	45†	60.4†	49†	1†	8.2†	CP	44	PF	AP	O35–A–3C3
Jamestown, N.Y	43	449	41	3	55.4	33	85	20.6	C	39	–A	....	N16–A–3M6
Johnson City, Tenn	25	66	8	6	7.6	14	...	1.0	N	...	N	....	S29–A–3C6
Joliet, Ill	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF	F	S28–FP–3M3
Joplin, Mo	37	201	16	...	25.1	...	1	0.1	CP	40	F	AF	C14–A–4M4
Kearny, N.J	39	287	3	32	69.3	31	...	5.9	CP	40	PF	J	..37–A–SCS[1]
Kenosha, Wis	49	345	20	...	62.6	42	...	7.3	N	41‡	PF	AF	C43–A[2]–3A6
Kingston, N.Y	29	317†	21†	3†	39.0	34†	...	4.1	CP	40	–A	FY	N18–A–3M6
Kokomo, Ind	34	178	...	...	21.7	...	2	0.2	N	40	PF	AFP	None

TABLE V-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises							Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					
		Full-time	Part-time										
25,000 to 50,000—Continued													
La Crosse, Wis	43	265	69	...	$43.2	29	...	$4.1	N	44	PF	A	S97–FP–5M5
Lafayette, Ind	29	153	...	131	21.1	32	...	4.0	N	44	PF	FP	None
Laredo, Tex	39	201	22	...	16.9	N	N	N	CP	48	N	....	None
Lebanon, Pa	27	91‡	12‡	...	12.6‡	11‡	...	1.2‡	N	44	P	P	S18–P–3C4
Lewiston, Me	39	263†	29†	16†	30.3†	25†	...	2.9†	N	48	PF†	....	S17–P–3G6
Lexington, Ky	49	383	49	...	94.6	N	N	N	P	44	A	F	S39–A*–3C3
Lima, Ohio	45	165	26	26	29.4	51	...	7.0	CP	44	–A†	AFPS	C16–A–3M3
Lorain, Ohio	44	330	2	...	42.1	44	...	8.3	P	43	PF–OU	FP	N16–A–3M6
Lower Merion tp, Pa	40	307	13	...	52.6	N	N	N	N	38½‡	P	....	None
Lubbock, Tex	32	144§	...	...	19.2*	49	43	12.7	P	44	N	....	None
Lynchburg, Va	45	418§	...	...	45.0	17	1	1.6	N	60	N	....	None
Mansfield, Ohio	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	44	PF–OU	AP	N10–A–3M6
Marion, Ind	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	40	PF	AFP	None
Marion, Ohio	31	200	14	16	25.0	N	N	N	...	...	PF–OU	FSP	N10–A–3M6
Mason City, Iowa	27	109	1	1	14.8*	28	3†	3.8	N	44	PF	F	S38–FP–3C3
Massillon, Ohio	27	127	...	...	17.7	N	N	N	CP	48	PF–OU	F	N13–A–3M6
Maywood, Ill	27	77	17	...	12.9	23	...	3.5	N	44‡	PF	F	None
Melrose, Mass	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	44	A	A	..00–...–SCS[1]
Meriden, Conn	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	38½‡	F†	F	None
Meridian, Miss	35	214§	...	...	20.3	42	...	4.7	...	...	PF	....	None
Miami Beach, Fla	28	302	9	...	57.7	14	...	2.5	CP	44	A	....	C38–A–5C4*
Michigan City, Ind	26	141	19	...	20.2	N	N	N	N	44	PF	FP	None
Middletown, Conn	26	142	51	67	28.1	15	...	2.2	...	...	PF	....	None
Middletown, Ohio	31	149	11	2	23.6	19	...	3.1	...	...	PF–OU	FP	N96–A–3C6
Mishawaka, Ind	28	132	38	...	24.0	26	29	7.7	N	40	PF	FP	None
Moline, Ill	35	215	17	13	24.5	33	...	4.7	P	44	PFU†	F	S40–FP–3M3
Monroe, La	28	276†	...	...	30.7†	34†	105†	17.2†	CP	44	PF	AF	S40–FP–5S6
Montclair, N.J	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	PF†	....	None
Muncie, Ind	50	194	14	...	31.5	N	N	N	N	48	PF	PS	None
Muskegon, Mich	48	262†	2†	50†	41.2†	38†	...	5.1†	P	48	PF	AFP	C37–A–3M6
Muskogee, Okla	32	174†	...	...	19.1†	25‡	...	3.2†	CP	44	PF	F	None
Nashua, N.H	33	270§	...	...	29.5	...	1	...	P	35½	–PF	....	None
New Albany, Ind	25	110	...	...	13.2	N	N	N	CP	50	PF	F	None
New Brunswick, N.J	33	277†	3†	35†	45.5†	48†	...	7.2†	...	...	PF	FJ	None
New Castle, Pa	48	244	...	...	33.6	N	N	N	P	...	PF	FP	S*–FPO–3C4
New London, Conn	30	268	8	20	39.1	27	...	3.6	N	40	PF	....	None
Newark, Ohio	31	140	17	...	20.0	40	...	5.9	N	44	PF–OU	F	N32–A–3M6
Newburgh, N.Y	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	35‡	–A†	F	N85–A–3C6

Newport, Ky........	31	195	14	...	28.5	35	...	4.3	N	44	A	AFP	S39–A*–*
Newport, R.I........	31	295	...	100	48.0	51	...	6.6	N	43	PF	....	None
Newport News, Va...	37	299†	23†	52†	47.0†	68†	3†	9.2†	C	44	N	....	None
Norristown, Pa.......	38	82	24	...	22.5	8‡	8	1.9	N	48	N	....	None
North Bergen tp, N.J.	40	249†	...	36†	52.0†	N†	N†	N†	N	44	PF	....	None
Norwalk, Conn.......	40	227	13	3	41.3	N	N	N	N	40	PF	....	S36–FP–3M6
Norwood, Ohio.......	34	142‡	25‡	...	23.6‡	29‡	...	3.7‡	N	48	PF–OU	F	N10–FP–3M6
Ogden, Utah.........	44	206‡	60‡	106‡	36.7‡	24‡	1‡	3.7‡	C	44	PF†	F	None
Orange, N.J.........	36	206	7	3	38.9	43	...	6.5	N	40	–PF	FJ	..37–A–SCS[1]
Orlando, Fla.........	37	381†	...	19†	40.8†	136*†	6†	16.6†	P	40	F	....	None
Oshkosh, Wis........	39	264	44	...	37.9	23	...	3.2	C	45	PF	AF	S98–FP–5M5
Ottumwa, Iowa......	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	PF	A	S08–FP–3M6
Owensboro, Ky......	30	193§	...	...	21.1	27	68	13.0	N	48	A	....	S39–A*–3M3
Paducah, Ky........	34	141	11	3	18.5	38	...	4.3	...	...	PF	F	None
Parkersburg, W.Va...	30	181	8	...	15.5	36	...	3.7	N	48	PFU	FP	C11–A[5]–3C3
Pensacola, Fla.......	37	234†	...	2†	30.3†	21†	1†	3.6†	N	43½	A	F	S31–A–3S2
Perth Amboy, N.J....	41	324	...	480	57.2	56	11	11.2	N	35	–PF	AFJ	None
Petersburg, Va.......	31	251	26	...	30.8	23	...	2.5	C	38	PF	....	None
Pittsfield, Mass......	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	40	A	....	..91–...–SCS[1]
Plainfield, N.J.......	37	229†	15†	33†	43.5†	N	N	N	CP	38	PF	J	..40–A–SCS[1]
Port Arthur, Tex.....	46	172‡	...	30‡	23.3‡	40‡	...	4.9‡	CP	44	F	AF	None
Port Huron, Mich....	33	187	51	...	32.6	32	...	3.7	C	48	PF	AFPS	C42–A–3C6
Portsmouth, Ohio....	40	261	23	...	31.1	38	...	4.8	CP	41½‡	A†	FP	O30–A–3S6
Poughkeepsie, N.Y...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	44	–A	FY	N09–A–3M6
Quincy, Ill..........	40	171	17	...	23.9	58	1	7.2	N	44	PF–OU†	F	None
Raleigh, N.C........	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	44	–PF	F	S39–A*–3S3
Revere, Mass........	34	301	28	40	50.0	24	...	3.3	...	...	A	....	..01–...–SCS[1]
Richmond, Ind.......	35	159	...	21	21.9	...	119	19.0	N	45	PF	AP	None
Riverside, Calif......	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40	N	A	None
Rochester, Minn.....	26	160	18	...	22.8	11	56	10.1	N	44	F–POU†	AF	S31–PF*–3M3
Rock Island, Ill......	43	134§*†	...	...	30.2*†	17†	...	2.5†	N	44	PF	F	S19–FP–3M3
Rocky Mount, N.C...	26	211	...	...	21.7	25	61	10.1*	N	44	PFOU	....	None
Rome, Ga...........	26	155§	...	...	16.3	23	...	2.6	N	48	N	F	None
Rome, N.Y..........	34	240§	...	...	31.6	29	...	3.7	N	35½	–A	F	N93–A–3M6
Royal Oak, Mich.....	25	149	10	29	25.6	15	...	2.4	CP	44	N*	AFP	C37–A–3C3
Salem, Mass.........	41	493	...	...	63.2	42	...	5.7	N	44	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Salem, Ore..........	31	109†	23†	9†	18.3†	21†	...	4.0†	CP	44	N	AF	C32–FP–3C6
San Angelo, Tex......	26	132†	9†	57†	16.3†	...	21†	2.0†	N	44	F	....	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	227	...	5	34.0	74	...	14.4	CP	42	N	A	O25–A–3M6
Santa Ana, Calif.....	32	235	6	...	33.4	29	...	4.7	CP	41‡	N	F	S37–FP–3C6
Santa Barbara, Calif..	35	267	23	3	38.8	39	...	5.5	P	40	PF	AF	C37–FP–5M5
Sharon, Pa..........	26	118	...	10	16.7	N	N	N	C	40	P†	AF	S20–FPO–3C4
Sheboygan, Wis......	41	377	32	...	49.7	45	...	6.1	CP	40	PF	F	O40–A[2]–3M3
Sioux Falls, S.D......	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	44	A	AP	S38–A–3C5
South Gate, Calif.....	27	137	6	...	25.5*	8	4†	*	N	40	N	A	S36–A–[6]
Spartanburg, S.C.....	32	138	134	...	26.9	38	...	4.6	P	44	PF	F	S16–A–3M[4]
Stamford, Conn......	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF	....	None
Steubenville, Ohio....	38	147	124	...	31.4	46	...	6.2	N	44	–A†	FPS	N08–A–3M6

TABLE V-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Retirement Systems	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises							Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					
		Full-time	Part-time										
25,000 to 50,000—Continued													
Superior, Wis.	35	277‡	11‡	176‡	$41.8‡	N‡	N‡	N‡	N	38½	PFO	F	S00–FP–6M5
Taunton, Mass.	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	33	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Teaneck tp, N.J.	25	138	39	14	27.2	N	N	N	CP	38	PF–OU	J	..38–A–SCS[1]
Torrington, Conn	27	156	27	...	30.7	N	N	N	N	40	PFO	....	None
Tucson, Ariz.	37	172	25	19	30.4	42	5‡	$5.5	CP	44	PF	AFP	C31–A–3M6
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	118§	...	...	11.9	32	...	2.9	CP	45	N	F	S31–FP–3G3
Tyler, Tex.	28	182	18	...	20.5	30	6	4.0	CP	44	F	....	None
University City, Mo.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	49	PF	....	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	332‡	57‡	6‡	45.2‡	59‡	...	8.6‡	...	...	A	....	..85–...–SCS[1]
Warren, Ohio	43	178	13	...	31.9	51	...	8.9	CP	48	–A	FP	N16–A–3M6
Warwick, R.I.	29	146	9	...	17.0	9	...	0.9	N	38	N	....	None
Washington, Pa.	26	85§	...	...	12.6	N	N	N	CP	40	PF	FP	S24–FP–3M4
Watertown t, Mass.	35	331	15	4	48.1	24	...	3.1	N	40	A	....	..12–...–SCS[1]
Watertown, N.Y.	33	210	8	137	35.6	35	6	4.9	N	35½‡	–A	F	N00–A–3M6
Waukegan, Ill.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF	F	S10–A–3M3
Wausau, Wis.	27	205	33	...	27.1	22	1	3.3	N	44	A†	FPS	S97 FP–5M5
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	181†	43†	61†	36.1†	12†	3†	2.2†	CP	40	PF	AS	C36–A[2]–3M3
West Allis, Wis.	36	270	23	62	51.7	9	1†	1.5	CP	40	PF	A	C39 A[2]–5M5
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	219‡	59‡	12‡	45.2‡	N‡	N‡	N‡	N	38½	N	....	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30	226	49	5	39.0	N	N	N	...	...	PF†	....	S13–PF*–3S6
West New York, N.J.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	40	PF	....	None
West Orange, N.J.	26	166	9	...	33.1	N	N	N	CP	38½	PF	FJ	..38–A–SCS[1]
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	329‡	2‡	...	31.6‡	N‡	N‡	N‡	P	41	PF	AF	S39 A–5S2
White Plains, N.Y.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF-OU	F	N16–A–3C6
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	250†	...	...	27.3†	39†	7†	5.7†	CP	44	N	F	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	80	20	...	14.1	N	N	N	N	44	F	P	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44	183§	...	...	23.9	N	N	N	N	36	PF	FP	S17–FPO–3C4
Wilmington, N.C.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CP	39‡	PF	F	S11–FP–5S3
Woodbridge tp, N.J.	27	115‡	33‡	...	19.7‡	N‡	N‡	N‡	...	...	–P	F	None
Woonsocket, R.I.	49	347	6	10	53.1*	32	...	4.5*	N	40	PF†	F	None
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	212	39	11	35.6	28	41	14.5	N	40	N†	FP	C36–F–3S6
Yakima, Wash.	27	143	29	...	24.1	35	2†	5.5	N	...	PF	AF	S35–FP–3C6
Zanesville, Ohio	38	202§	...	...	21.6	66	...	6.5	C	44	–A	AFP	N13–A–3M3

See page 231 for footnotes.

TABLE V-B

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 574 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1943

For an explanation of the data in this table see the beginning of Table V-A. This table shows for all utilities combined the total number of permanent full-time and of temporary and other employees, as well as the total payroll of all utilities. Employee organization data are not reported in this table because such organizations are found in comparatively few cities under 25,000, as shown in the summary table preceding Table V-A. Eighty-eight cities are omitted from this table for lack of reasonably complete personnel data.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
Aberdeen, S.D.	17	103	22	1	$13.0	16	4	$2.2	A†	P	40	None
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	118	3	..	16.3	30	..	5.2	PF†	...	...	C32–A–3M2
Abington tp, Pa.	21	61	..	..	10.3	N	N	N	P	N	44	......
Ada, Okla.	15	46	..	..	5.5	12	..	1.4	F	N	48	None
Adams t, Mass.	13	96	6	..	8.7	N	N	N	A	CP	44	..39–...–SCS[1]
Adrian, Mich.	14	93§	..	..	10.3	N	N	N	N	N	40	S37–F–3C6
Albany, Calif.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF†	...	40	C35–FP–*
Albany, Ga.	19	110§	..	..	9.2	42	..	6.7	N†	C	48	......
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	49	32	1	7.4*	3	1	0.5	N	N	45‡	None
Alliance, Ohio	22	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	–A†	CP	48	N14–A–3M6
Alpena, Mich.	13	108	47	17	16.4	20	2	2.8	N	CP	44	None
Ambridge, Pa.	19	54	47	1	9.5	17	15	4.9	N	N	44	None
Ames, Iowa	13	87	18	20	11.6	50	3	7.2	PF	CP	44	S32–FP–3M6
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	54†	76†	..	9.5†	7†	3†	1.0†	A	N	33	..38–...–SCS[1]
Anaconda, Mont.	11	48	..	19	6.9	N	N	N	PF†	...	...	None
Anaheim, Calif.	11	87	37	16	15.6	18	2	3.1	N	P	44	None
Anderson, S.C.	19	189	16	..	14.1	..	..	...	PFO	...	...	None
Andover t, Mass.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	40‡	S35–...–SCS[1]
Annapolis, Md.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	...	48	None
Ansonia, Conn.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	P	N	40	......
Ardmore, Okla.	17	74	8	..	8.4	14	2	1.7	PF	...	48	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	69	3	1	8.1	12	..	1.6	F	C	48	None
Arnold, Pa.	11	20	6	..	3.5	..	..	...	PF	P	40	S40–FP–3C4
Asbury Park, N.J.	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	C	38‡	..40–...–SCS[1]
Ashland, Ohio	12	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF–OU†	P	48	N12–A–3M3
Ashland, Wis.	11	61	23	1	8.3	13	12	2.1	PF	...	...	S97–FP–5M5
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	80	16	..	13.3	21	..	3.2	PF–OU	P	44	N16–A–3C3
Astoria, Ore.	10	49	28	..	8.8	7	9	1.5	N	N	44	C37–F–3C6
Atchison, Kan.	13	62	4	1	6.7	N	N	N	F	N	44	None
Athens, Ga.	21	127§	..	..	12.4	15	..	1.0	F	N	49½	S18–A–3M6
Athol t, Mass.	11	49	24	23	8.2	12	3	1.8	A	N	54	..16–..–SCS[1]
Attleboro, Mass.	22	160	29	4	25.2	18	3	2.8	A	CP	41	..15–..–SCS[1]
Auburn, Me.	20	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	N	38½‡	C17–FPO–3S2
Austin, Minn.	18	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	CP	48	S39–FP*–3C3
Barberton, Ohio	24	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF–OU	N	40	N14–A–3M6
Barre, Vt.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	N	40	None
Batavia, N.Y.	17	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–A†	N	38	N15–A–3M6
Bath, Me.	10	60	..	10	10.2	..	..	...	N	N	44	None
Beacon, N.Y.	13	52	12	22	8.7	4§	..	0.2	–A†	...	...	S13–A–3M6
Beatrice, Neb.	11	54	2	40	6.3	13	..	1.6	N	N	48	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	56	36	1	6.5	5	..	0.6	P	...	...	S10–FP–5M5
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	54	47	..	9.2	N	N	N	PF	P	44	S30–FPO–3C4
Beckley, W.Va.	13	25	7	..	3.3	N	N	N	PF	CP	40	S37–P–3S6
Bedford, Ind.	13	62	9	7	7.9	N	N	N	PF†	N	45	......

Table V-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
Bell, Calif.	11	32	4	..	$4.7	N	N	N	N	N	44	S38–A–[6]
Bellaire, Ohio	14	48	26	..	5.0	12	2	$2.1	F–POU	...	...	N10–A–3M6
Bellevue, Pa.	10	23	9	..	4.1	N	N	N	N†	C	50	None
Bend, Ore.	10	24	17	..	5.1*	6	7	1.4*	N	N	44	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	53‡	10‡	50‡	7.9‡	15‡	..	2.3‡	PF	N	38‡	C32–A–3M1
Bergenfield, N.J.	10	29	20	3	6.7	N	N	N	PF	N	48	......
Berlin, N.H.	19	144	40	..	19.2	9	..	1.3	–PF	P	40	None
Berwick, Pa.	13	52	20	..	4.7	N	N	N	N	N	44	......
Bessemer, Ala.	23	64	..	..	8.5	21	..	3.1	N	CP	48	Jefferson Co. CSC
Big Spring, Tex.	13	62	9	..	8.1	18	..	2.9	A	N	48	None
Biloxi, Miss.	17	75	..	..	6.8	12	..	1.1	PF	N	54	......
Bismarck, N.D.	15	53	19	..	7.3	16	3	2.3	F†	CP	44‡	S40–A–3C5
Bloomington, Ind.	21	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	CP	42	None
Blue Island, Ill.	17	...	..	..	6.6	..	..	1.2	PF	..	...	None
Bluefield, W.Va.	21	85	6	..	9.9	N	N	N	PF	...	...	S37–P[6]–3S6
Bogalusa, La.	15	83	..	..	10.0	3	..	0.2	A	N	45	S42–FP–5S6
Boone, Iowa	12	35†	11†	14†	5.5†	19†	4†	2.4†	PF	N	48	S18–FP–3M6
Borger, Tex.	10	26	..	11	2.9	N	N	N	N	N	44	None
Boulder, Colo.	13	52	8	15	6.8	11	1	1.4	PF	P	44‡	None
Braddock, Pa.	18	108	..	..	13.2	16	..	2.0	N	C	40	None
Bradford, Pa.	18	111	9	..	15.6	16	5	2.6	PFO	N	38‡	S17–FP–3M4
Brainerd, Minn.	12	37	71	5	6.2*	30*	..	4.5*	–A	P	48	S30–FP–3M3
Braintree t, Mass.	16	144	N	14	22.2	53	11	13.2	A	N	44	. 24–. .–SCS[1]
Brawley, Calif.	12	41	20	..	8.6	9	..	1.6	N	N	44	None
Bremerton, Wash.	15	126	17	..	22.6	54	..	9.3	F	...	...	S35–FP–3C6
Bristol t, R.I.	11	30	25	..	4.7	N	N	N	P	N	40	None
Bristol, Tenn.	14	28	36	..	5.5	9	3	1.2	N	N	45	......
Brownsville, Tex.	22	146	15	5	13.1	77	8	7.7	N	N	48	None
Brownwood, Tex.	13	59†	4†	..	6.8†	10†	10†	1.3†	F†	N	44	......
Brunswick, Ga.	15	112	..	..	14.1	N	N	N	PF†	N	45	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	74	15	..	7.3*	33	2	3.8*	N	N	45	None
Burlingame, Calif.	16	69†	25†	6†	14.1†	7†	3†	1.6†	–A	N	44	O36–A–3C3
Burlington, N.J.	11	43	22	..	5.4	9	2	1.4	P–OU	...	...	None
Burlington, N.C.	12	107§	..	..	10.2	..	..	1.6	N	N	55	None
Butler, Pa.	24	87	1	..	10.6	N	N	N	PF	N	44	S18–A–3C4
Cairo, Ill.	14	62	..	..	7.1	N	N	N	N	P	...	None
Calumet City, Ill.	13	49§	..	..	5.0	5§	..	1.3	PF	N	42	......
Campbell, Ohio	14	44	7	35	6.8	6	..	0.9	PF–OU	N	33‡	N22–A–3M5
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	29§†	..	..	3.1†	..	..	...	N	CP	48	None
Canton, Ill.	12	29‡	14‡	..	3.6‡	6‡	..	0.7‡	F	CP	40	None
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	76	4	..	7.1	N	N	N	N	CP	45	......
Carbondale, Pa.	19	51	18	..	7.2	N	N	N	N	N	48	S21–FP–3M4
Carlisle, Pa.	14	53	3	..	5.4	15	5	1.8	N	N	44	None
Carnegie, Pa.	13	35	..	..	5.5	..	..	...	F	CP	48	None
Carteret, N.J.	12	72†	9†	..	10.2†	..	..	...	PF	...	...	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	97§	..	..	7.2	90§	..	8.2	N	P	48	......
Casper, Wyo.	18	95†	..	..	10.6†	51†	..	3.5†	F†	...	...	S33–FP*–3M3
Centralia, Ill.	16	28	13	..	5.1	20	..	3.1	N	N	48	None
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	82	3	3	10.4	24	1	3.3	N	...	...	None
Charleroi, Pa.	11	32	1	..	4.2	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	64§	..	..	11.4	..	..	...	P	N	33	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	143§	..	..	15.0	49§	..	6.2	PF†	N	39‡	S33–FP–3M3
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	88	12	..	10.8	21	1	2.2	PF–OU	N	39	N12–A–3S6
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	73	16	..	8.5	5	10	0.9	PF†	N	44‡	S10–FP–5M5
Clairton, Pa.	16	107	12	..	17.8	..	..	...	P	P	39‡	S34–F–3C6
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	38†	18†	..	4.6†	26†	..	4.0†	N	...	...	None
Clayton, Mo.	13	66	40	..	11.8	N	N	N	PF	...	44	None

TABLE V-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retire-ment Systems	Position Classifi-cation, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thou-sands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thou-sands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Clearwater, Fla	10	80§	..	..	$10.4	37§	..	$4.4	F	CP	41½‡	S41–A–5S3
Cleburne, Tex	11	23	2	..	2.9	17	2	2.9	F	P	...	None
Cleveland, Tenn	11	22	32	..	2.9	N	N	N	...	N	48	None
Clinton t, Mass	12	36	35	4	7.3	..	..	...	A†	N	44	..14–..–SCS[1]
Clovis, N.M	10	40	..	..	3.9	N	N	N	N	P	48	None
Coatesville, Pa	14	59§	..	..	7.4	7	..	0.9	P	P	50	S17–P–3C4
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho	10	31	28	..	4.7	N	N	N	N	N	40	......
Coffeyville, Kan	17	81	24	32	11.0	65	12	11.6	FU†	CP	44	None
Cohoes, N.Y	22	171	..	..	65.5	40	..	13.9	–A	...	...	N09–A–3M6
Collingswood, N.J	13	63	21	..	9.2	16	3	2.6	P	...	...	None
Columbia, Mo	18	83	4	106	13.5	59	8	9.0	N†	N	44	......
Columbia, Pa	12	14	..	..	1.5	N	N	N	N	...	...	040–A–3C6
Columbus, Miss	14	63	6	..	10.4	22	2	4.4	PF†	N	48	None
Compton, Calif	16	60	13	7	12.1	11	3	1.9	N	CP	44	None
Concord, N.C	16	55§	..	..	5.9	25	4	3.9	–P	P	40	None
Connellsville, Pa	14	43	11	..	5.9	N	N	N	PF	N	48	S..–A–3C3
Connersville, Ind	13	51	9	8	7.0	19	6	2.6	N	P	48	None
Coraopolis, Pa	11	33	8	..	4.9	14	..	1.6	N	P	44	......
Corning, N.Y	16	80†	3†	3†	9.9†	10†	15†	2.8†	–PFOU	CP	44	N07–A–3M6
Corsicana, Tex	15	86	..	..	6.2	15	..	1.3	F†	...	...	None
Cortland, N.Y	16	46	14	..	5.9	13	..	2.0	–A	N	40	N01–A–3M6
Coshocton, Ohio	12	116	14	..	9.8	10	..	1.4	PF–OU	CP	...	N07–A–3M6
Cranford tp, N.J	13	66	1	..	11.6	N	N	N	...	P	40	None
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	77§	..	..	9.3	45	..	6.6	PF	C	44	None
Cudahy, Wis	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	PFO	P	40	S33–FP–5M5
Cumberland t, R.I	11	38	..	..	3.5	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	76	14	..	14.3	47	7	8.0	PF–OU	CP	44	N22–A–3M6
Dalton, Ga	10	46	13	14	4.9	26	19	3.2	N	...	...	None
Danbury, Conn	22	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F	P	40	None
Danvers t, Mass	14	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	45	..10–..–SCS[1]
Daytona Beach, Fla	23	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F	P	40	None
Decatur, Ala	17	51	7	2	4.5	30	12	4.1	N	CP	48	None
Decatur, Ga	17	73†	22†	..	8.6†	12†	1†	1.4†	N†	N	44	None
Del Rio, Tex	13	35	2	..	3.4	8	..	0.9	N	...	...	......
Denton, Tex	11	46	20	..	6.5	60	..	4.9	F	N	48	None
Derby, Conn	10	37	41	1	5.8	N	N	N	N	N	45	None
Dickson City, Pa	12	5	2	..	0.7	N	N	N	N	...	...	......
Dixon, Ill	11	22†	7†	5†	3.5†	..	..	...	PF	CP	44	None
Donora, Pa	13	39	9	..	6.1	N	N	N	N	...	40	None
Dormont, Pa	13	26	3	..	4.5	..	..	...	N	...	...	None
Dothan, Ala	17	81	20	..	9.8	39	3	4.9	N	N	55	None
Dover, N.H	15	175†	1†	..	17.0†	14†	..	1.6†	–PF	...	...	None
Du Bois, Pa	12	48	..	..	4.9	11	15	1.9	P	...	...	S25–P–3C4
Dunkirk, N.Y	18	118§	..	..	16.0	53	2	9.6	–A	...	...	N12–A–3M6
Dunmore, Pa	23	32	6	..	5.0	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Duquesne, Pa	21	73	1	15	13.1	12	5	2.6	P†	P	44	S20–A–3C4
Durant, Okla	10	28	9	..	3.2	9	..	1.1	F	P	48	None
Dyersburg, Tenn	10	57§	..	..	5.4	46§	..	4.8	N	N	48	None
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	97‡	32‡	5‡	18.2‡	N	N	N	A	P	38	None
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	50	70	..	9.6	7	3	1.2	A	...	...	..11–..–SCS[1]
Ecorse, Mich	13	118	18	3	21.8	7	5	1.4	PF	CP	35½‡	None
El Centro, Calif	10	64†	26†	..	8.4†	10†	2†	1.4†	N	CP	48	None
El Dorado, Ark	16	41	16	..	6.0	N	N	N	PF†	P	48	S33–A–3M6
El Dorado, Kan	10	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	N	44	None
El Reno, Okla	10	37	18	..	4.7	10	4	1.2	PF	...	...	None
Elizabeth City, N.C.	12	49‡	9‡	..	5.3‡	29‡	6‡	3.1‡	N	P	54	None
Ellwood City, Pa	12	41	1	..	6.3	6	..	1.2	N	P	40‡	None

TABLE V-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted: Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	69†	27†	..	$9.3†	20†	..	$2.5†	N	N	...	S34–FP–3M3
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	50	17	1	7.9*	7	2	1.7*	PF	N	44	None
Elwood, Ind	11	47†	20†	..	6.0†	10†	9†	1.7†	F	...	...	None
Endicott, N.Y.	18	156	20	50	23.4	21	..	3.2	–A	P	44‡	N41–A–[3]
Englewood, N.J.	19	192	..	..	30.7	N	N	N	PF	N	44	None
Escanaba, Mich.	15	137†	6†	37†	17.1†	33†	2†	3.8†	N	CP	40	C40–A–3C6
Euclid, Ohio	18	126	15	..	21.8	16	..	1.9	PF–OU	CP	41½	N31–A–3M6
Eugene, Ore.	21	62	22	..	10.2	128	16	21.8	N	N	44	O36–FP–3M6
Eureka, Calif.	17	108	3	3	14.4	28	..	3.7	N	P	38‡	None
Fairfield, Ala.	12	34	12	..	3.8	..	..	...	N	P	44	Jefferson Co. CS
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	69	106	2	7.4	2	2	0.1	A	N	36‡	..38–..–SCS[1]
Fairmont, W.Va.	23	84§	..	..	11.6	53§	..	7.5	PF†	N	...	S37–P–3S4
Faribault, Minn.	15	68	12	10	8.4	9	2	1.2	N	N	42‡	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	59	1	13	7.5	N	N	N	PF	P	44	S32–FPO–3C4
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	19	56	..	3.5	8	13	1.8	N†	CP	48	S42–P–3M3
Ferndale, Mich.	23	154§	..	..	26.8	6§	..	1.2	PF	CP	44	None
Findlay, Ohio	20	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF–OU	CP	48	N14–A–3M6
Floral Park, N.Y.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–A	N	43‡	..37–A–SCS[3]
Florence, Ala.	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	P	44	None
Florence, S.C.	16	112§	..	..	9.0	10§	..	1.2	P†	N	...	None
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	47	40	1	6.4	39	8	5.7	PF	N	44‡	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	100	8	21	15.8	30	2	4.4	PF	C	48	S17–FP–3M6
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F	CP	41	C41–A–3S6
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	N	40	S17–FP–3M6
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	98†	22†	21†	9.7†	24†	..	2.5†	F	...	...	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	28	44	2	5.5	N	N	N	PF†	P	44	None
Fostoria, Ohio	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF–OU	CP	48	N13–A–3M6
Framingham t, Mass.	23	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	40	..08–..–SCS[1]
Frankfort, Ind.	14	49	24	8	8.3	43	11	6.9	PF	...	...	None
Frankfort, Ky.	11	65	4	10	6.1	N	N	N	PF	N	...	None
Frederick, Md.	16	106	11	..	11.8	12	..	1.6	N	P	50	None
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	93§‡	..	..	....	14§‡	..	...	N	P	50	None
Freeport, Ill.	22	42	74	..	13.6	20	2	3.0	PF	P	44	......
Freeport, N.Y.	20	119	10	..	21.4	78	25	15.5	–A	N	44	N41–A–[3]
Fremont, Neb.	12	43	11	..	5.1	44	18	7.4	N	P	...	None
Fremont, Ohio	15	60†	26†	..	8.6†	22†	..	2.4†	PF–OU	CP	44	N14–A–3M6
Fullerton, Calif.	10	71	9	5	11.2	9	1	1.4	N	...	...	None
Fulton, N.Y.	13	174	18	48	20.6	12	..	1.5	–A	N	44	N13–A–3M6
Gainesville, Fla.	14	140	..	..	15.2	50	..	7.0	PF†	P	44	None
Garden City, N.Y.	11	135	2	..	24.1	15	..	2.4	–P	...	...	N41–A–[3]
Gardner, Mass.	20	109	90	8	17.2	18	6	2.3	A	C	48	..12–..–SCS[1]
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	...	..	..	7.6	N	N	N	PF–OU	...	...	N32–FP–3M3
Gastonia, N.C.	21	109	31	1	14.8	31	1	4.0	–PF	N	55	None
Geneva, N.Y.	16	77‡	27‡	3‡	13.3‡	13‡	..	2.2‡	–A†	P	48	N21–A–3M6
Glen Cove, N.Y.	12	94	..	..	15.5	N	N	N	–A	N	44	N18–A–3C6
Glens Falls, N.Y.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–PFU†	N	44	N08–A–3M6
Gloucester, Mass.	24	225‡	..	..	29.0‡	39‡	..	5.3‡	A	N	35½‡	..85–..–SCS[1]
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	N	36	..33–A–SCS[1]
Gloversville, N.Y.	23	112	20	..	17.3	15	..	2.0	–A	N	39‡	N00–A–3C6
Goldsboro, N.C.	17	63§‡	..	..	7 0‡	..	..	...	–P	P	55	None
Grand Forks, N.D.	20	92	15	..	12.8	21	..	2.6	A	P	38‡	S37–A–3C5
Grand Island, Neb.	19	116	..	20	14.9	59	..	8.9	F	P	48	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	85†	6†	3†	10.0†	15†	4†	2.1†	PF	P	44	None
Granite City, Ill.	23	57	16	7	9.8	N	N	N	PF	P	45	None
Greeley, Colo.	16	75	23	24	8.5	21	24	3.6	PF	N	48	S40–FP–3C6
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	111	3	..	5.5*	13	..	0.4	PF	N	40	..17–..–SCS[1]
Greensburg, Pa.	17	76	10	..	9.6	N	N	N	P	N	44	S28–..–3C4

TABLE V-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
Greenville, Miss.	21	115	14	..	$14.4	..	..	...	PF	N	44‡	None
Greenville, N.C.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–P	N	48	S37–FP–5S3
Greenville, Tex.	14	62	7	..	7.8	..	..	...	F	...	...	None
Greenwood, S.C.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	P†	P	55	None
Gretna, La.	11	12	14	1	1.4	8	6	$1.2	N	N	...	None
Grosse Pt. Pk., Mich.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	N	40	S37–F–3S6
Gulfport, Miss.	15	81	14	10	10.1	6	..	0.7	PF	C	44	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F†	N	44	None
Hanover, Pa.	13	30	19	..	3.8	N	N	N	N	N	50	None
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	54	7	..	7.6	N	N	N	...	P	40	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	15	8	..	3.0	N	N	N	N†	...	...	......
Harrison, N.J.	14	169§	..	..	38.0	9	4	1.5	PF†	N	44	None
Harrison tp, Pa.	13	14	8	1	2.6	N	N	N	N	CP	44	......
Harvey, Ill.	18	61	3	..	8.3	23	1	3.2	PF	CP	45	None
Hastings, Neb.	15	92	13	..	9.8	76	..	9.9	N†	N	48	O37–FP–3M3
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	141	7	..	14.7	20	..	0.2	PF	P	50	None
Hawthorne, N.J.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	P	CP	35	None
Helena, Mont.	15	91	1	17	13.1	22	4	2.5	PF	N	48	S16–A–3C6
Hempstead, N.Y.	21	175	9	2	32.8	26	3	5.3	–A	N	40	N41–A–[3]
Henderson, Ky.	13	121	20	..	13.3	48	20	6.1	N	P	48	S22–FP–..*..
Hibbing, Minn.	16	181	82	141	41.4	100	..	18.2	PF†	P	40	S29–FP*–3C3
Hickory, N.C.	13	68	67	..	8.7	..	..	0.4	–P	C	55	None
Highland Park, Ill.	14	55	7	12	10.1	12	..	2.3	PF	N	44	S31–A–3C3
Highland Park, Tex.	10	66	5	..	8.9	9	..	1.3	F	CP	44	None
Hillside tp, N.J.	19	80	20	..	16.5	N	N	N	PF	N	38	None
Holland, Mich.	15	143	72	..	21.3	57	2	8.0	N	C	44	None
Homestead, Pa.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	P	44	None
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F	P	40	S35–FP–3M6
Hornell, N.Y.	16	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	–A	C	38	N21–A–3M6
Hudson, N.Y.	12	63	15	15	8.2	3	26	0.9	–A	N	38	N91–A–3M6
Huntington, Ind.	14	70	..	33	10.6	25	..	2.5	PF	CP	40	None
Huron, S.D.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	N	48	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	77	23	..	12.5	30	..	4.8	N	N	40‡	None
Independence, Kan.	12	47	5	8	6.1	13	32	2.4	N	P	48	None
Independence, Mo.	16	58	14	..	8.9	31	8	5.3	N	N	44	None
Indiana, Pa.	10	24	8	..	3.0	N	N	N	N	N	40	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	CP	44	S19–FP–3M6
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	62	24	..	6.8	14	11	1.6	PF	CP	44	None
Irondequoit t, N.Y.	23	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	P	40	N41–A–[3]
Ironwood, Mich.	13	110	51	..	15.5	29	..	3.6	PF	N	39‡	S38–F–3S6
Ithaca, N.Y.	20	125	32	14	22.9	38	2	5.6	–A	N	44	N88–A–3M6
Jackson, Tenn.	24	95‡	..	7‡	11.1‡	49‡	22‡	7.4‡	N	N	48	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	50	20	..	8.2	23	24	5.2	PF	N	44	None
Janesville, Wis.	23	143	20	..	22.5	8	..	1.3	PF	CP	40	S36–FP–5A5
Jeannette, Pa.	16	36‡	8‡	4‡	6.0‡	..	..	...	PF	P	44	S38–A–3C4
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	74	11	..	8.8	N	N	N	N	P	44	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	43	..	..	4.4	N	N	N	N†	N	48	None
Johnson City, N.Y.	18	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–A	CP	45	N41–A–[3]
Johnstown, N.Y.	11	50	28	57	9.2	14	5	1.9	–A	N	...	N10–A–3M6
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	26	14	..	2.5	N	N	N	F	...	...	None
Kankakee, Ill.	22	78	23	7	10.1	N	N	N	PF†	N	42	S28–FP–3M3
Keene, N.H.	14	71‡	15‡	5‡	10.6‡	18‡	..	2.1‡	–PF	N	48	None
Kenmore, N.Y.	19	88	9	..	13.1	N	N	N	–A	P	44‡	N41–A–[8]
Kewanee, Ill.	17	56	15	..	8.5	12	..	1.9	N	N	48	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	70‡	18‡	9‡	8.8‡	20‡	9‡	2.6‡	N	C	44‡	None
Kinston, N.C.	15	84	21	..	12.4	34	..	3.0	–P	C	46	None
Kirksville, Mo.	10	26	..	..	2.7	9	..	0.9	...	N	48	None

TABLE V-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Kirkwood, Mo	12	62	41	..	$11.6	23	12	$2.6	N	N	44	None
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	71	7	2	10.1	N	N	N	N	N	48	C28–FP–3M6
La Grange, Ga	22	91	7	..	9.7	19	..	2.0	N	...	...	None
La Grange, Ill	10	37	20	1	7.1	9	1	1.5	P–OU	P	54	None
La Porte, Ind	16	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF†	P	44	None
La Salle, Ill	13	66§	..	..	5.2	6§	..	1.5	P†	...	...	None
Laconia, N.H	13	66	142	..	11.4	N	N	N	–PF	...	...	None
Lafayette, La	19	133§	..	..	12.9	57§	..	6.1	PF	N	40	S40–FP–5S6
Lake Charles, La	21	85§	..	..	8.5	..	..	1.9	N	...	...	S40–FP–5S6
Lakeland, Fla	22	283§	..	..	26.4	67§	..	9.8	F	CP	48	S39–A–3*3
Lancaster, Ohio	22	...	..	..	19.8†	..	..	...	PF–OU†	P	44	N15–A–3M6
Lansdowne, Pa	11	22	17	..	5.2	N	N	N	N	C	44	......
Laramie, Wyo	11	65	..	..	7.4	N	N	N	–F	N	48	S36–F–3M3
Latrobe, Pa	11	22	3	..	3.2	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Lawrence, Kan	14	94†	15†	..	10.0†	22†	..	2.8†	F	CP	48	None
Lawton, Okla	18	78	23	..	10.1	8	4	0.9	F	...	...	None
Leavenworth, Kan	19	83§	..	..	8.5	23	22	2.6	PF	CP	48	None
Leominster, Mass	22	142	27	6	25.7	17	3	2.7	A	N	...	..15–..–SCS[1]
Lewiston, Idaho	11	49	36	..	8.2*	13	14	3.3*	N	N	48	None
Lewistown, Pa	13	34	..	..	3.9	N	N	N	N†	N	48	None
Lexington t, Mass	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	P	38‡	..11–..–SCS[1]
Lincoln, Ill	13	27	30	1	4.5	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	78	..	9	12.6	6	5	1.6	PF†	C	40	C39–..–3M6
Linden, N.J	24	205	61	..	40.6	N	N	N	PF	P	43	None
Little Falls, N.Y	10	31	63	..	7.3	12	6	2.0	–A	C	44	N90–A–3M6
Lock Haven, Pa	11	...	..	..	5.1	..	..	0.3	N	CP	40	None
Lockport, N.Y	24	366§	..	..	39.6	28§	..	4.8	–A	N	48	N99–A–3M6
Lodi, Calif	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	CP	39‡	O41–A3–C6
Lodi, N.J	12	51	17	...	9.2	11	...	1.5	...	...	...	None
Logan, Utah	12	61	33	...	9.7	25	9	3.8	P-F	P	48	S32–FP–3M6
Logansport, Ind	20	155	12	...	19.1	92	...	12.1	P-F	N	...	None
Long Branch, N.J	17	106	5	2.7	17.4	N	N	N	P	N	51	None
Longview, Tex	14	59‡	..	1‡	6.5‡	12‡	..	1.3‡	F	CP	47	None
Longview, Wash	12	47	10	5	6.7	N	N	N	F	N	39	S37–FP–3M6
Lynbrook, N.Y	15	73	16	..	14.7	N	N	N	–A	CP	40	N41–A–[3]
Lyndhurst tp, N.J	17	71	76	..	12.6	7	..	1.0	P	N	40	None
Lynwood, Calif	11	48§	..	..	7.4	7§	..	1.1	N†	CP	44	O34–FP–3C6
McAlester, Okla	12	50	13	..	6.1	11	..	1.2	F	N	48	None
McAllen, Tex	12	20§	..	..	1.6	N	N	N	N	N	44	......
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	62	10	..	9.3	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	17	7	8	2.9	N	N	N	N	...	...	......
Mamaroneck, N.Y	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–A†	N	43	N41–A–[3]
Manhattan, Kan	12	43	8	..	4.2	9	..	1.0	N	N	48	None
Manitowoc, Wis	24	219	22	16	32.6	N	N	N	PF	N	44‡	S01–FP–5M5
Mankato, Minn	16	72	36	..	13.0	11	3	1.5	N	P	44	S32–FP*–3C3
Maplewood, Mo	13	45	26	..	7.7	N	N	N	N	N	44	......
Maplewood tp, N.J	23	123	..	..	24.2	N	N	N	PF	N	...	None
Marietta, Ohio	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF–OU	CP	48	N12–A–3M6
Marinette, Wis	14	74	6	34	11.6	N	N	N	PF	N	35½‡	S96–FP–5M5[1]
Marlborough, Mass	15	88	19	..	11.9*	17*	..	2.2*	A	CP	33‡	..91–..–SCS
Marquette, Mich	16	104	20	..	16.5	53	4	7.4	N	C	44‡	None
Marshall, Tex	18	81	11	..	8.4	15	8	1.5	F	N	48	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	65	21	50	9.6*	28	3	3.5	PF	N	44	S22–FP–3M6
Marshfield, Wis	10	71	5	3	8.8	N	N	N	N	CP	54	S10–FP–5M5
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	54	9	..	7.7	55	..	6.3	P–OU†	CP	40	N10–A–3M6
Martinsburg, W.Va	15	50	7	..	4.7	10	..	0.8	PF†	...	...	S37–FP*–3M4
Martinsville, Va	10	73‡	31‡	1‡	8.5‡	16‡	..	1.8‡	N	P	44	None

Table V-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Massena, N.Y.	11	39†	2†	12†	$7.9†	8†	8†	$1.5†	–P	N	48	N41–A–[3]
Mattoon, Ill.	16	54	13	..	7.8	16	3	2.4	F	N	48	None
Maywood, Calif.	11	24§	..	..	4.2	N	N	N	N	CP	44	S36–A–[6]
Meadville, Pa.	19	66†	..	..	10.3†	23†	..	3.9†	PF	N	44	S13–FPO–3C4
Medford, Ore.	11	55	3	..	7.8	18	9	3.5	N	CP	48	C36–F–3M6
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	53	29	..	5.4	6	6	0.9	P†	P	50	None
Menasha, Wis.	10	134	3	..	15.2	34	..	5.6	PF	N	40	S33–FP–5M5
Menominee, Mich.	10	57	28	36	10.3	7	5	1.3	N	P	40	None
Merced, Calif.	10	52§	..	..	6.7	..	..	...	N	...	...	None
Methuen t, Mass.	22	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PFU	N	40	..11–..SCS[1]
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	31§	..	..	2.8	N	N	N	PF	...	...	None
Middletown, N.Y.	22	104	30	34	20.4	15	21	3.0	–A	N	38½	N99–A–3M6
Milford t, Mass.	15	66	78	5	11.9	N	N	N	A	N	48	..25–..–SCS[1]
Millburn tp, N.J.	12	95†	15†	..	15.4†	..	..	...	PF	CP	43	..38–A–SCS[1]
Millville, N.J.	15	34	59	..	5.9*	6	..	1.0*	–P	P	40	None
Milton t, Mass.	19	63	19	4	25.1	19	..	2.5	A	N	38‡	..00–..–SCS[1]
Mineola, N.Y.	10	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–A	CP	38‡	N41–A–[3]
Minot, N.D.	17	57	15	9	7.6	11	..	1.1	A†	CP	48	S38–A–3C5
Missoula, Mont.	18	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	PF	CP	42	S11–FP–3C5
Mitchell, S.D.	11	58	9	..	7.1	11	..	1.4	N	N	...	None
Moberly, Mo.	13	72	11	24	8.7	15	10	2.0	N	P	44	None
Modesto, Calif.	16	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	CP	44	S39–A–3C6
Monessen, Pa.	20	54	14	7	9.5	N	N	N	N	N	44	None
Monroe, Mich.	18	118	7	..	21.1	22	..	3.9	N	CP	38‡	O36–A–3C3
Monrovia, Calif.	13	59	7	12	10.9	13	4	2.0	N	N	44	None
Monterey, Calif.	10	90	17	..	17.0	1	1	0.2	N	CP	52	None
Morgantown, W.Va.	17	76†	18†	..	10.1†	..	..	...	PF	CP	48	S34–FP[5]–3S4
Morristown, N.J.	15	92	..	16	13.5	21	1	2.4	PF	N	44	..37–..–SCS[1]
Moultrie, Ga.	10	91	26	..	9.7	24	19	1.0	N	CP	...	None
Moundsville, W.Va.	14	35§	..	..	3.1	N	N	N	N	N	...	S37–P[5]–3S6
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	19†	..	..	2.1†	N	N	N	N	P	48	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	57	12	..	9.2	14	6	2.7	PF	N	44‡	None
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	65	7	..	10.5	N	N	N	A	N	...	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	23	..	..	2.0	N	N	N	N	CP	48	S39–FP–3M3
Munhall, Pa.	14	70	..	..	10.7	2	..	0.3	N	...	...	None
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	16	66	11	4	12.9	14	..	2.0	N	CP	44	None
Nampa, Idaho	12	56	20	..	8.0*	3	1	0.5*	N	CP	48	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF†	N	40	S31–P–3C4
National City, Calif.	10	54	3	4	7.3	N	N	N	N	N	44	None
Needham t, Mass.	12	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	CP	38	..26–..–SCS[1]
Neenah, Wis.	11	102	11	..	13.0	11	1	1.5	PF	N	40	S10–FP–5M5
Neptune tp, N.J.	10	41	10	12	7.6	N	N	N	P	P	38‡	None
New Bern, N.C.	12	60	10	..	5.5	50	..	5.1	...	N	...	None
New Castle, Ind.	17	73	10	..	9.9	14	..	1.6	PF	CP	40	None
New Iberia, La.	14	65	6	..	5.6	N	N	N	N	...	...	S42–FP–5S6
New Kensington, Pa.	24	90§	..	..	13.2	N	N	N	P	...	38‡	S34–FPO–3C4
New Philadelphia, O.	12	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF–OU	C	48	N11–A–3M6
Newburyport, Mass.	14	91	73	..	13.6	16	1	2.1	–A	N	...	..85–..–SCS[1]
Newton, Iowa	10	19	..	..	2.5	16	..	2.3	PF	N	48	S31–FP–3M6
Newton, Kan.	11	44	24	..	7.3	14	5	2.0	F†	...	...	None
Niles, Mich.	11	68	..	..	9.4	..	..	...	N	N	44	None
Niles, Ohio	16	43	..	..	3.9*	36	..	6.0	PF–OU	CP	...	N13–A–3M6
Norfolk, Neb.	10	51	18	3	6.3	7	90	1.8	N	P	48	None
Norman, Okla.	11	47	22	..	6.5	7	9	1.4	F†	N	44	None
North Adams, Mass.	22	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	P	40	..95–..–SCS[1]
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	40	79	1	7.8	20	6	3.2	A	N	44‡	..37–..–SCS[1]
North Braddock, Pa.	16	84§	..	..	8.6	N	N	N	...	...	...	None

TABLE V-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	104	11	..	$16.0	23	..	$3.1	...	...	...	S34–FP–3P6
North Plainfield, N.J.	11	32	27	..	5.4	N	N	N	PF	N	44‡	None
North Platte, Neb.	12	54	..	..	4.7	33	2	5.2	N	P	48	None
N. Providence t, R.I.	12	21	24	..	3.9	N	N	N	N†	...	...	None
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	156	33	2	22.5	21	4	3.5	–A	N	40	N98–A–3M6
Northampton, Mass.	25	171	17	4	26.2	18	6	3.3	A	N	38‡	..85–..–SCS[1]
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	40	..36–..–SCS[1]
Norwich, Conn.	24	166	23	12	31.4	156	7	26.3	PF	...	...	None
Norwood t, Mass.	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	C	40	..05–..–SCS[1]
Nutley, N.J.	22	117‡	19‡	5‡	19.2‡	11‡	..	1.5‡	PF†	CP	40	..37–A–SCS[1]
Oil City, Pa.	20	97	6	..	13.2	33	..	4.2	PF	...	...	S17–A–3C4
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	55	..	..	5.8	10	..	1.2	F	P	40	None
Old Forge, Pa.	12	15	24	6	1.7	N	N	N	N	N	40	None
Olean, N.Y.	22	109	23	28	17.4	26	1	3.9	–A	N	44	N99–A–3M6
Olympia, Wash.	13	115§	..	..	14.6	..	..	...	F	N	44	S35–FP–3M6
Oneida, N.Y.	10	142	38	31	14.4	7	1	0.8	–A	N	33	N14–A–3M6
Oneonta, N.Y.	12	71	7	..	8.8	8	..	1.0	–A	P	48	N09–A–3M6
Ontario, Calif.	14	100§	..	..	11.5	7§	..	1.1	N	CP	44	None
Orangeburg, S.C.	11	88	25	7	11.1	25	2	2.7	P†	P	50	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	N	44	S17–FP–3M6
Oswego, N.Y.	22	214	..	..	23.4	21	..	3.0	–A	N	44	N00–A–3M6
Ottawa, Ill.	16	119	44	8	9.1	16	7	2.3	N	CP	52	None
Owosso, Mich.	14	73	19	25	11.3	21	..	2.9	N	N	44	None
Painesville, Ohio.	12	82	7	24	13.9	59	..	10.8	PF–OU	P	44	N17–A–3C6
Palestine, Tex.	12	60	..	10	6.9	12	..	1.1	N†	N	44	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	153	19	..	27.2	50	..	7.7	–A	N	44	None
Pampa, Tex.	13	43	21	..	6.6	13	1	2.0	N†	CP	42	None
Panama City, Fla.	12	52†	31†	..	3.2†	10†	..	0.5†	F	CP	44	None
Paris, Tex.	19	83	19	14	9.3	15	6	1.9	F	CP	44	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	36	42	2	6.1	12	..	1.6	PF	P	40	None
Parma, Ohio.	16	47†	20†	..	7.6†	..	..	...	PF–OU†	N	...	N32–FP–3M6
Parsons, Kan.	14	58	19	3	7.1	17	4	2.6	FU	N	48	S37–FP*–3M4
Peabody, Mass.	22	249‡	57‡	..	33.3‡	69‡	..	11.1‡	A	N	43	..10–..–SCS[1]
Peekskill, N.Y.	17	63	13	67	16.4	N	N	N	–A	CP	38	N41–A–3M6
Pekin, Ill.	19	41	17	42	6.5	16	3	2.4	N	N	50	None
Pennsauken tp, N.J.	18	47	4	..	6.1	N	N	N	P†	P	41	None
Peru, Ind.	12	73†	3†	6†	9.8†	42†	19†	7.8†	PF	C	48	None
Phillipsburg, N.J.	18	65	4	..	9.3	N	N	N	P	N	...	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	30	6	..	4.6	4	..	0.6	N	N	44	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	137†	..	..	9.8†	N	N	N	PFO	CP	48	None
Piqua, Ohio.	16	60	11	9	11.1	56	3	9.7	PF–OU	N	44	N35–FP–3M6
Pittston, Pa.	18	144§	..	..	12.5	N	N	N	N	CP	48	S26–A–4M4
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	16	75	14	52	14.1	51	4	9.3	–A	P	40	N02–A–3M6
Pleasantville, N.J.	11	49	29	..	9.0	N	N	N	PF	...	...	None
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	123	63	22	22.3	11	2	2.0	A	N	36½	..17–A–SCS[1]
Plymouth, Pa.	16	33	5	..	5.1	N	N	N	N	CP	48	None
Pocatello, Idaho.	18	73‡	15‡	81‡	16.4‡	20‡	28‡	3.2‡	N	N	40	S23–FP–3M6
Pomona, Calif.	24	125	18	..	17.5	21	16	3.7	N	P	44	None
Ponca City, Okla.	17	69	27	..	10.6	24	7	4.3	P-F	P	44	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	24‡	16‡	..	3.0‡	N‡	N‡	N‡	N†	N	48	None
Port Chester, N.Y.	23	131	14	11	23.7	N	N	N	PF–OU	N	43	N41–A–[8]
Pottstown, Pa.	20	95†	..	4†	9.4†	..	..	...	P†	CP	40	None
Pottsville, Pa.	25	69	6	..	9.4	N	N	N	P	...	...	S14–P–3C4
Provo, Utah.	18	92‡	25‡	11‡	13.1‡	56‡	17‡	8.8‡	–F	...	...	S37–FP–3C6
Rapid City, S.D.	14	73§	..	..	7.7	11§	..	1.2	N	...	...	None
Red Bank, N.J.	11	59	5	..	8.9	13	..	1.9	P	CP	44	None
Redlands, Calif.	14	90	11	20	15.3	16	1	2.4	N†	CP	44‡	None

Table V-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
		Full-Time	Part-Time									
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	98	13	..	$9.8	N	N	N	N	N	...	S39–A–[6]
Redwood City, Calif.	12	82§	..	..	12.3	29	101	$9.1	–A	CP	38‡	O40–A–3C6
Reidsville, N.C......	10	46	1	..	5.0	9	..	1.0	–P	N	40‡	None
Reno, Nev..........	21	170	18	..	29.8	N	N	N	A	N	44	S39–FP–3C4
Rensselaer, N.Y.....	11	60	38	4	11.4	N	N	N	–A	...	...	N00–A–3M6
Richmond, Calif.....	24	213	34	28	48.1	N	N	N	A	P	38‡	None
Richmond Hts., Mo..	13	41	50	3	9.1	N	N	N	N	P	44	None
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	46	21	..	7.9	N	N	N	P	N	40	None
Ridgewood, N.J.....	15	86	15	2	18.1	30	2	5.8	PF	CP	44	..40–..–SCS[1]
River Rouge, Mich..	17	123	16	..	....	3	..	...	PF	CP	40	None
Rochester, N.H.....	12	58	10	..	7.3	10	..	1.3	–PF	P	40	None
Rock Hill, S.C......	15	96	18	47	14.1	20	..	2.7	P	N	48	None
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	136	..	..	23.8	78	..	15.5	–A†	...	...	N41–A–[3]
Roselle, N.J........	14	69§	...	..	8.6	N	N	N	PF	N	40	None
Roswell, N.M.......	13	52	5	11	7.5	11	3	1.7	N	N	48	None
Rutherford, N.J.....	15	81	11	7	13.6	N	N	N	–P	CP	40	..38–A–SCS[1]
Rutland, Vt........	17	78	13	12	11.1	16	..	1.6	A	P	48	None
St. Augustine, Fla...	12	67	3	..	7.5	9	5	1.2	F	N	...	S38–FP–5S*
St. Charles, Mo.....	11	36	14	..	4.8	12	5	1.8	N	CP	44	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	54	18	..	8.2	9	..	1.6	N	N	44	None
St. Cloud, Minn.....	24	130	14	..	....	17	..	...	F–POU†	P	40	S35–FP–3M3
Salem, Ohio........	12	41	22	2	6.7	17	4	3.2	PF–OU	CP	40	N13–A–3M6
Salina, Kan.........	21	82	10	..	9.9	14	2	1.4	F	N	...	None
Salinas, Calif.......	12	77	2	4	13.6	N	N	N	N	N	...	None
Salisbury, Md......	13	65	7	..	7.2	21	..	2.3	N	N	42‡	......
Salisbury, N.C......	19	117	14	..	14.0	24	3	2.5	N	CP	41½‡	None
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	87	19	..	13.5	30	..	5.1	N	P	38‡	None
San Gabriel, Calif...	12	39	14	4	7.3	N	N	N	N	P	44	S38–FP–5M4
San Leandro, Calif...	15	64	14	..	11.2	N	N	N	N	CP	44	C39–A–3C6
San Mateo, Calif....	19	119	12	6	19.1	N	N	N	–A	N	39‡	None
Sandusky, Ohio.....	25	157	7	3	20.2	27	..	5.9	PF–OU	CP	42½	N10–A–..*..
Sanford, Fla........	10	46	11	..	5.0	6	..	0.8	F	N	48	None
Santa Cruz, Calif....	17	95	45	..	14.5	22	7	4.4	N	CP	...	C41–A–3C6
Santa Rosa, Calif....	13	61	8	6	10.3*	17	8	3.1*	N	N	44	None
Sapulpa, Okla.......	12	51	..	..	5.4*	8	6	1.2*	P–F	N	48	None
Sarasota, Fla.......	11	97§	..	..	9.3	8§	..	0.8	PF	N	38‡	None
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	14	129	35	75	23.5	26	7	3.8	–A	...	...	N15–A–3C6
Saugus t, Mass......	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	CP	36‡	..10–..–SCS[1]
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	114	..	60	....	12	..	...	PF†	N	40‡	None
Scarsdale, N.Y......	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	–A	N	44	N41–A–[3]
Sedalia, Mo.........	20	79	..	..	7.1	N	N	N	N	CP	48	None
Selma, Ala..........	20	115	13	2	12.3	12	3	1.5	N	CP	42	None
Seminole, Okla......	12	39	22	..	3.7	5	1	0.5	F†	P	48	None
Shaker Hts., Ohio...	23	151	20	..	31.5	N	N	N	PF–OU	N	44‡	N32–A–3M6
Shaler tp, Pa.......	11	23§	..	..	2.5	10§	..	1.2	N	...	...	None
Shawnee, Okla......	22	108	8	..	12.3	23	..	2.7	PF	CP	48	None
Shelby, N.C........	14	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N†	N	48	None
Shelbyville, Ind.....	11	70	29	..	7.6	N	N	N	PF	N	40	None
Shenandoah, Pa.....	20	43	..	11	5.6	N	N	N	N	N	...	None
Sheridan, Wyo......	11	31	..	16	5.2	8	..	1.0	F	N	44	S33-F-3M3
Sherman, Tex.......	17	106§	..	..	10.2	27	..	2.8	F	P	45	None
Shorewood, Wis.....	15	101	20	..	17.8	4	..	0.7	PF	CP	40	O39–*–5M5
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10	52	6	..	8.6	..	..	...	N	CP	48	S37–P–3S6
S. Milwaukee, Wis...	11	52	15	..	9.2	11	..	1.9	PF	N	44	S10–FP–5M5
South Orange, N.J...	14	82	6	20	20.9	8	1	1.9	PFO	CP	41½	..11–A–SCS[1]
S. Pasadena, Calif...	14	82	21	8	13.4	17	..	2.4	N	N	44	None
S. Portland, Me.....	16	93	94	2	14.8	N	N	N	N	...	...	S35–FP–5A3

Table V-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employment and Monthly Payroll							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	Civil Service
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
South River, N.J.	11	40	4	..	$6.1	21	..	$3.7	-P	N	44	None
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	40	..39-..-SCS[1]
Statesville, N.C.	11	49	30	..	4.8	28	..	2.7	-P†	C	48	None
Steelton, Pa.	13	56	3	..	6.6	14	..	2.0	N	P	...	None
Sterling, Ill.	11	83	22	..	8.1	N	N	N	PF	P	44	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	78‡	32‡	77‡	10.9‡	13‡	11‡	2.7‡	PF	CP	45	S33-FP-5M5
Stillwater, Okla.	10	43	21	..	5.6*	22	4	3.2*	N	N	48	None
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	44	..10-..-SCS[1]
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	N	CP	60	None
Streator, Ill.	15	42	12	113	6.5	N	N	N	PF	CP	40	S10-FP-3M3
Struthers, Ohio	12	2†	..	..	0.1*†	..	..	...	PF-OU†	N	44	N22-FP-3M5
Suffolk, Va.	11	84	27	1	12.7	N	N	N	N	N	39‡	None
Summit, N.J.	16	108	31	10	19.7	N	N	N	-PF	CP	...	......
Sumter, S.C.	16	85	46	..	8.8	9	..	0.8	P	C	55	None
Sunbury, Pa.	15	21	24	2	3.3	N	N	N	P	N	35	S33-P-3..
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	102	24	1	16.8	7	2	1.3	A	N	44	..20-..-SCS[1]
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	71	26	..	8.4	16	6	2.1	F	N	48	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16	37	17	..	7.1	N	N	N	N	CP	45	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	197	..	20	23.0	28	..	4.0	A†	P	44½	......
Temple, Tex.	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F	N	44	......
Terrell, Tex.	10	17	36	..	2.6	14	24	2.1	N	N	48	None
Texarkana, Ark.	12	48	19	..	6.1	..	..	...	PF	...	...	S33-FP-3P6
Texarkana, Tex.	17	105	..	..	10.9	N	N	N	F†	P	...	None
Thomasville, N.C.	11	46	19	..	4.5	8	2	1.0	PF†	CP	44	None
Tiffin, Ohio	16	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF-OU	CP	44	N14-A-3M6
Tonawanda, N.Y.	13	86	11	..	12.1	18	1	2.8	PF†	P	40	N03-A-3M6
Traverse City, Mich.	14	77§	..	..	10.0	..	..	...	N	CP	40	None
Trinidad, Colo.	13	40	19	9	5.5	13	18	2.9	PF	N	...	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	47	24	..	7.0	3	25	2.9	N	N	48	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	122	17	30	14.5	22	..	3.3	PF	CP	40	S34-FP-5A5
Union tp, N.J.	25	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	P	C	43	..29-A-SCS[1]
Uniontown, Pa.	22	113	32	..	16.0	N	N	N	PF	P	43‡	S17-FP-3C4
University Park, Tex.	14	79	6	..	12.4	18	..	2.6	F†	P	44	None
Urbana, Ill.	14	50§	..	..	5.1	N	N	N	PF	...	...	C32-A-3M3
Valdosta, Ga.	16	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	55	None
Vallejo, Calif.	20	152	1	..	25.7	15	25	5.9	A	CP	40	C41-A-5C6
Valley Stream, N.Y.	17	84	..	..	10.6	N	N	N	-A	CP	40	N41-A-[3]
Vancouver, Wash.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F†	P	44	S36-FP-3M6
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	11	..	6	1.6	N	N	N	N	...	...	None
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	133	5	7	15.3	44	20	5.0	PF†	...	...	None
Vincennes, Ind.	18	78†	..	26†	10.3†	13†	12†	2.1†	PF	...	...	None
Virginia, Minn.	12	215	110	111	46.6	102	13	16.4	PF-OU	C	44	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	84	40	..	13.6	60	10	9.5	PFOU	...	...	..08-..-SCS[1]
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	F	N	48	S35-FP*-3M6
Wallingford, Conn.	11	34	23	..	5.8	40	..	6.3	PFOU†	N	40	None
Warren, Pa.	15	60	..	..	7.8	N	N	N	PF	P	35½‡	None
Watertown, S.D.	11	55	21	..	6.7	35	12	4.7	F	N	40	None
Waterville, Me.	17	67	81	95	8.2	N	N	N	PF	CP	33‡	......
Waukesha, Wis.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	N	44	S10-FP-5M5
Waycross, Ga.	17	84	7	..	8.9	16	..	1.5	N†	C	44	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	31	4	..	3.3	..	..	...	N	CP	45	None
Webster t, Mass.	13	65	109	21	9.9	7	3	1.5	A	...	...	..37-..-SCS[1]
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	59	13	2	10.0	8	..	1.4	N	P	44	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	154§‡	..	..	19.1‡	56§‡	..	14.1‡	A	N	38‡	..08-..-SCS[1]
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	65	1	..	9.6	19	1	2.6	F	N	44	None
West Chester, Pa.	13	48	..	..	6.4	2	..	0.3	N	N	...	None
West Warwick t, R.I.	18	42	30	..	5.7	..	..	...	N	N	...	None

Table V-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Position Classification, Pay Plan	Hours Worked Per Week	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises						Legal Basis, Year Adopted: Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)				
Westbrook, Me.	11	41	7	7	$ 5.5	N	N	N	PF	N	36	None
Westerly t, R.I.	11	48	20	..	9.9	11	6	$2.6	P	N	33	None
Westfield, Mass.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	A	N	38	..09–..–SCS[1]
Wewoka, Okla.	10	31	7	1	3.6	9	15	1.6	F	N	44	None
Whittier, Calif.	16	141	34	13	18.8	19	17	4.5	N	N	44	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12	55	52	..	8.7	15	..	2.2	PF	CP	40	None
Wilmette, Ill.	17	93	24	..	16.8	12	..	1.8	PF–OU	CP	44	None
Wilson, N.C.	19	73§	..	..	12.0	64§	..	8.1	PF	N	48	......
Winchester t, Mass.	15	163	18	7	22.8	10	..	1.3	A	N	...	..11–..–SCS[1]
Winnetka, Ill.	12	74	9	9	16.9	29	1	6.6	PF	CP	44	None
Winona, Minn.	22	140	16	80	17.6	12	..	1.6	PF–OU	N	44	None
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	85	77	..	15.0	12	2	2.5	A	N	44	..10–..–SCS[1]
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	94	34	..	12.4	N	N	N	PF	P	44	S21–FP–5M5
Woburn, Mass.	20	93†	132†	..	16.5†	9†	..	2.5†	A	CP	40	..88–..–SCS[1]
Wooster, Ohio	12	27	45	20	6.9	7	5	1.6	PF–OU	CP	40	N03–A–3M6
Xenia, Ohio	11	38†	22†	..	5.9†	7†	4†	1.3†	PF–OU	N	48	N18–FP–3C6
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF†	N	44	C36–F–*

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[1] In Massachusetts and New Jersey the personnel functions for cities and towns are performed by the state civil service agency. In Massachusetts any town may accept civil service for the police or fire department or both, or for all their employees. New Jersey cities decide by referendum to accept the provisions of the state law and the services of the state commission.

[2] In Wisconsin cities, civil service for police and fire personnel is administered by police and fire commissions of five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms. Such commissions are independent of civil service systems which have been established for other city personnel.

[3] In New York State, town and village civil service functions are performed by the agency authorized by the county in which the town or village is located—a county civil service commission, a county personnel officer, or the state civil service commission.

[4] No fixed term is specified for members of the civil service board.

[5] A West Virginia law of 1937 provides that cities set up a civil service commission for police employees, independent of any civil service commission which may cover other city personnel. Such commissions are composed of three members, appointed for six-year terms, one by the governor, one by the chamber of commerce, and one by the fraternal order of police.

[6] Technical services are supplied on contract by the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

Notes on Personnel Data, Tables V-A and V-B

Abilene, Texas: Payroll for public-service enterprises is included with general governmental functions.

Albany, California: The civil service board is made up of the president of the city council, the city treasurer, and the city clerk, who serve ex officio.

Albert Lea, Minnesota: Information for general governmental functions includes data for airport.

Amsterdam, New York: A local retirement system covers police and fire employees employed before July 1, 1940; those employed after that date are covered under the state retirement system.

Asheville, North Carolina: One member of the civil service board has a two-year term, two have indefinite terms.

Auburn, New York: Information shown for payrolls does not include pay for 10 health employees.

Austin, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Bakersfield, California: There are two separate civil service boards for fire and police employees, both established by state law in 1931 and both having three members appointed by the council for six-year terms.

Bend, Oregon: Thirteen employees in streets and highways also work part-time in water department.

Brainerd, Minnesota: Data for sewage disposal plant are included with that shown for public-service enterprises.

Brookline t, Massachusetts: State law requires metropolitan district to pension policemen and firemen.

Bryan, Texas: Information for warehouse is included with that shown for public-service enterprises.

Burlington, Vermont: Payroll is for a five-week period.

Casper, Wyoming: There is a separate civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1937, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Charleston, South Carolina: Police receive pensions under police pension and relief fund and from state police annuity fund.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Municipal court and public works employees, the only groups not covered by the city system, are covered by the state system.

Colorado Springs, Colorado: Information for airport is not included.

Covington, Kentucky: Data shown do not include information for libraries.

Durham, North Carolina: Part of police are under city and part under state.

Easton, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire, established by state law in 1932, having three members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Elgin, Illinois: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1903, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Elmwood Park, Illinois: Data for public-service enterprises payroll include pay for one janitor and three street maintenance workers included with general governmental functions employees.

Enid, Oklahoma: There is a separate civil service board for police, established by charter in 1937, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: There is a separate civil service commission for water and street employees, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

Glendale, California: Data for electric light or power are included with that shown for water supply.

Greenfield t, Massachusetts: Information for general governmental functions does not include an unknown number of sanitation and waste-removal employees earning $720 in October, 1942, and health employees earning $331.

Greenville, South Carolina: Police receive pensions under police pension and relief fund and from state police annuity fund.

Hamilton, Ohio: The city manager administers the civil service system.

Hartford, Connecticut: Public-service-enterprise payroll is for five-week period. Data for public-service enterprises include 27 temporary guards for the protection of water supply. An estimated $1,637, as the payments to 24 pensioners, was deducted from the water supply information.

Henderson, Kentucky: The civil service commission is composed of the mayor and council acting ex officio.

Hibbing, Minnesota: There is a separate police civil service commission, established by state law in 1929, having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Highland Park, Michigan: There is a separate civil service board for fire, established by state law in 1936, having three members, two of whom are appointed by the mayor and the third by the fire department, for six-year terms.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania: The civil service information shown applies to three identical but separate boards for police employees, fire employees, and electrical and engineering employees.

Kansas City, Kansas: Information for electric light or power is included in that shown for water supply.

Lakeland, Florida: Members of the civil service board are elected by the voters.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for police employees, established by state law in 1934, having three members appointed by the council for four-year terms.

Lewiston, Idaho: Data for sewers are included with that shown for public-service enterprises.

Lexington, Kentucky: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees, established by ordinance in 1930, having three members appointed by the city manager for indefinite terms.

Lubbock, Texas: Information does not include data for highways.

Macon, Georgia: Data for health and water departments are not included.

Madison, Wisconsin: Information for public-service enterprises does not include information for airport.

Mankato, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1937, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

Marlborough, Massachusetts: Information for sanitation and waste removal included with that shown for public-service enterprises.

Marshalltown, Iowa: Information does not include earnings of eight councilmen paid quarterly.

Mason City, Iowa: Information does not include data for libraries.

Miami Beach, Florida: The director, a member of the personnel board, is the city manager.

Millville, New Jersey: Payroll shown is for a five-week period.

Nampa, Idaho: Information for water department is included with that shown for general governmental functions.

New Castle, Pennsylvania: There are three separate civil service boards: a board for electrical and engineering employees, established in 1934 by state law, consisting of three members appointed by the council for four-year terms; an identical board established the same year for firemen and sanitary police; and a board for policemen, established by state law in 1935, having three members appointed for four-year terms by the council.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Information for water, sewerage, and health department is not included.

Newport, Kentucky: All civil service duties and powers for general governmental employees are vested in the city manager; there is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in

1920, having three members appointed by the city manager for two-year terms.

Niles, Ohio: Information does not include data for streets and highways.

Omaha, Nebraska: Civil service covers all employees except police and fire.

Orlando, Florida: Data for water supply include information for an unknown number of electric light and power employees.

Owensboro, Kentucky: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1938, having four members appointed by the mayor for one-year terms.

Parsons, Kansas: There is a separate fire civil service commission for firemen, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for four-year terms.

Pasadena, California: The city manager administers the civil service system.

Paterson, New Jersey: Information for water-supply includes data for the water commission which operates for the cities of Clifton, Passaic, and Peterson, New Jersey.

Pueblo, Colorado: Members of the civil service commission are elected by the voters.

Raleigh, North Carolina: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police, established by state law in 1935, having five members appointed by the fire department, the police department, and three civic organizations, for three-year terms.

Reading, Pennsylvania: The members of the civil service board are appointed by the director of the department of public affairs.

Richmond, Virginia: "All employees with 15 or more years of service are, if disabled, eligible for a retirement pension," according to the city comptroller.

Rochester, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service board for firemen, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

Rock Island, Illinois: Other general governmental function information includes a payroll of $10,833 for an unknown number of extra laborers.

Rocky Mount, North Carolina: Data for total public-service enterprises include data for sewerage.

Royal Oak, Michigan: A charter amendment adopted November 3, 1942, permits the city commission by ordinance to provide a retirement system for all employees.

St. Augustine, Florida: Three members of the civil service commission are appointed for four-year terms and two for one-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Police, fire, and health employees are under a city pension system. There is no civil service board; the city comptroller acts ex officio as chief personnel officer and is assisted by a full-time examiner.

Sandusky, Ohio: The city council acts ex officio as civil service commission.

Santa Rosa, California: Data for streets and highways are included with that shown for public-service enterprises.

Sapulpa, Oklahoma: Information for public-service enterprises includes six part-time employees also working on streets and highways.

Schenectady, New York: Civil service functions are administered by the Schenectady County Civil Service Commission.

Shorewood, Wisconsin: Civil service system covers all except police and fire employees.

South Gate, California: Payroll for public-service enterprises is included with that shown for general governmental functions.

Stillwater, Oklahoma: Data for sewers are included with that shown for public-service enterprises.

Struthers, Ohio: Only partial data were supplied.

Syracuse, New York: Civil service functions are administered by the Onondaga County Civil Service Commission.

Tacoma, Washington: Members of the civil service board are elected by the voters.

Walla Walla, Washington: There is a separate but identical civil service commission for police employees, established by state law in 1937.

Washington, D. C.: The "O" and "U" groups are covered by the federal civil service retirement system. Certain personnel functions are performed by the United States Civil Service Commission.

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Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Payroll is for a five-week period.

York, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire employees, established by state law in 1940, having four members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Ypsilanti, Michigan: The civil service commission is made up of the board of fire commissioners who serve ex officio.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Administration
Assessment
Budgeting
Purchasing
New Local Sources of Municipal Revenue
Substitute Materials and Conservation
Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1942 developments in:

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT
BUDGETING PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

The revenue aspect of municipal government was discussed more than any other phase during 1942. Local real estate tax collections were generally good, state grants increased, and revenues fluctuated because of rationing and mass movements of population. On the expenditure side there were practically no local improvements except in war-affected communities for war facilities or war housing. Costs were rising for wages and commodities, and new expenditures appeared for civilian defense and war risk insurance. The amount of municipal bonds of new issues appearing on the market decreased about 50 per cent over the previous year, while the price level at the close of the year was slightly higher than it was at the beginning of the year. Nine states by the end of the year had legalized municipal reserves for postwar public improvements or to stabilize revenues during the postwar period, and many states are planning similar action during 1943.

Municipal Revenues. There was a growing realization during 1942 among municipal officials and students of government that other revenues must be found at the local level for a substantial part of the municipal real estate tax. The amount of tax-exempt property continued to increase primarily because of large purchases of property by the federal government. While earlier housing projects paid little or no taxes, the policy has been liberalized so that local governments, on the newer projects, receive more reasonable payments. Revenues were fluctuating during 1942. In some communities certain revenues increased because of the location of war industries in the area, while in other communities these same revenues decreased because of rationing. Likewise, municipalities which received some portion of state-collected income taxes received more money than in previous years, while those that received part of the state-collected gasoline tax or state-collected liquor tax received less in many instances.

Several new laws will give added revenues to local governments. The state of Arizona at the election on November 3, 1942, authorized cities to get 10 per cent of the sales tax, which means that about $500,000 will be distributed to the cities. North Carolina municipalities in 1942 received about $1,000,000 from highway taxes, and the municipalities and counties together received back 75 per cent, or $1,178,000, from intangible personal property taxes collected by the state. Ohio distributed $2,000,000 to its local governments to cover the cost of civilian defense activities. Both New York and Texas passed utility tax laws. New York permits cities to have a tax of 1 per cent on the gross income of utilities for general fund purposes, while Texas permits local governments at their own option to levy a tax not exceeding 2 per cent on the gross income of certain utilities.

Philadelphia's payroll tax attracted widespread attention. The rate was reduced from 1.5 per cent to 1 per cent, effective January 1, 1943. During the first 11 months of 1942 this payroll tax yielded $22,537,259; its yield was equal to 57.1 per cent of the city real estate tax, or $9.92 per $1,000 valuation, whereas the total rate is only $17. The payroll tax in 1942 constituted 27.8 per cent of the city's total revenue. San Diego and Berkeley, California, adopted some new revenue measures. San Diego passed a comprehensive business license ordinance, an amusement tax, a tax on trailers, increased golf course fees, and raised water rates. Berkeley passed a comprehensive business license ordinance licensing some establishments on the basis of the volume of business and others on the number of employees. In general the use of service charges was extended. Apparently municipal revenues are in a great state of flux at the moment and probably deserve careful study as municipal problem Number One.

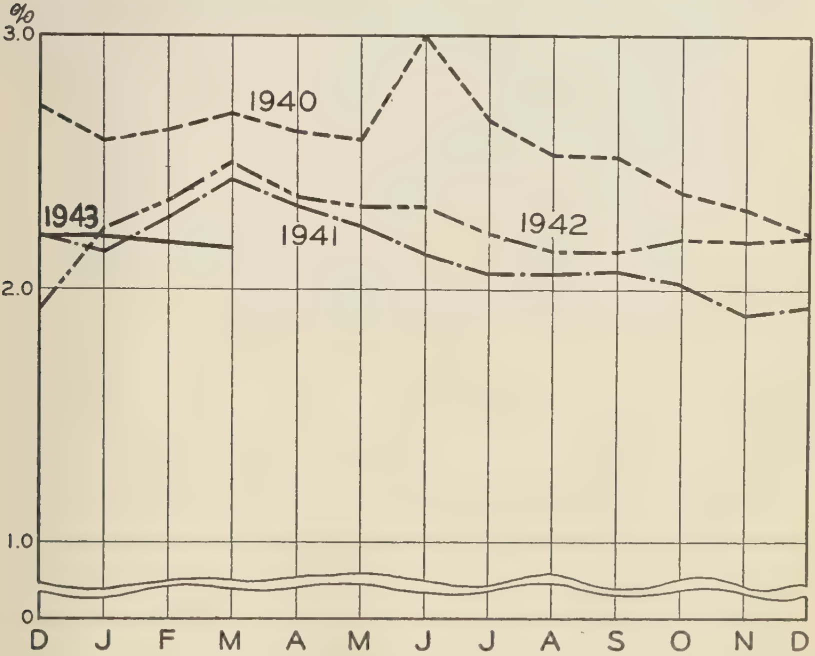
Expenditures. Trends in expenditures were not as significant as the trends in revenues. Civilian defense became a major item in many cities. For instance, during its last fiscal year the city of New York appropriated $1,088,000, the city of Detroit $747,407, the city of Boston $413,350, and a city as small as Glendale, California, appropriated $63,917. In most cases civilian defense appropriations or expenditures for 1942 exceeded those for 1941. Many cities also made substantial payments for war damage insurance on municipal properties.

Municipal expenditures were generally greatly reduced because it was impossible to purchase equipment or to construct municipal improvements. Some municipalities used the money which ordinarily went for these purposes to set up reserves for later improvements or equipment purchases. Of course the communities like San Diego, California, and Portland, Oregon, had to expand both services and physical facilities, thus increasing costs.

Salaries and wages of municipal employees continued to rise, although not as rapidly as compensation in private industry. In Massachusetts alone over 150 towns and many cities reported increases. As early as May, 1942, a survey by the League of Minnesota Municipalities showed that three-fourths of the municipalities in that state had reported increased compensation. The increases were usually a flat rate per month, a fixed annual sum such as $200 plus a percentage of earnings, or increases geared to the increased cost of living. The conclusion can be drawn quite readily that the failure to increase municipal salaries was the great exception during the year, whereas the most general rule was to make increases.

Municipal Debt. New issues of municipal bonds during 1942 totalled only $570,240,728 compared with $1,229,493,072 in the previous year. The smallest volume of new issues during the preceding 10 years was in 1937 when the total was just below $1,000,000,000. The *Bond Buyer's* index of bond yields stood at 2.24 per cent on January 1, 1942, and 2.17 per cent one year later. During the year the yield went as high as 2.51 per cent on March 1, and it was down to 2.13 per cent on November 1, 1942. The low point in the yield, according to this index, was on November 1, 1941, at 1.90 per cent, and the high point was on May 1, 1933, at 5.69 per cent.

The gross municipal debt outstanding, according to the Bureau of the Census, decreased from a high point of $16,813,000,000 in 1941 to $16,480,000,000 in 1942. Most cities decreased their debts, and the total figure decreased so little only because a few cities made substantial increases. The high level of municipal bond prices and the pressure to invest in federal bonds partly account for a reversal of a trend in the holdings of certain large investors. The amount of municipal bonds held by banks and life insurance companies declined in 1942 as compared with previous years. This reverses a long-time trend upward. The same factors influenced some municipalities to sell bonds from their sinking funds, take the profit on the tax-exempt municipal bonds, and invest the proceeds in federal government securities. A large proportion of the municipal



Source: The Bond Buyer

Municipal Bond Yields: December, 1939, to March, 1943
This index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

bonds were issued for refunding purposes. This will probably continue and provide a substantial portion of the volume in 1943.

The threat of taxation of the income from municipal bonds was again present. The Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives turned down the proposal. The Senate Finance Committee, however, recommended the taxation of municipal bonds, but this action was defeated on the floor of the Senate on October 8, 1942, through an amendment offered by Senator Harold Burton of Ohio. The federal government voted to extend the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act to June 30, 1946. This permits municipalities with the consent of their creditors to effect a composition of their debts. New York State passed a new local finance law, which deals entirely with matters of municipal debt.

Accounting. Every municipality in the United States faced at least one substantial change in its accounting procedure during 1942, as a result of the passage of the Victory tax law which requires municipalities as employers to make Victory tax deductions. Cities early in 1943 began to appreciate some of the problems faced by private business in accounting procedures required under the various categories of the Social Security Act.

Accounting manuals continued to appear. The state of Minnesota prepared one for its municipalities and distributed it widely. The Tennessee Valley Authority prepared an accounting manual for the utilities in the area which it serves. New York City issued several excellent manuals and reports. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Canada published a manual of instructions for the preparation of municipal balance sheets and revenue and expenditure statements, which is to be distributed to every municipal government in the Dominion.

The necessity and value of good accounting classifications was exhibited. Cities which were facing changes in revenues found it impossible to forecast the changes that were taking place unless they had a highly detailed classification of revenues. Likewise, unless a certain amount of detail had been supplied for the expenditure accounts, it was not possible to tell which expenditures might be reduced or what would be the effect of the curtailment of expenditures for equipment and capital outlays.

Scores of communities continued to make accounting installations and to refine procedures which they had previously used. More cities made their annual reports conform to the standards set by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting.

Municipal Reserves. Municipalities exhibited great interest in the establishment of reserve funds for postwar construction or to stabilize tax rates during a period of uncertain revenues. Massachusetts cities generally kept their tax rates up fairly high so that there would be some cushion when revenues began to fall. New Jersey passed a new law which permits municipalities to appropriate funds for postwar capital improvements, meanwhile investing the funds in United States bonds. Nine states now have laws permitting municipal reserves for public works; namely, California, Nebraska, Oregon, New York, Michigan, Washington, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The Michigan and

Kentucky laws apply to school districts only. A city as small as Menasha, Wisconsin (10,481), had set aside $70,000 in a reserve fund by the middle of 1942. Detroit, Michigan, eliminated a deficit which had existed for 25 years and expected to end the year with a substantial surplus, and many other cities paid off long-standing deficits.

Other Items of Interest. The majority of municipalities were making deductions from payrolls for war bonds or war savings stamps. The municipalities themselves were investing large sums in war bonds or United States Treasury bonds. The municipal leagues in Colorado and Virginia promoted successful schools for finance officers. The Division of State and Local Government in the Bureau of the Census accelerated its efforts to improve reports of municipal financial matters; the reports were brought more nearly up to date, and releases were prepared on subjects of immediate importance to public officials. There were many changes in personnel among municipal finance officers during the year due to shifts from municipal employment to private industry and to military service. There was also evidence in several places that finance officers are being recognized as professional people and that promotions or transfers from city to city will be recognized as an established procedure.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) continued to grow in 1942; it had a membership of 1,714 on December 31 compared with 1,493 one year earlier. The Association's program was featured by the improvement of its current publications, including its monthly news letter, its monthly technical bulletins, and its quarterly magazine, *Municipal Finance.* Some documents were issued pertaining to cost accounting, the Association published a book dealing with *Tax Reverted Properties in Urban Areas,* and a monograph entitled *Municipal Budget Procedure and Budgetary Accounting.* Unusual demands were made on the Association's facilities to answer questions pertaining to changes required by the United States Victory tax.

The Louisville Award, presented annually by the Municipal Finance Officers Association, brought to light several excellent accounting installations. The gold medal went to Joseph M. Cunningham, deputy city comptroller of the city of New York, for initiating, designing, directing, and supervising the installation of machine accounting in the city comptroller's office, for issuing manuals of revenue and expense accounts, and for preparing a manual of inspection and a new type of annual report. The silver medal in connection with the Louisville Award went to Oliver A. Gottschalk, special assistant to the director of the Fiscal Division, War Department, Service of Supply, "for reorganizing the accounting and auditing sections of the War Department's Construction Division; for designing and installing fiscal controls through the use of machine accounting; for providing detailed accounting and auditing procedures and having them installed in zone and project offices; and for developing an effective system for making examinations of project offices and reports thereof."

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

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We are beginning to appreciate something of the limitations imposed upon municipal budgeting by wartime conditions. These have been succinctly summarized by Miami's city finance director in the following terms: "(1) Municipal debts should not be increased and, on the contrary, should be reduced on a systematic and reasonable basis. (2) Ordinary capital expenditures should be eliminated for the duration of the war. (3) The general operating budget should be stripped to meet wartime conditions and restricted to available current revenues. War conditions present an unparalleled opportunity for a thorough analysis of the service structure by scrutinizing every type of service to determine its efficiency and necessity. (4) Revenues should be estimated and the expenditure budget should likewise be allotted strictly on a monthly basis and subjected to such monthly revisions as necessary to guarantee that expenditures shall not exceed current revenues."[1] It may be added that number 4 is equally applicable to peacetime budgeting, though perhaps on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis.

It is interesting in this connection to note the viewpoint of Canadian municipal finance officers on wartime budgeting in that country after being subjected to two years more of actual war than we have experienced. The treasurer of Quebec has summed up the situation for his own city and for other Canadian municipalities in an illuminating manner. "We all agree that no municipal tax can be increased. Some money has to be left in the hands of the citizens to meet the increased cost of living and to subscribe to war issues. Needless to say municipal loans are restricted to the lowest possible figure. . . . Canadian municipalities have borrowed as little as possible since the war started. . . . As a whole we may say that they have postponed their loan budgets until the war is won." Then he observes that the collection of municipal taxes has become somewhat more difficult, owing to the extended tax program and price ceiling of the Dominion government. Increased municipal services, he says, are required in those municipalities with rapidly growing populations due to war industries. Even in the more stable communities there are increased social service costs, added expense to guard municipal utilities against sabotage, increased cost of private garbage disposal, and added recreational and institutional expenditures. These increased expenditures are fortunately offset somewhat by a great reduction in unemployment relief costs, savings in salaries where new employees have replaced old employees at lower rates of pay, curtailed street pavings and repairs due to Dominion restrictions on gasoline and oil products, and stabilized rates of exchange for the cities which have floated loans in the United States and England. Among the new problems created by the war are the salvage of waste materials for war production not previously attempted by the municipalities, the mechanization of snow-removal equipment to allow traffic to circulate more rapidly in the streets of the larger cities to speed up war industries, and the widespread lack of housing facilities. The Dominion government is assisting in the housing situation through a company incorporated for the purpose of building temporary homes for war workers. There seems to be a difference of opinion among Canadian finance officers as to whether municipal taxes should be reduced when possible or retained and allowed to accumulate surpluses. In the latter case, it is suggested that these surpluses may either be applied to the reduction of city debt or placed in a reserve to take care of post-war unemployment through public works. The Quebec treasurer states that his city has so far permitted a surplus to accumulate and has applied it to the extinguishment of city debt, retiring more than a million dollars of debt in the two-year period between May 1, 1940, and April 30, 1942.[2]

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[1] A. E. Fuller, "Making Municipal Wartime Budgets," *Municipal Finance*, August, 1942, p. 16.

On the whole, 1942 has seen no technical advances in municipal budgeting, and but very little extension of existing budget practices among the local governments of the United States. Wisconsin reports that several villages and smaller cities have installed budget systems along the general lines of the model system proposed by the state league of municipalities. Montana provided the opportunity for cities to budget a reserve for the following year, thus enabling them to keep their operating finances on a cash basis. Billings, Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula are each in the favorable position of having substantial amounts of cash on hand and adequate reserves budgeted for the next fiscal year.

Some of the larger cities of the country seem to be feeling the pinch of war in their budgeting as the first year of America's participation in the world conflict comes to an end. New York City's Mayor LaGuardia is grumbling as usual about the local budget crisis, though a little more vehement this year than ordinarily in the past. He was enabled last year to meet a deficit of some $25,000,000 in the so-called "expense" budget by a transfer of this amount from a surplus which had accumulated in connection with the emergency relief revenues. The state legislature authorized the consolidation of these revenues (collected principally from a citywide sales tax) with the general fund for the reduction of property taxes. This change automatically eliminated the semiannual relief budget of the city which had been in vogue for several years. A questionable practice in budgeting was therefore wiped out, if nothing more was accomplished, and New York City, through force of fiscal circumstances, has taken one step toward a comprehensive budget. The next step, already overdue, is to bring the financial requirements of the rapid transit system into the budget, which are now budgeted by the agency operating the system and are practically unchecked by the city's chief fiscal officer—the elected comptroller.

As fiscal conditions tighten up due to the war, the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research reports that the city fathers in this town of "brotherly love" are again indulging (or at least showing unmistakable signs of indulging) in one of their old tricks—"fictitious budgeting," as the Bureau calls it. After much researching, pleading, and publicity by the Bureau the city fathers had agreed to reform, and did so in 1940—commendably abandoning, as the Bureau put it, "the costly and illegal practice of adopting fictitious budgets and piling up deficits." Now they are at it again, having cut the city income tax by $3,800,000 and raised the pay of city employees by $3,000,000 to create a deficit for 1943, so the Bureau asserts, of $6,300,000.

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[2] C. R. Fontaine, "Municipal War Budgets in Canada," *Municipal Finance*, August, 1942, pp. 16–21.

The Buffalo Municipal Research Bureau also has a crow to pick with the city administration. It found that the original appropriations of $28,700,000 carried in the budget for operation and maintenance had been increased during the fiscal year by $1,300,000, the increase being financed mostly from money obtained by the issuance of bonds and notes. This inspired the Bureau to lecture the city administration, and rightly so, on the sanctity of the budget plan when once adopted.

The Providence Governmental Research Bureau reports difficulties with the city budget, but of an entirely different nature from those just mentioned. It says that the Providence charter which became effective two years ago placed the responsibility for preparing the city budget upon the already overloaded auditor's office, with the result that the budget doesn't seem to budge as it ought to. The Bureau now proposes that a city budget bureau should be set up as an adjunct to the mayor's office to prepare the budget and to see that it is executed according to plan. On the execution of the budget, the new charter has an interesting provision which the Bureau claims is working quite effectively. The provision permits the mayor at any time during the fiscal year, when it becomes apparent that the revenue estimates of the budget are not going to be realized, to recommend to the council such reductions or suspensions of appropriations for any or all departments as he thinks will be sufficient to forestall a deficit, and the council is required either to pass these recommendations of the mayor or to make an equivalent amount of other reductions or suspensions.

Here and there some striking improvements have been made in city budget documents during the year. A notable example is the budget document prepared by City Manager Bill N. Taylor of Port Arthur, Texas. He has succeeded in setting up a comprehensive budget for his city, according to approved and up-to-date forms, and has so arranged the financial data as to make it both inviting and informative to the citizenry. His budget message is especially commendable for its clarity and general approach.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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The year 1942 introduced many new problems in assessment administration, only a few of which were adequately solved. These problems are not only serious for assessors but for municipal finance and local government as well.

The main operational problems were due to the loss of trained personnel and to material and equipment shortages. A large number of skilled technicians in assessment offices left to join the armed forces or to work in war industries. Some volunteered, some were drafted, and some left because they could make more money elsewhere. Replacement has been difficult and relatively unsatisfactory. Many jurisdictions have employed women, men in the 4-F class, and men over draft age. Others simply trimmed their sails and got along without.

For many months one principal worry of assessors was how they could continue to do their work if automobile transportation were eliminated as a result of the tire shortage, and this was especially true of the conscientious assessors. They knew that in the absence of considerable field work on both real and personal property assessments, the quality of the assessment roll would rapidly deteriorate. A survey conducted by the National Association of Assessing Officers last spring revealed that most assessors expected their tires and automobiles to last about two years on the average; the shortest period mentioned was nine months and the longest four years. To relieve the situation some new procedures were introduced, which may be of lasting beneficial effect: Greater office preparation was made before field visits; more use was made of the mails to inform and receive information; public records and other filed data were checked more diligently; taxpayers were required to come to the office whenever possible; repeat calls were eliminated by making advance appointments. In spite of these and other similar steps, worry over the tire shortage continued until near the end of the year, when it was somewhat, but not entirely, dissipated by an OPA announcement of a preference rating for automobiles used by public officials when engaged in "official business."

Substantive Problems. While transportation and personnel difficulties caused some concern, they were overshadowed by new substantive problems. The effects of the tire shortage and gasoline rationing on property use were manifested early. Many gasoline stations closed; the volume of business of the remainder dropped. The same thing happened to automobile salesrooms, although most service departments received increased business which many were unable to handle because mechanics were being lost to the armed forces and war industries. Dealers in so-called "hard" goods, such as radios, washing machines, refrigerators, and electric appliances, became more and more affected as the year passed; and store vacancies on secondary business streets continued to increase. Suburban residential properties dependent on automobile transportation began to lose their attractiveness as the pressure increased to reside near public transportation facilities. Rent control and material shortages headed off rent increases and possible increases in capital value that might have resulted from this cause as well as from inflation. Restrictions on new building construction further depressed the market for vacant properties except where they could be used for construction for defense workers. Material and labor shortages contributed to the difficulty of maintaining properties in good condition and probably increased the rate of depreciation of many. These reactions, along with several others of similar nature, exerted a downward pressure on values. On the other hand, many properties were benefiting materially through increased use. Theaters, bowling alleys, taverns, and other places of amusement did a "boom" business. What hotels lost in patronage from conventions and traveling salesmen was more than matched by new business traceable to the war program. Warehouses moved from the white elephant class to the premium class, and some buildings were remodeled for that purpose. And, of course, the money in the "inflationary gap" was doing its own work in a quiet way to keep prices up.

Somewhat similar reactions took place in the tangible personal property field. No new cars were manufactured in 1942 and few radios, washing machines, sewing machines, refrigerators, etc. Many other lines were, of course, also curtailed. Forty-five states tax some tangible personal property, 25 states still have an ad valorem tax on automobiles and, subject to limited exemption, all except nine states assess household furnishings. Much machinery used in peacetime production was retired for the duration and perhaps forever. Much of the new machinery for war production is owned by the Defense Plant Corporation and is exempt. Business inventories not only held up but reached the highest level in history, but a sharp decline is expected in 1943. New construction also reached new high levels in 1942, but most of it was government financed or owned and a large portion was tax exempt. The Army and Navy also took over many former taxpaying properties and moved them into the exempt class; a good example is the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, which paid about $270,000 annually in taxes.

The events cited offer some evidence of the rapidity and nature of the changes taking place. And the trend indicated continues.

Difficulties of Assessment. Assessors experienced difficulty in staying abreast of these changes, but their most difficult problem was to measure their effect on the future use of properties, which in turn controls the present value, the basis of assessed value. When the utility of properties was noticeably curtailed, they were quickly importuned for reductions. With few exceptions, however, they kept clearly in mind that "present value is a function of future use," and adopted a policy of proceeding with caution. They did not fail to note that many properties suffering temporary loss of income would be the first to enjoy a "boom" business as soon as the war ended. In similar vein they were equally cautious about increasing assessments in the case of properties whose utility and income were raised substantially. Nevertheless, the pronounced uncertainty of the future continued to hover over every assessment officer and denied to assessors that confidence in their judgment which many formerly possessed to a high degree.

Rationing and price control were also unfamiliar factors. So far as market value went, the effect was to substitute OPA regulations for the so-called "willing buyer, willing seller" standard. So long as the underlying inflationary pressure was present, ceiling prices were also sales prices. Where merchandise stock was frozen for one reason or another, many appeals for reduction were forthcoming from the owners, but available evidence indicates that not many were granted.

Except in wartime "boom" cities, the over-all picture is not bright. Since 1930 there has been a relatively steady decline in land values in most cities, especially the larger ones, but in previous years these declines in land values were frequently matched or exceeded by increases resulting from new construction and personal property assessments. The 1942 rolls reflected 1941 construction and were further aided by large increases in the form of business inventory assessments. However, private construction fell abruptly in 1942, and in 1943 business inventories will also sharply decline, which indicates that the 1943 property tax base in most cities will fall substantially and be reflected in higher tax rates. If existing trends continue, prospects for 1944 are even worse.

Assessors did their share in civilian and military defense programs, especially on both seaboards. Maps, building locations, watercraft ownerships, and much other confidential information about persons and properties were furnished. At least one assessor had all of his important records microfilmed and removed to a safe inland location for storage.

Personnel and Organization. In-service training not only held the ground previously won but made some additional gains. In all states where work was begun prior to 1942 it was continued, while agencies in several additional states organized institutes or schools or made plans for them, notably in Kentucky, Iowa, Maine, and Florida. The loss of trained personnel and the necessity for training replacements caused many assessors to organize programs for their office staffs. The assessor in one large city reported that he was conducting an in-service training school for 550 people, the school operating three nights a week. A large portion of this group are housewives being trained as temporary personal property appraisers.

Bemidji, Minnesota, placed the position of city assessor on a full-time basis and provided for his appointment on a merit basis. Eight positions as deputy assessors in Des Moines were filled by persons required to pass rigid qualifying examinations.

One city in Kentucky (Louisa) gave up its privilege to make its own assessment roll and decided to use the county roll for its city tax base, thus eliminating at least one overlapping assessment district. In the city of New York the so-called "tri-departmental board," which is a nonstatutory interlocutory review agency, increased its effectiveness by placing on its staff the former director of research of the city department of taxation. In another large city the decision was taken to create a research department, employing a full-time director.

Legislation and Court Decisions. The only outstanding piece of legislation in 1942 was a broad measure adopted in Kentucky enlarging the review and supervisory powers of the department of revenue and improving some of the required procedures of local assessors.

By far the most significant court decision of the year was that rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *State Tax Commission of Utah* v. *Aldrich and Harkness,* decided April 27, 1942. Here the state of Utah sought to impose its inheritance tax against certain shares of stock in a Utah corporation which were part of the estate of decedent who was legally domiciled in New York. In holding that Utah had a right to impose this tax, the Court knocked down the barrier to multiple taxation by states erected by several previous decisions. In effect the Court held that any state had jurisdiction to tax any property if it were shown that the state provided opportunity, conferred benefits, or afforded protection either to the property or the person who owned it. It held that there is nothing in the federal constitution which would prevent two or more states from taxing the same property and specifically rejected any thought that its decision should in any way be influenced by bad economic consequences which might follow. One of the consequences of this decision has already manifested itself, for in December, 1942, the Minnesota Supreme Court, pursuing the reasoning in the Aldrich decision, held that the state of Minnesota had a right to impose a property tax on all airplanes owned by the Northwest Airlines, a Minnesota corporation, although only a small portion of the planes were ever actually present in Minnesota at any one moment.

Professional Activities. There were more state and district meetings of assessors in 1942 than ever before and they were better planned, better attended, and the delegates were far more serious. This latter was especially pronounced at the annual conference of the National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) at Denver in September. State tax commissions were more active in giving assistance to local assessors. Four new assessors' manuals were published in as many states. The NAAO committee on in-service training actively began its investigation and study. The Kentucky statute mentioned above was for the most part in keeping with several of the recommendations made by the NAAO committee on assessment organization and personnel.

Municipal Purchasing

By Joseph W. Nicholson

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Priorities. During 1942 public purchasing agents had "priority trouble." Motorized equipment, such as trucks, tractors, road rollers, and air compressors, was unobtainable, and dealers' shelf stocks of durable goods were practically exhausted. It was necessary for public purchasing agents to request the War Production Board for priority assistance in order to purchase nearly any article on the "critical" or "strategic" list unless a vendor had the desired article in stock and was willing to sell it without a priority rating. But few purchases were made in this way and "PD-1A" and other WPB forms were used in making the bulk of municipal purchases. These forms require definite statements as to the need for the material requested and its relation to the war effort. The scarcity of materials made it necessary for cities to resort to the use of substitutes (see discussion elsewhere in this volume).

Late in 1942 the War Production Board announced that a "controlled materials plan" would replace by July, 1943, the so-called "production requirements plan." Under this new plan it is likely that the WPB will require inventory reports of materials and equipment on hand before granting quarterly allocations.

The Governmental Division of the War Production Board late in 1942 completed a detailed survey of the dollar volume of local and state government purchases in 135 classifications by making a field study of the purchasing records of 180 governmental units below the federal level. The information secured will be used by the WPB in forecasting the needs of municipalities for critical materials during 1943. In planning the allocation of materials, WPB needs to know how much is required by cities, to what use the materials will be placed, and when they will be needed. To supplement and check the sample field survey the WPB will send to a large number of cities a questionnaire covering 23 of the 135 classifications, and after checking the returns against the similar information secured in the field survey of the 180 governmental units, WPB will be in a position to estimate municipal needs and plan allocations of materials.

Rationing. The purchasing agent generally handles the ration applications for tires, sugar, coffee, fuel oil and gasoline. This was true, for example, in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh. However, in other cities, as in Detroit, Portland (Oregon), and San Francisco each bureau or department handled its own applications. The tire rationing program created a special problem partly because it was not clear whether a tire pool could be created for emergency vehicles used by the fire, police, and health departments.

The purchasing agents of cities generally have handled the sale of scrap materials. The city of Cincinnati in 1942 received approximately $100,000 from the sale of scrap and obsolete materials, including $56,066 from the sale of rails from street car tracks. Milwaukee realized $88,500 from the sale of scrap in 1942, New York City over $400,000, and Cleveland $75,000. Several small cities, such as Wilmette, Illinois, and Fort Collins, Colorado, for example, were able to pay all or nearly all of the cost of local civilian defense activities from revenues received from the sale of scrap. Cities were requested by the War Production Board to use city-owned motor equipment in collecting scrap.

When the city of Toledo received a bid price on scrap steel rail higher than allowed by the OPA the common pleas court held that a municipality making a sale of any commodity covered by the OPA ceiling must comply with such maximum price provisions rather than sell to the highest bidder as required by the state statutes. In the case of identical bids, the material must be sold to the bidder having the greatest need for serving war production. Also in making purchases the OPA has held that the city purchasing agent is equally responsible with vendors in observing ceiling prices. Many purchasing agents are requiring vendors to state in writing on their invoices that the prices charged do not exceed ceiling prices. One purchasing agent stamps on all his purchase orders a statement that "Vendor agrees that prices charged as a result of this purchase order will not exceed ceiling prices." This places the onus for compliance squarely on the shoulders of the vendor.

Conservation. To encourage the conservation of critical materials and equipment the Governmental Division of the War Production Board during 1942 made a survey of existing publicly owned road construction equipment and set up a clearinghouse to facilitate intergovernmental loans or sale of such equipment. The War Production Board has encouraged public utilities to sell surplus stocks to other utilities which have priority ratings of A-1-j or higher. The WPB also ruled that at least 75 per cent of all scheduled deliveries of wire, cable, and bus bar shall be from the inventory of other utilities; in the case of gas and water producers, 40 per cent of all scheduled deliveries of materials entering into the distribution system must be purchased from the inventories of other producers. Finally, for certain strategic materials the WPB prepared "emergency alternate federal specifications" and urged all federal purchasing agents to make use of them whenever possible.

A number of cities including Los Angeles, Pasadena, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Milwaukee sold to federal government agencies and to nearby municipalities certain strategic scarce materials. For example, Los Angeles has sold to certain federal agencies such items as motorcycle sirens, fire hose, surveying instruments, and coal stoves. Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Pasadena sold or loaned to federal agencies various amounts of cast-iron water pipe, valves, and cable.

Centralized Purchasing. At least seven cities adopted centralized purchasing during 1942: Richmond, Virginia; Dearborn, Port Huron, Traverse City, Sylvan Lake, and Wayne, Michigan; and Manchester, New Hampshire. Cook County, Illinois, appointed a survey commission to recommend procedures for the storing and withdrawal of stocks purchased by the county, and the governor of Illinois authorized a survey of the operation of the purchasing methods used in the state government. In New York City the department of investigation made a study of the purchasing procedures of the board of education of that city to determine the feasibility of having the city department of purchase do the buying for the school board.

There was further progress during the year in coordinating the purchases of several governmental units within a given area. A notable step in New York State was the establishment of a statewide purchasing service directed by the New York State Conference of Mayors for cities, counties, and school districts. Equipment and supplies may be bought through the state division of standards and purchase at advantageous prices and subject to scientific specifications. Articles purchased will be subject to rigid tests in the state's testing laboratories. Kentucky during 1942 enacted legislation which prescribes procedures under which cities and counties may establish joint purchasing units. In Wisconsin, Manitowoc County and the city of Two Rivers formed a committee to plan the coordinating of their purchases. The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, coordinated purchasing board has organized formally after a year's successful work as an informal association of purchasing agents. The 18 municipal members get special trade discounts by pooling their buying power, even though each city retains control of its own purchases and contracts. Member purchasing agents also profit by exchanging information on recent federal priorities orders.

City purchasing agents continued during 1942 the practice of requesting vendors to indicate on their bids the amount of cash discounts allowed for payment on or before certain times in the month following receipt and acceptance of the goods. An inquiry among a number of cities showed that the cash discounts earned in 1942 were as follows: New York City, $50,000; Detroit, $57,000; Cleveland, $25,000; Milwaukee and Cincinnati, each $18,000; Los Angeles, $12,500; San Francisco, $12,000; and Toledo, $8,000.

The volume of municipal purchases has dropped off considerably during the war, but the work of purchasing agents has increased. In most cities the purchasing agent makes applications for priorities, handles rationing procedures that apply to cities, develops plans for the conservation of equipment and tires, assembles information for governmental questionnaires, prepares inventories for filing with the WPB, handles the disposal of salvage materials, and seeks substitute materials and additional sources of supply.

Professional Organization. Public purchasing agents, through the Governmental, Educational, and Institutional Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, during 1942 completed a survey of methods used in collecting, salvaging, and disposing of materials collected from households, such as rubbish and garbage. This was followed by a survey of methods of controlling equipment and making surplus equipment available to other agencies. This survey also included a study of the methods used in applying for priority ratings from the War Production Board. The Group also is cooperating with the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce in the standardization of automobile and truck tires.

New Local Sources of Municipal Revenue

By Herbert A. Simon

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For the past decade American cities have been seeking sources of revenue which would materially supplement or partly replace the general property tax. This search was spurred at first by the decline of property tax collections during the depression, later by the spread of homestead exemptions and property tax limits, and in the last two years by the necessity of installing new capital improvements in areas of defense and war activity. Large metropolitan centers have been confronted with a further revenue problem resulting from the growth of the fringes of the metropolitan area at the expense of the central city.

To determine the extent to which cities are meeting success in their attempts to find new locally collected sources of revenue, or to increase revenues from local sources other than the property tax, The Municipal Year Book early in 1943 asked each city of more than 10,000 population to report (1) new locally collected revenues developed during 1941 or 1942, and (2) old sources of revenue (other than the general property tax) for which the rates have been increased during 1941 or 1942.

The replies to these questions demonstrate strikingly that cities have been largely unsuccessful in reducing their reliance upon the property tax. Of 883 cities over 10,000 population which replied 709 reported that they had not developed new sources of revenue during the past two years, and had not increased the rates of existing taxes. Of the remainder, 132 cities reported one or more new sources of revenue, 30 cities reported an increase in one or more revenue rates, and 12 cities reported both a new tax and an increase in an existing rate.

PARKING METERS

The new source of revenue most frequently reported was the installation of parking meters. New parking meter revenues were mentioned by 37 cities of more than 25,000 population, and by 33 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.[1] Of course meters were not installed in these cities purely by reason of the anticipated revenue—traffic control was undoubtedly the foremost consideration; nevertheless, the meters are producing very substantial revenues in almost every city where they have been introduced.

Cities of more than 250,000 population which reported new revenues from parking meters included Cincinnati, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Memphis, Tennessee; Newark, New Jersey; Rochester, New York; and Seattle, Washington. Receipts from this source in 1942 in these cities ranged from $100,000 to $250,000. Cities from 100,000 to 250,000 reporting new meter revenues were Charlotte, North Carolina; San Diego, California; Spokane, Washington; Tacoma, Washington; and Tulsa, Oklahoma—with annual receipts of $25,000 to $100,000. Amarillo, Texas; Columbus, Georgia; Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Lansing, Michigan; Madison, Wisconsin; Mount Vernon, New York; New Rochelle, New York; Schenectady, New York; Springfield, Ohio; and Waterbury, Connecticut—all in the 50,000-to-100,000 group—received revenues averaging around $35,000. The cities in the 25,000-to-50,000 group which reported meters showed revenues generally between $15,000 and $30,000; while the cities in the 10,000-to-25,000 group received $1,000 to $25,000, and in the case of Cheyenne, Wyoming, $36,000. It is not yet clear to what extent these returns will be cut by gasoline and tire rationing, but it may be presumed that 1943 revenues from this source will be greatly reduced.

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[1] For a more complete study of parking meters in American cities up to February, 1942, see The 1942 Municipal Year Book, page 522. That tabulation lists 110 cities over 10,000 population which introduced parking meters in 1941, and 15 where meters were installed in January, 1942.

BUSINESS LICENSES

New business license fees were adopted, or existing fees increased, in 15 cities over 25,000 population and 10 cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population. Licenses on auctioneers, pawnbrokers, junk dealers, and outdoor parking lots netted Baltimore, Maryland, over $35,000 in the last nine months of 1942; a general revision in charges for licenses, permits, and services in Boston, Massachusetts, is expected to bring an annual increase of $300,000 in these revenues; an increase in liquor licenses in Louisville, Kentucky, will yield $150,000. Other cities which have materially increased their annual revenues from business licenses are Albany, Georgia ($15,000); Augusta, Georgia ($25,000); Berkeley, California ($62,000); Logan, Utah ($12,500); Modesto, California ($23,000); and San Diego, California ($180,000). Several cities imposed taxes on amusement places: Clarksburg, West Virginia, and San Diego, California, levy a fee of 1 cent on each admission, while Anniston, Bessemer, Gadsden, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, have imposed gross receipts taxes on amusements. The Anniston and Gadsden levies are 10 per cent, Tuscaloosa, 5 per cent, and Bessemer 1 cent on admissions under 15 cents and 2 cents on admissions over 15 cents.

SERVICE CHARGES

A number of cities have adopted the policy of charging consumers for certain municipal services, or have increased charges already imposed. Of the cities over 25,000, seven reported new systems of fees for refuse-collection service, three reported sewer rentals for out-of-town users, two reported increased water rates, and one imposed charges for outside fire protection. Of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population, two imposed trash-removal charges, four, sewer rental charges, and three increased water rates. Anticipated revenues from these sources ranged up to $20,000 in the larger cities, but for the most part, were quite modest. Detroit, Michigan, has realized $389,000 through an increase in fees at the city hospital.

A Youngstown, Ohio, ordinance establishes a fee of 50 cents per month per family for garbage collection. In Glendale, California, the waste-collection charge is applied only to food plants and is based on the volume of waste removed. The Johnstown, Pennsylvania, charge is levied for ash collections. West Palm Beach, Florida, raised $16,329 during the last fiscal year with a fee of three and one-half cents per cubic foot for garbage and trash collections. A garbage-collection charge of 80 cents per cubic yard for wastes in excess of 200 gallons per week is assessed by Kenmore, New York.

Springfield, Missouri, now charges out-of-town users for sewage disposal. The fee is $6.00 per year for residences, and $15 per million gallons of water used for industries. It is estimated that $2,000 will be received during the current fiscal year. Alliance, Ohio, levies a flat charge of three dollars per year against users of its sewage system. The Lancaster, Ohio, sewer rental charge is measured by water consumption—4 cents per hundred cubic feet. Benton Harbor, Michigan, shifted from a flat rate on each household to a graduated rate based on water consumption in order to raise additional funds to build a new sewage disposal plant; $18,000 per year in new revenue will be realized.

UTILITY TAXES AND IN-LIEU PAYMENTS

New revenues on a somewhat larger scale were being sought from public utilities, whether publicly or privately owned. Transfer of revenues of publicly owned utilities to the general fund netted Logansport, Indiana, $260,000 and Miami, Florida, almost $100,000 in new revenues, while lesser amounts were obtained by Ames, Iowa; Coffeyville, Kansas; East Orange, New Jersey; Fort Collins, Colorado; Riverside, California; and Santa Monica, California. A somewhat larger number of cities imposed on privately owned utilities new taxes or taxes at increased rates. These levies, designated as "gross receipts taxes" or "street use taxes," were in substance franchise taxes, and reflected a determination of these cities to share the improved revenue position of their utilities. Dallas, Texas ($79,000); Galveston, Texas ($54,000); Kansas City, Missouri ($1,130,843); Tacoma, Washington ($31,182); Waco, Texas ($33,000); and Wichita Falls, Texas ($28,800), were among the large cities receiving new revenues from this source. Among cities under 25,000 population, new franchise taxes with annual yields of $5,000 to $12,000 were enacted by Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Highland Park, Texas; Hornell, New York; McAllen, Texas; Richmond Heights, Missouri; Sweetwater, Texas; and Wenatchee, Washington.

To raise the amount of revenue listed above, Kansas City placed a 5 per cent tax on the gross income (except income from industrial users) of the power company and the gas company, a 4 per cent tax on the gross receipts of the telephone company, a 3 per cent tax on bus revenue, and a levy of one mill per passenger on street cars. Wichita Falls expects to raise approximately $28,000 annually from a gross revenue tax of 2 per cent on the electric service company and a 1½ per cent tax against the gross revenues of the gas service company. Dallas placed a 2 per cent tax on the gross income of the Lone Star Gas Company and El Paso added to a 2 per cent gross sales tax against the telephone company an additional 2 per cent franchise tax.

AMUSEMENT TAXES

Apparently operating on a "play-while-you-pay" theory, many cities are turning to the pin-ball machine and the "juke box" as sources of revenue. Cities over 25,000 reporting new taxes on amusement devices were Auburn, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Portland, Oregon; Racine, Wisconsin; Tacoma, Washington; Topeka, Kansas; and Watertown, Massachusetts. In each of the four largest of these cities the reported annual revenue was in the neighborhood of $100,000. Four cities under 25,000 reported amusement machine taxes: Atchison, Kansas; Clairton and Duquesne, Pennsylvania; and Kewanee, Illinois.

In Milwaukee an annual license fee of $200 is levied on the distributor of pin-ball and other similar amusement devices, while a fee of $25 annually is placed upon the distributor of nickel phonographs, soundies, or combinations. A permit fee of $5.00 annually is charged for the right to operate juke boxes or pin-ball machines on one's premises, and an additional fee of $5.00 for each phonograph and $10 for each pin-ball machine operated is placed upon the operator. For the last six months of 1942, Milwaukee received $68,000 from these sources.

In Portland an annual fee of $200 must be paid for the right to operate pin-ball and similar devices, a fee of $100 for permission to handle punchboards, and a semiannual $10 fee must be paid by the operator for each machine used. For the first six months of 1942, Portland realized $50,000 in revenues from these license fees.

Tacoma levies an annual license fee of $250 on each operator of amusement devices and a quarterly fee of $25 on each machine operated. In addition the owner of the premises on which such machines are used must pay a yearly license fee of $7.50. These license fees brought in over $110,000 in revenues during the last fiscal year.

The smaller cities have confined their fees to an annual license on each machine operated, ranging from $15 to $50 for pin-ball machines and from $10 to $20 for music machines.

Whether to provide a substitute for fast-disappearing gasoline taxes, or to reach a recreation that had been escaping other amusement taxes, several cities imposed new bicycle license taxes. The fee in Kewanee, Illinois, is 50 cents for three years; and in Wilmette, Illinois, and Springfield, Massachusetts, 25 cents per year.

Of a somewhat comparable nature were cigarette taxes adopted by four Alabama cities: Anniston and Gadsden (2 cents per package), and Bessemer and Tuscaloosa (1 cent per package)—yielding revenues from $12,000 to $35,000 a year.

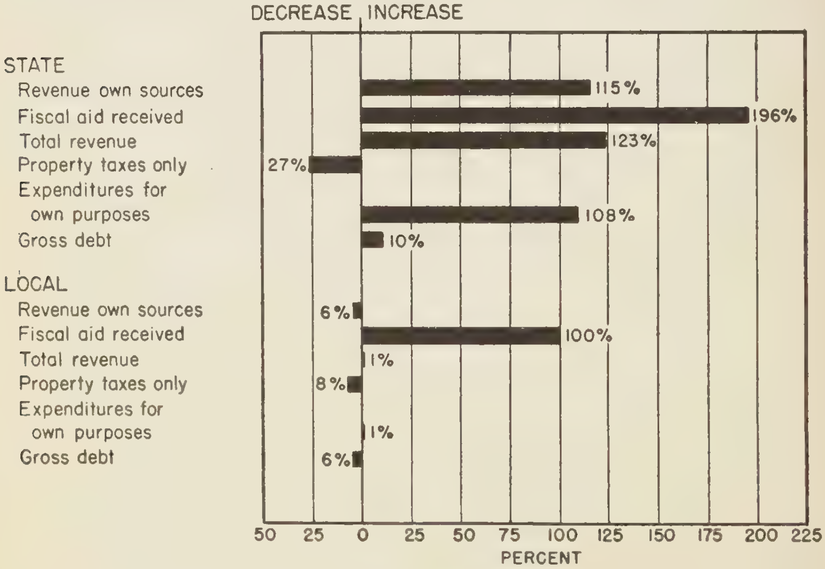
OTHER REVENUE SOURCES

Noticeable by their absence were reports of revenues obtained from sales and income taxes (except for increased shares of state-collected taxes in some states). None of the smaller cities of the nation appears to have followed the lead of New York in placing a tax on sales within the city, or Philadelphia's plan of collecting a gross income tax on earnings of the city's residents and on nonresident incomes earned in the city. Lack of enabling legislation undoubtedly accounts for the failure to turn to these very productive sources of revenue. Undoubtedly state legislatures will be very reluctant to empower cities to obtain revenues from these sources until the incidence of the taxes, and the possible effect of city levies on state tax collections has been thoroughly examined.

Miscellaneous new revenue sources included licenses to salvage from the city dump, trailer licenses or taxes (San Diego, California, expects to obtain $50,000 per year from this source), Army payments for airport rental, and fees for birth and death certificates.

THE GENERAL REVENUE PICTURE

This review of new local revenues amply demonstrates that no American city has yet discovered the bonanza which is going to free it from a primary reliance on the property tax. Cities which have been receiving $30 to $50 per capita each year from the property tax do not find much alleviation of their revenue problems in levies, ranging from 10 cents to a dollar per capita, from miscellaneous sources. When factors other than revenue are taken into consideration, serious questions must be raised as to whether the new sources to which cities have turned have much more to commend them on grounds of



Courtesy of United States Bureau of the Census, Financing Federal, State, and Local Governments: 1941, *page 17*

PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM 1932 TO 1941 IN STATE AND LOCAL PER CAPITA REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, DEBTS tax justice than does the urban property tax. Service charges, utility taxes, amusement taxes, and probably business taxes all rest largely upon the consumer and are generally regarded as regressive in nature—that is, they weigh most heavily on low-income families. Although revenue needs may lead an increasing number of our cities to employ taxes of this kind, it can hardly be argued that any measure of tax reform is accomplished thereby. Furthermore, almost all these taxes have an even greater sensitivity to economic ups and downs than the property tax.

There has been no discussion in this article of state-collected revenues returned to cities in the form of grants-in-aid. The increasing reliance of municipalities upon state gas taxes and other state levies is well known, and it is probable that any deterioration of the municipal finance situation in the next few years will lead to demands for further grants of this kind as the only feasible solution. Several states already have taken steps to share new revenues with local governments as a result of gas tax losses consequent to gas and tire rationing. A number of such new grants-in-aid are reported in the article on "Finance Administration" in this YEAR BOOK.

The other side of the municipal revenue picture—the status of the urban property tax and municipal borrowing—also is analyzed in some detail elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. The data presented there indicate that at the present time assessed values are generally increasing with tax rates remaining almost constant. Except for some cities which have become centers of war activity or which have lost population to war areas, the immediate revenue situation is not unfavorable. Current interest in new revenue sources must be generally attributed, then, to the uncertainty which prevails as to what demands will be made upon cities after the war for capital expenditures, and as to the adequacy of the urban real estate tax in the postwar period. The data which have been gathered for this article indicate that little progress has been made by our cities in freeing themselves from anticipated problems by divorcing revenues from their property tax base, and that the recourse to other sources is, in the main, more expedient than it is sound.

Substitute Materials and Conservation

By Samuel Fletcher

Planning and Research Branch, Governmental Division, War Production Board

The problem of conservation and substitution in materials used by governments is just beginning to be felt. Up to now it has been a case of just pulling the belt a little tighter, but not of interfering with government services. The principal changes taking place so far have been in specifications for construction both for projects built by governments and in the manufactured products which they buy. Present indications are that while authorization for building may be more difficult to secure, the specifications on construction projects will not become more severe and in some cases may be eased.

The real difficulty is going to come in securing the manufactured products necessary for the maintenance of essential services. They range from heavy road machinery to valves and fittings and from paper clips and rubber bands to automobiles, fire and police equipment, and so on.

As Maury Maverick, chief of the Governmental Division of the War Production Board, stated in his talk at the 19th Annual Conference of the American Municipal Association in Chicago in November, 1942: "This also we must remember about production, and that is, as we outproduce our enemy, and as we are now, today, winning the war of production, the full effect of shortages in our civilian economy will be felt. More and more is now going into the production of military weapons. Now this means that as officials of local government we must continue vital functions of government without many of the goods we had heretofore. Thus you have a twofold responsibility: first, to see that health and sanitation and public welfare are maintained without many of the civilian goods heretofore available; and second, to make clear to your people just what is before them."

It is becoming more and more essential that all branches of government, federal, state, county, and city, use every effort, beginning without delay, first, to eliminate or reduce to a minimum all but the absolutely essential activities, second, to "pool" equipment so that idle machinery in one locality may be put to use in another where it may be sorely needed, and third, to give thought to securing substitutes for customarily used items that are bound to become scarce or that will release strategical materials for war uses. The more consideration given to these subjects the smoother and easier will be our path for the duration. The curtailment of activities, especially the nonessential ones, will also help to alleviate the shortage in manpower which all agencies are bound to face.

Since practically no equipment for construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of roads and streets will be available, it is increasingly necessary to get maximum usage from equipment presently owned by governmental agencies and from such equipment as will be made available. In order to effect this maximum usage, the Governmental Division of the WPB has suggested to the various states that they develop plans for pooling the use of all road construction and repair equipment in their states. The pooling plan in each state is to be developed by the state officials on the basis most adequate to meet existing needs. There will be no centralization of control in Washington. The WPB simply makes available its services to help state officials in setting up adequate programs and to offer such assistance as is within their means. Several such pooling plans have already been formulated by some of the states. It is essential that every state develop fully its own plans if the local governments are to have equipment necessary to carry on essential construction, maintenance, and repair operations.

Several government agencies in Washington have for some time been working on substitutes covering a wide range of items including substitutes for materials used in manufacturing processes and also substitutes for finished products, and will continue to do so. The purpose is to effect the conservation of strategical materials and materials which are destined to become scarce, and at the same time evolve substitutes that will serve for the duration and in many instances will prove more practical than the items substituted.

A list of substitutes that have been developed and which are deemed practical by competent authorities would include the following:

Item	Suggested Substitutes
Police Department	
Holsters, leather	Webbing, duck or fabric, with steel coating of organic finish; make nonelastic in all cases
Uniforms	Use Army rejects wherever possible
Flashlights	Paper, plastics for cases
Handcuffs	Steel, organic finish or hot dip lead finish
Leg irons	Same as handcuffs
First-aid kits	Soft pack kit of textile or Reynolds paper
Night sticks	Pecan, hickory, or maple
Repair and maintenance tools	Malleable iron or plain carbon steel, organic coated
Automobile parts and accessories	Wool felt in place of rubber for carpets, floor mats, grommets, weather stripping; fabric seats in place of leather
Stretchers	Wood litter poles
Fingerprint equipment	Fiber containers
Rollers	Leather with felt base being tested
Slabs	Glass
Cameras, view type	Cases of waterproof duck
Dark-room equipment	Glass trays in place of hard rubber or porcelain enamel
Files, desks, cabinets—metal	Wood
Whistles	Cellulose acetate or urea plastic

ITEM	SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTES
Police Department—continued	
Sun glasses	Plastic frames
Badges, buttons, insignias	Plastic, gold or silver plated
Rain coats	Synthetic materials
Lanterns and accessories, spot and floodlights and accessories	Rechargeable dry cells, carbon steel base and frame
Inhalers, Respirators	Plastics
Building Department	
Curtain walls, brick	Hollow masonry units only, or in combination with brick to reduce loads for spandrel beams
Incinerators, ferrous metal and brick, or all ferrous metal	Permitted in multi-family dwellings only; incinerator proper of nonmetallic material; necessary ferrous metals, uncoated, except zinc coating for chimney screen; firing equipment
Lintels, steel	Reinforced concrete, stone or brick; steel angles may be used for brick veneer used in connection with wood-frame construction
Pipe sleeves, ferrous metals	Terra cotta, fiber, ferrous metal permitted only where calking is required
Curing concrete, burlap	Asphalt spray coat, cotton quilt; ponding
Non-slip abrasive, aluminum oxide, silicon carbide	Silicon carbide
Reinforcing steel fabric (coated), zinc-coated ferrous metal	Omit coating, hold use to minimum
Reinforcing steel specialties, ferrous metal	Reduce quantity by using cement blocks
Safety stair treads, ferrous metal	Silicon carbide embedded in concrete
Sleeves, and so on, metal	Wood, fiber, ferrous metal only where calking is required
Stair nosing, metal	Omit
Cornices, zinc, copper, zinc-coated ferrous metal	Design without metal
Flashings, gutters, and so on, copper, lead, zinc-coated ferrous metal	Ferrous sheet metal no heavier than 26-gauge nonmetallic coated; omit breaks in building wall lines which require the use of metallic flashings
Louvres, zinc-coated ferrous metal	Use wood as far as practicable; ferrous metal nonmetallic coated
Metal ceilings, ferrous metal sheets	Omit; use plaster on gypsum lath wallboard unplated
Skylights, copper; zinc-coated ferrous metal	Eliminate where practical; galvanized coated ferrous metal

ITEM	SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTES
Building Department—continued	
Termite shields, copper; galvanized	Ferrous sheet metal no heavier than 26-gauge enameled or nonmetallic coated; 2½ lb. hardlead—allowed in infested areas only
Lintels, steel	Arches, where lintels are necessary; use stone, reinforced concrete or hollow tile; steel permitted only in brick veneer on wood frame and in industrial buildings under special permission of WPB
Piles, steel	Reinforced concrete or wood
Stacks, steel	Brick or reinforced concrete
Hand rails and railings, metal	Wood
Hose cabinets, metal	Wood, or install hose racks on walls without enclosures
Ladders, ferrous metal; wood	Use wood where practicable
Revolving doors, steel	Swinging doors
Sash chains, metal	Sash cord
Cork tile, cork	Asphalt tile, Jaspe linoleum
Linoleum, cork and other materials	⅛-inch Jaspe type linoleum; asphalt tile, felt back linoleum
Fire extinguishers, nonferrous metals	Ferrous pump and tank type
Floats (ball), copper alloy	Plastic
Pipe covering, 85 per cent magnesia	For temperatures under 200° use cellular asbestos; glass fiber; rock wool
Pipe covering jackets, canvas	Cotton sheeting
Sewer pipe, cast iron, terra cotta, concrete	Terra cotta; concrete
Tanks, ferrous metal	Wood; concrete; ferrous metal for pressure tanks only
Armored cables (BX), zinc-coated ferrous metal armor	Covered neutral cable; insulated single conductors nonmetallic sheathed cable
Health Department and Hospitals	
Basins	Glass, plastics
Tips, crutch	Reclaimed rubber
Splints, all types	Plastics, wood
Stretchers and litters	Wood poles
Cabinets, dental	Wood and glass
Flasks, denture	Malleable iron
Trays, impression	Cellulose acetate
Pumps, breast	Synthetic rubber for bulb
Atomizer	Synthetic rubber for bulb
Syringes, various	Synthetic rubber for bulb
Gloves, surgeon's.	Synthetic rubber
Gloves, householder.	Synthetic rubber
Sheeting, hospital	Pyropline coated fabrics
Bottles, hot water	Reclaimed rubber
Bags, ice.	Reclaimed rubber
Tubing, various	Reclaimed rubber

This list of practical substitutes for various departments of government could be extended here indefinitely. Further data on substitutes and conservation may be secured by officials on request to the Planning and Research Branch of the Governmental Division of WPB.

Many city governments have already gone a long way in developing substitute materials and in conservation. Information secured by the International City Managers' Association early in 1943 from selected cities indicates what municipal officials can do toward solving this all-important problem. For example, Cincinnati has substituted sheet lead alloy for copper, brass, and bronze in flashings; Bakelite for screws and bolts, and for steel and aluminum in binders; plastic for metal identification badges; fiber or wood transfer cases for metal file cases; wooden desks for metal ones; pressed plywood and other materials for metal signs; a cellulose product instead of oiled silk (for use by fire department and hospitals); cotton and paper for burlap bags; a prepared paper instead of burlap for road construction; paper and glass instead of tin containers; cast-iron water meters instead of brass, with glass top for reading dial in place of bronze; string in place of rubber bands; and in place of rubber for electric wire insulation, an extruded plastic flexible tubing, found to be exceptionally flexible and elastic and capable of withstanding 220° F. temperature for long periods.

Dallas uses concrete for manholes, instead of cast iron; timber instead of cast iron in storm sewer inlet grates; a dense mix concrete, colored with lamp black to blend with color of asphalt pavement, in place of asphaltic concrete for pavement repairs; removable wood forms, instead of steel ones, for concrete storm sewer construction (found both satisfactory and economical); concrete in place of cast iron in inlet rings and covers; wooden street signs instead of metal ones; and black steel pipe for brass and galvanized pipe. Steel has been eliminated in storm sewer inlet construction and concrete walls thickened; for large storm sewer inlets, salvage rail is used instead of I-beams. Paving specifications have been changed—steel is eliminated and pavement is made thicker.

The Lima, Ohio, department of water and sewers has made a study of the cost and availability of various substitutes. It was found that Tube-Loy, a relatively new material, is convenient, can be wiped, flared, or sweated in fittings, and is probably permanent. Plastic tubing is not adapted yet for hot water, nor is it freely available. As a result of the study, the water department at Lima indicated preference for Tube-Loy in the smaller services and cast iron in the larger. Wrought iron, despite its favorable price, is relatively scarce for general use and, in the opinion of water department officials at Lima, is not a suitable substitute. (Tube-Loy is being used by the city of Baltimore which recommends it favorably. Richmond has several installations and plans further use of the product. It is manufactured by the American Smelting and Refining Company, 120 Broadway, New York.)

Los Angeles has substituted for cast-iron manhole covers a concrete frame with wooden lid treated for termites and decay.

St. Louis uses MC-1 cut-back asphalt instead of road oil, and gas fuel in place of fuel oil is used at two operating stations.

San Diego, California, is using scrap metal for reinforcing steel, concrete pipes in place of steel pipes, scrap plate steel in place of bar steel in making leak clamps, two-conductor style rubber-covered wire for microphone cords, mallory vibrator type power supplies in place of generators in transmitters, and is using salvaged material in making miscellaneous auto parts and motor clamps.

Savannah, Georgia, uses redwood pipe with cast-iron fittings in place of metal water pipe.

South Haven, Michigan, has home-made wooden boxes instead of metal ones for electric meters.

The National Housing Agency has substituted showers for steel tubs; pottery for steel in sinks, trays, and bowls; steel wire for copper wire in some cases; and masonry and wall board for certain grades and sizes of lumber.

Cities throughout the country are conserving critical materials, equipment, and office supplies. In some cities certain employees or departmental committees are assigned to develop and carry out conservation plans, while in other cities general instructions concerning conservation are issued by the city manager, mayor, or other official. Dallas, Texas, for example, makes many repair parts in its own machine shop using scrap metal, and bearings on motor equipment are reground instead of getting new bearings. Dallas also uses surplus concrete in making concrete street markers, forms for this purpose being kept available at various project sites. The Dallas fire department also makes hose connections from discarded couplings and, as in other cities, tires on fire apparatus are rotated to prolong their life. In Cincinnati, Ohio, paper clips and pins are used only when absolutely necessary, obsolete forms are used for scrap paper instead of purchasing special scratch pads, erasers from discarded lead pencils are used, the reverse side of letterhead is used for the second page of a letter instead of an extra sheet of paper, badges for auxiliary firemen are made from scrap stainless steel which is not good for any other purpose, obsolete typewriters are pooled and reconditioned for use by offices needing machines, and certain supplies and materials are transferred from nonessential services to those considered more essential. Many cities have been able to salvage water pipe and other materials in corporation yards for re-use or, in the case of critical materials, for sale to war production agencies.

The Planning and Research Branch of the Governmental Division of the WPB in its research activities is in constant contact with research agencies, both governmental and private, endeavoring to find practical and approved substitutes for materials and items required in all phases of government operations. The Branch will be glad to be of assistance whenever possible; government agencies should feel free at all times to request such assistance.

Municipal Financial Data*

Bonded debt and assessed values in cities of over 30,000 continued the general trends in evidence for the past six years. For the fifth consecutive year cities have reported a decrease in their net outstanding debt, this year amounting to 4.6 per cent. Tax rates, on the other hand, for the first time in seven years have shown an average decline of 5 cents per $1,000 of assessed value (one-fifth of 1 per cent) in cities of over 30,000 population. This decrease in rates has been accompanied by a general 1½ per cent increase in assessed valuations. However, in cities of over 500,000 population assessed valuations are still slowly declining.

Tax Rates and Assessed Values. Table VI shows for 276 cities, as of 1942, the total assessed value; the percentage of the total represented by realty and personalty; the actual tax rate as levied per $1,000 assessed value—both for city purposes and the total rate (city, school, county, state, and special districts); the estimated ratio of assessed value to true value; and the adjusted city and total tax rates on a 100 per cent basis of assessment.

The adjusted rates are obtained by multiplying the actual, or reported, rate by the estimated ratio (in per cent) of assessed value to true value. In this way assessments are equalized on a 100 per cent basis to give the rates some value for comparisons. In a few states tax commissions or similar bodies issue schedules of the estimated ratios of assessed to true values by counties each year; in other states studies have been made to determine this assessment ratio; for the majority of cities, however, the ratio is purely an estimate and in some instances may be far from accurate. In some states the county assessment is based on a percentage of true value different from the city assessment, and in these cases the ratio shown is the weighted average of the two separate ratios. These figures can be applied with safety only to real property, for the listing of personal property is so incomplete in most jurisdictions, and practice in regard to assessment varies so widely, that an estimate of the rate at which personal property is assessed would be purely arbitrary.

For the first time in several years the property assessment for cities of over 1,000,000 decreased less than one dollar per capita—a possible indication that the decline in property values in these cities will come to an end, as has already occurred in the smaller cities. Table 1 presents a picture of adjusted tax rate and assessed value trends between 1941 and 1942 and between 1937 and 1942. The untypical increase in 1942 adjusted tax rates for cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population is due to the fact that assessments were made at a generally higher percentage of true cash value than in the previous year.

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* Table VI and this summary of financial data for cities of over 30,000 population are adapted, with permission, from two studies by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.: "Comparative Tax Rates of 276 Cities—1942," in the December, 1942, *National Municipal Review;* and "Bonded Debt of 286 U. S. Cities as at January 1, 1942," in the June, 1942, *National Municipal Review,* published by the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Adjusted city tax rates cover a very wide range for the 276 cities reporting. The tax rate per $1,000 goes from a low of $1.13 in Richmond, Indiana, to a high of $41.97 in Lowell, Massachusetts. It is impossible to compare cities by their city tax rates alone, however, for many municipalities conduct numerous governmental functions through separately organized districts which have their own taxing power. Although the tax rates reported here have been adjusted as accurately as possible, comparisons based on them should be entered into with caution, for some cities rely much more heavily than others on revenue sources other than the property tax. Furthermore, tax rates actually provide no basis for appraising the quantity or quality of municipal services rendered out of tax funds.

TABLE I

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE, 1941 AND 1942, AND PER CENT CHANGE, 1937–42

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (271 Cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (271 Cities)			Per Cent Change 1937–42 (224 Cities)	
	1942	1941	Change	1942	1941	Increase	Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value	Per Capita Assessed Value
Over 1,000,000	$30.79	$30.57	$+.22	$1,589	$1,589	$ 0	+9.6	−2.2
500,000 to 1,000,000	28.43	28.56	−.13	1,615	1,573	42	+7.2	−2.2
250,000 to 500,000	27.39	27.70	−.31	1,188	1,170	18	+8.7	+1.6
100,000 to 250,000	28.51	28.67	−.16	1,212	1,172	40	+6.7	+4.8
50,000 to 100,000	27.28	27.18	+.10	1,240	1,216	24	+6.9	+4.4
30,000 to 50,000	26.20	26.26	−.06	1,205	1,167	38	+4.3	+4.3
All Cities	27.21	27.26	−.05	1,394	1,373	21	+6.2	+ .2

Bonded Indebtedness. Table VI shows for 286 cities the total gross bonded debt, gross general improvement debt, total net bonded debt (gross debt less sinking funds), net debt less utility debt (*all* utility debt has been excluded from this figure), and per capita net debt less utility debt. Table 2 summarizes the trend of decreasing per capita municipal debt.

These tables are confined to the direct debt burden of the cities and do not take into account the overlapping debt structure of the community. Certain adjustments have been made, however, to facilitate intercity comparisons. For instance, in some states the school district debt is not an obligation of the city, but this debt is included to make the figures comparable with those of other cities. A similar situation arises in connection with park districts, sanitary districts, and other *ad hoc* units which issue bonds independently, but for purposes usually considered as city functions. Whenever this kind of debt involves overlapping districts, only the city's share is shown, based on estimates of the assessed values of the two areas. Footnotes have been used to explain these situations.

For the purposes of this tabulation a utility has been defined as a commercial enterprise operated by a unit of government performing a service entirely outside the scope of purely governmental functions. Water, gas, light and power, street railway, rapid transit, harbor facilities, and sewage disposal plants fall within the scope of this definition. As a rule these utilities serve the city as a whole, rather than any small clientele, and earn a portion or all of their overhead, operating, and debt charges from revenues based on a rate structure. Such public service enterprises as swimming pools, stadiums, golf courses, airports, and convention halls are not included in this category; although these undertakings are often wholly self-supporting, their debt is included in general public improvement debt as designated by footnote.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA GROSS AND NET BONDED DEBT LESS UTILITIES, 1941 AND 1942, AND PER CENT DECREASE, 1937–42

Population Group	Per Capita Gross Bonded Debt (273 Cities)		Per Capita Net Bonded Debt Less Utilities (273 Cities)		Per Cent Decrease 1937–42 (221 Cities)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941	Per Capita Gross Debt	Per Capita Net Debt Less Utilities
Over 1,000,000*	$182.55	$187.27	$101.56	$106.70	11.0	19.2
500,000 to 1,000,000*	154.82	160.41	91.00	96.23	8.6	14.4
250,000 to 500,000	152.64	157.47	98.03	102.39	4.4	7.8
100,000 to 250,000	115.95	117.73	76.92	79.96	7.5	11.0
50,000 to 100,000	104.48	105.69	77.69	78.93	5.6	7.6
30,000 to 50,000	82.32	85.37	60.21	62.30	12.7	12.8
All Cities*	138.14	141.77	86.81	90.53	7.8	12.4

* Excluding New York City, which has an exceptionally large debt, and Washington, D. C., which has no debt.

On the basis of returns from the 286 cities reporting their indebtedness, American cities over 30,000 population had a gross bonded debt of $8,747,700,000, or $171 per capita, as of January 1, 1942. This represents a $3.80 decrease from the previous year and is a little more than one-third of the federal per capita debt of the same date. The per capita gross debt of 273 cities over 30,000, excluding New York City, was $138.14. For these same cities the per capita net bonded debt, less utilities, was $86.81, a decrease of $3.72 from the previous year. Net per capita debt, excluding utilities, ranged from a low of $4.20 in Springfield, Illinois, to a high of $358.15 in West Palm Beach, Florida. Detroit, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; Providence, Rhode Island; Camden and Atlantic City, New Jersey; and West Palm Beach, Florida, showed the highest net debts for their respective population groups. On the other hand, lowest per capita figures were reported by Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Fort Wayne (Indiana), Springfield (Illinois), and Arlington (Massachusetts).

Although the decline in municipal debt may well produce a definite decrease in the cost of local government, it is quite possible that these decreases may be absorbed in increasing the salaries of public employees and in rendering more services to the public. However, under the stress of all-out war production the federal government has ceased to provide money for municipal construction which for several years had enabled cities to carry on public works programs without increasing their debts to any great extent. With the resumption of peacetime construction at the end of the war cities may find it necessary to put a halt to the decreasing debt trend and increase their borrowings to finance needed improvements, unless the federal government once more resumes its aid.

The ability of the larger cities to reduce their net debt at a faster rate than the smaller cities is noteworthy. For the five-year period from 1937 to 1942, per capita decreases ranged from $21.45 for the large cities, excluding New York City, to $6.29 and $7.71 for the smaller cities, but whether this is due to better debt administration in the larger cities or increased ability to retire debt, cannot be determined from this tabulation.

Table VI

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1942

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 276 cities in 1942 and bonded indebtedness for 286 cities (as of January 1, 1942, for most cities) were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by public officials, research bureaus and other civic organizations, and published originally in the June and December, 1942, issues of the *National Municipal Review*. All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Dots in columns indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states. A double dagger (‡) indicates that a different ratio ("Estimated Ratio Assessed Value to True Value") than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only; in such cities, where assessment ratios are different for the city, school district, county and/or state, the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.†*	3,397	$1,935,481	70	30	$56.30	$98.90	37	$20.83	$36.59	$256,713	$294,389	$269,071	$266,871	$78.57
Detroit, Mich.*	1,623	2,724,495	73	27	18.95	33.83	100	18.95	33.83	171,028	354,056	327,134	230,900	142.23
Los Angeles, Calif.* ...	1,504	1,365,766	81	19	17.01	52.93	50	8.50	26.46	44,629	320,126	319,234	92,217	61.30
New York, N. Y.†* ...	7,455	16,115,643	100	0	22.17	29.80	..	....	....	766,564	3,000,534	2,465,821	892,094	119.66
Philadelphia, Pa.†* ...	1,931	3,136,833	79	21	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	28.75	312,542	575,051	406,013	268,804	139.18
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.*	859	1,595,886	68	32	21.20	27.90	100	21.20	27.90	100,955	171,191	139,324	93,483	108.81
Boston, Mass.	771	1,466,138	95	5	27.24	41.00	100	27.24	41.00	64,806	182,250	157,809	64,185	83.27
Buffalo, N. Y.†*	576	909,868	100	0	25.28	41.80	84	21.24	35.11	76,054	100,739	94,994	84,130	146.08
Cleveland, Ohio†*	878	1,260,963	84	16	16.57	31.80	80	13.26	25.44	90,894	120,109	111,203	91,052	103.66
Milwaukee, Wis.*	587	817,872	90	10	16.39	38.38	95	15.57	36.46	30,699	36,623	25,423	23,013	39.17
Pittsburgh, Pa.†*	672	1,031,839	100	0	16.69	36.19	80	13.35	28.95	57,562	82,437	75,515	72,201	107.50
St. Louis, Mo.*	816	1,064,468	87	13	17.50	27.40	85	14.88	23.29	60,108	66,616	62,704	58,407	71.57
San Francisco, Calif.* .	635	826,470	86	14	36.05	43.96	50	18.00	21.98	30,008	137,059	137,059	40,792	64.29
Washington, D. C.* ...	663	1,451,303	91	9	....	17.50	90	....	15.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250,000 to 500,000														
Atlanta, Ga.	302	359,376	70	30	11.20	36.00	59	7.84‡	21.20	6,230	11,270	9,984	8,642	28.59
Birmingham, Ala.† ...	268	178,930	85	15	11.50	36.00	30	3.45	10.80	12,305	26,033	22,382	18,132	67.76
Cincinnati, Ohio.†* ...	456	869,909	86	14	10.70	21.20	80	8.56	16.96	42,017	84,109	59,388	40,978	89.94

Columbus, Ohio†*	306	381,186	78	22	8.10	18.90	100	8.10	18.90	22,393	31,677	24,760	22,382	73.12
Dallas, Tex.	295	306,152	68	32	17.00	39.00	53	9.01	20.67	19,911	37,203	34,123	25,153	85.34
Denver, Colo.*	322	374,880	71	29	17.15	37.40	80	13.72	29.92	15,613	45,438	43,898	20,732	64.30
Houston, Tex.	385	368,114	73	27	19.75	46.95	47	9.88‡	21.87	....	....	....	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	523,786	72	28	14.35	32.50	75	10.76	24.38	17,480	32,606	31,375	23,903	61.77
Jersey City, N. J.	301	599,596	90	10	26.12	53.73	100	26.12	53.73	41,362	65,030	57,366	48,375	160.62
Kansas City, Mo.*	399	509,650	70	30	14.75	36.85	75	11.06	27.63	30,818	68,250	58,469	43,152	108.10
Louisville, Ky.*	319	436,113	72	28	16.15	28.50	85	13.73	24.23	30,321	42,288	32,781	32,614	102.21
Memphis, Tenn	293	301,124	71	29	14.80	30.80	85	12.58	26.18	15,491	44,998	41,939	18,297	62.46
Minneapolis, Minn.†*	492	230,614	83	17	53.80	100.00	35	18.83	35.00	49,294	76,036	74,194	62,924	127.80
New Orleans, La.†*	495	505,762	69	31	21.50	39.75	71	14.62‡	28.38	65,723	80,094	78,173	70,635	142.83
Newark, N. J.*	430	695,908	75	25	31.30	52.90	100	31.30	52.90	71,226	107,263	87,365	71,141	165.54
Oakland, Calif.*	302	273,124	..	..	20.90	52.30	35	7.32	18.31	7,924	46,450	46,450	16,173	53.53
Portland, Ore.*	305	316,444	84	16	21.90	49.60	57	12.48	28.27	16,014	33,143	28,105	16,502	54.04
Providence, R. I.†*	254	505,018	80	20	25.00	25.00	110	27.50	27.50	43,384	77,631	59,589	47,474	187.27
Rochester, N. Y.†	325	526,479	100	0	19.40	40.98	90	17.46	36.88	37,353	54,422	49,541	46,740	143.83
St. Paul, Minn.†*	288	132,239	83	17	43.34	102.70	35	15.17	35.94	18,981	34,352	27,398	22,803	79.25
San Antonio, Tex.	254	214,216	75	25	18.60	42.90	64	13.95‡	27.28	13,621	25,405	24,607	19,003	74.86
Seattle, Wash.†	368	248,337	77	23	22.40	51.90	47	10.53	24.39	14,518	72,423	71,168	20,584	55.89
Toledo, Ohio†	282	443,000	89	11	7.86	18.60	100	7.86	18.60	23,673	39,947	37,385	33,309	117.97
100,000 to 250,000														
Akron, Ohio†	245	283,000	70	30	15.12	29.56	60	9.07	17.74	22,476	35,186	32,661	26,006	106.24
Albany, N. Y.†*	131	241,565	100	0	26.99	34.98	96	25.91	33.58	15,211	32,572	30,913	17,804	136.35
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	270,408	72	28	21.61	28.30	100	21.61	28.30	9,875	12,347	12,347	12,347	83.92
Camden, N J.	118	135,852	79	21	20.95	48.80	70	14.67	34.16	20,802	25,254	24,232	23,354	198.70
Canton, Ohio†	108	152,769	78	22	5.20	16.50	80	4.16	13.20	3,607	8,347	6,313	5,719	52.75
Charlotte, N. C.†*	101	121,609	75	25	10.95	22.20	67	7.34	14.87	4,851	8,672	8,498	5,828	57.76
Dayton, Ohio†*	211	313,194	100	0	8.61	21.40	80	6.89	17.12	7,202	14,322	13,196	10,760	51.06
Des Moines, Iowa†*	160	140,898	77	23	18.66	59.11	68	12.69	40.19	5,207	15,471	15,029	11,622	72.72
Duluth, Minn.†*	101	47,298	78	22	42.82	112.30	33	14.13	37.06	3,757	7,875	7,875	5,723	56.63
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	136,446	88	12	16.86	43.40	100	16.86	43.40	5,672	14,202	13,489	9,636	87.67
Erie, Pa.†	117	125,424	100	0	14.75	38.75	94	13.87	36.30	4,634	10,333	10,152	9,012	77.05
Fall River, Mass.	115	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,503	4,261	4,035	3,783	32.77
Flint, Mich.	152	217,709	79	21	9.47	20.34	100	9.47	20.34	4,803	10,108	7,347	6,921	45.67
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	170,000	77	23	6.50	21.90	75	4.88	16.43	540	3,747	3,747	2,243	18.94
Fort Worth, Tex.*	178	168,774	74	26	21.90	47.70	61	14.67‡	29.33	13,488	26,150	24,998	18,401	103.58
Gary, Ind.*	112	135,828	65	35	11.75	37.00	40	4.70	14.80	4,992	8,116	8,116	8,116	72.65
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	197,262	89	11	9.16	20.06	100	9.16	20.06	4,419	9,657	8,377	5,100	31.04
Hartford, Conn.*	166	382,086	80	20	18.60	32.00	100	18.60	32.00	17,246	23,646	20,492	19,043	114.53
Jacksonville, Fla.†	173	85,296	88	12	20.50	34.97	71	10.25‡	24.72	8,688	15,395	13,951	10,919	63.09
Kansas City, Kan.	121	85,390	78	22	21.96	58.45	50	10.98	29.23	3,244	9,659	7,308	5,559	45.77
Knoxville, Tenn.*	112	131,674	73	27	26.00	42.00	80	20.80	33.60	20,453	26,657	24,688	20,865	187.00
Long Beach, Calif.*	164	237,857	..	..	11.22	45.71	54	7.29‡	24.55	4,908	36,924	36,924	11,072	67.40
Lowell, Mass.*	101	93,732	92	8	41.97	46.00	100	41.97	46.00	....	....	....	....	....
Miami, Fla.*	172	198,601	88	12	29.90	....	....	....	....	28,153	44,455	42,439	33,703	195.75

TABLE VI.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Nashville, Tenn.	167	$169,814	70	30	$17.66	$41.40	100	$17.66	$41.40	$ 8,425	$29,726	$26,708	$10,474	$ 62.57
New Bedford, Mass.*.	110	95,703	88	12	41.64	46.60	100	41.64	46.60	5,351	6,760	5,821	5,039	45.67
New Haven, Conn. . . .	161	313,670	82	18	16.00	27.50	100	16.00	27.50	11,516	11,756	11,170	11,170	69.55
Norfolk, Va.*	144	163,000	87	13	25.00	25.00	80	20.00	20.00	16,592	37,502	23,746	15,860	109.89
Oklahoma City, Okla.†	204	118,873	88	12	17.92	47.68	40	7.17	19.07	7,066	20,804	17,229	9,494	46.45
Omaha, Neb.	224	245,121	77	23	16.25	39.20	70	11.38	27.44	6,515	15,605	10,771	9,631	48.12
Patterson, N. J.	140	163,919	90	10	17.47	44.60	80	13.98	35.68	9,116	27,010	26,094	13,262	94.96
Peoria, Ill.†*	105	81,888	69	31	29.25	51.00	35	10.24	17.85	2,139	2,691	2,691	2,691	25.61
Reading, Pa.†	111	142,357	100	0	11.00	32.50	94	11.00‡	30.68	2,868	11,066	10,695	8,816	79.73
Richmond, Va.	193	318,022	85	15	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	22.00	26,208	40,309	26,304	21,838	113.12
Sacramento, Calif.	106	130,863	87	13	18.90	49.80	58	13.61‡	29.06	3,788	12,091	12,091	8,838	83.41
Salt Lake City, Utah†	150	141,882	66	34	15.00	39.37	70	10.50	27.56	2,160	9,648	9,234	5,350	35.68
San Diego, Calif.	203	184,035	77	23	19.70	57.00	50	9.85	28.50	4,238	22,811	22,811	7,237	35.59
Scranton, Pa.†*	140	99,514	100	0	19.80	53.00	70	13.86	37.10	2,555	8,797	8,464	8,464	60.28
Somerville, Mass.	102	113,069	82	18	24.06	41.00	100	24.06	41.00	3,529	4,825	4,825	4,598	45.00
South Bend, Ind.	101	147,420	73	27	8.05	28.00	70	5.64	19.60	3,887	5,955	5,637	5,380	53.12
Spokane, Wash.†	122	77,594	76	24	18.00	42.20	47	8.46	19.83	2,099	2,860	2,734	2,546	20.87
Springfield, Mass.	150	255,466	92	8	20.38	36.20	100	20.38	36.20	7,120	13,967	13,967	8,540	57.10
Syracuse, N. Y.†	206	345,159	100	0	19.73	40.05	100	19.73	40.05	22,123	30,822	30,822	26,276	127.57
Tacoma, Wash.†*	109	50,058	74	26	22.33	51.46	50	11.17	25.73	2,975	15,088	15,070	3,807	34.80
Tampa, Fla.†*	108	86,501	70	30	29.00	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Trenton, N. J.	125	151,490	83	17	19.39	47.60	85	16.48	40.46	10,013	17,920	16,706	16,059	128.78
Tulsa, Okla.†	142	115,928	81	19	20.55	45.64	50	10.28	22.82	7,216	14,703	10,550	7,788	54.78
Utica, N. Y.†	101	124,528	100	0	26.73	45.88	80	21.38	36.70	8,647	10,038	9,976	9,976	99.25
Wichita, Kan.*	115	125,496	75	25	15.85	44.60	65	10.30	28.99	5,988	10,615	10,615	9,286	80.77
Wilmington, Del.	113	163,215	98	2	14.50	20.00	80	11.60	16.00	3,989	11,050	9,611	3,226	28.67
Worcester, Mass.	194	267,514	90	10	26.45	38.00	100	26.45	38.00	9,167	11,461	11,461	9,189	47.44
Yonkers, N. Y.†	143	292,296	100	0	24.14	39.40	99	23.90	39.01	19,877	31,589	31,589	26,733	187.47
Youngstown, Ohio†* . .	168	274,531	87	13	7.96	18.60	80	6.37	14.88	8,846	10,681	10,328	9,799	58.43
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.†	97	106,004	100	0	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	24.30	4,630	8,627	7,642	6,942	71.64
Altoona, Pa.†	80	. . . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	2,031	5,517	4,879	4,433	55.27
Amarillo, Tex.	52	60,620	75	25	11.90	35.60	69	9.52‡	24.46	2,822	6,281	5,913	4,137	79.93
Asheville, N. C.†*	51	54,754	85	15	15.30	29.60	75	11.48	22.20	14,598	22,260	22,260	17,215	335.52
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	64	90,032	91	9	33.37	57.20	100	33.37	57.20	22,314	24,414	24,414	22,314	348.14
Augusta, Ga.	66	47,734	70	30	21.00	49.00	58	14.07‡	28.56	2,876	4,289	3,610	3,109	47.17

Austin, Tex..........	88	72,370	81	19	16.70	36.70	60	11.19‡	22.17	3,170	6,071	6,017	4,892	55.64
Bayonne, N. J.......	79	130,082	84	16	23.97	54.90	100	23.97	54.90	....	....	....	....	....
Beaumont, Tex......	59	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	6,073	8,319	7,942	7,603	128.73
Berkeley, Calif.......	86	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	715	....	....	....	....
Bethlehem, Pa.†......	58	66,767	100	0	12.00	36.50	64	8.40‡	23.42	1,446	6,246	5,543	2,929	50.08
Binghamton, N. Y.†..	78	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,643	5,216	5,216	5,196	66.36
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†*.	62	60,504	78	22	14.96	41.99	60	8.98	25.19	1,570	3,448	3,247	2,394	38.54
Charleston, S.C.	71	18,335	65	35	62.00	111.00	25	15.50	27.75	....	....	....	....	....
Chester, Pa.†........	59	55,047	100	0	14.90	34.45	86	13.41‡	29.64	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio†	55	107,208	93	7	3.87	23.50	60	2.32	14.10	449	4,489	3,533	3,533	64.24
Columbus, Ga.......	53	42,314	76	24	14.00	36.00	60	9.38‡	21.67	2,149	2,194	2,194	2,149	40.34
Corpus Christi, Tex.*.	57	47,663	81	19	21.50	52.90	67	16.13‡	35.20	10,214	13,492	12,032	10,977	191.57
Covington, Ky.......	62	57,652	74	26	14.80	32.30	70	10.36	22.61	1,698	5,453	5,453	3,056	49.27
Davenport, Iowa†....	66	60,488	92	8	17.00	46.24	60	10.20	27.74	2,053	4,489	4,193	3,248	49.18
Dearborn, Mich......	64	232,170	61	39	11.54	27.06	100	11.54	27.06	9,692	16,445	11,102	10,069	158.35
Decatur, Ill.†*.......	59	32,876	83	17	28.90	55.20	35	10.12	19.32	....	....	....	....	....
Durham, N. C†......	60	89,754	65	35	12.30	21.50	75	9.23	16.13	3,296	7,585	7,343	4,184	69.50
East Chicago, Ind....	55	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1,120	4,103	3,927	2,329	42.62
East Orange, N. J....	69	107,264	92	8	18.14	40.30	100	18.14	40.30	5,468	9,121	8,264	7,942	115.19
El Paso, Tex.........	97	80,530	73	27	13.50	38.80	63	9.45‡	24.40	2,933	6,110	5,756	4,360	45.04
Evanston, Ill.†*......	65	49,638	83	17	28.27	72.88	37	10.46	26.97	548	2,998	2,763	2,732	41.78
Evansville, Ind.......	97	120,852	..	..	10.30	33.90	75	7.73	25.42	1,700	4,541	4,239	2,945	30.34
Fresno, Calif.........	61	59,756	84	16	16.10	43.09	50	8.05	21.55	634	6,178	5,835	3,894	64.16
Galveston, Tex.......	61	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,968	13,274	12,658	5,194	85.35
Glendale, Calif*......	83	66,757	63	37	12.20	49.03	50	6.10	24.52	1,104	4,684	4,641	4,444	53.82
Greensboro, N. C.†...	59	93,075	79	21	11.95	20.38	80	9.56	16.30	7,388	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton, Ohio†*....	51	67,513	82	18	8.84	18.72	70	6.19	13.10	1,404	2,824	2,671	1,993	39.40
Hammond, Ind.*.....	70	93,120	75	25	12.70	.....	..	.....	.....	3,044	5,455	5,245	4,332	61.72
Highland Park, Mich..	51	89,081	73	27	14.65	31.34	100	14.65	31.34	951	3,877	1,957	1,916	37.72
Holyoke, Mass.*......	54	72,308	95	5	25.36	29.65	100	25.36	29.65	251	1,355	1,355	576	10.72
Huntington, W. Va.†*.	79	116,176	59	41	5.00	19.17	80	4.00	15.34	1,199	1,594	1,136	1,136	14.41
Irvington, N. J.......	55	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,807	7,434	6,976	6,976	126.08
Jackson, Miss........	62	57,781	72	28	19.55	46.70	70	13.69	32.69	4,161	5,745	5,697	5,126	82.54
Johnstown, Pa.......	67	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,938	7,889	6,399	6,399	95.99
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	54	75,229	76	24	9.24	25.63	100	9.24	25.63	.....	1,013	1,013	1,013	18.72
Lakewood, Ohio†.....	69	95,406	90	10	7.17	25.50	75	5.38	19.13	1,648	5,154	4,762	2,965	42.87
Lancaster, Pa.†......	61	90,708	100	0	6.00	18.00	100	6.00	18.00	1,294	6,743	5,911	3,467	56.52
Lansing, Mich.......	79	111,601	82	18	14.38	29.18	80	11.50	23.34	561	1,217	561	561	7.12
Lawrence, Mass	84	84,233	91	9	20.71	39.80	100	20.71	39.80	2,261	2,870	2,870	2,448	29.03
Lincoln, Neb.*.......	82	95,399	78	22	11.48	33.23	80	9.18	26.58	2,250	6,931	5,954	5,497	67.04
Lynn, Mass..	98	131,805	92	8	21.51	35.80	100	21.51	35.80	4,315	5,784	5,784	5,488	55.93
McKeesport, Pa.†....	55	55,928	100	0	14.50	40.25	65	8.70‡	26.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon, Ga..........	58	39,182	84	16	15.00	46.00	50	7.50	23.00	840	1,445	1,445	1,445	24.96
Madison, Wis	67	131,745	81	19	8.92	26.50	98	8.74	25.97	2,371	4,836	4,836	4,350	64.50
Malden, Mass.......	58	69,092	90	10	26.32	42.40	100	26.32	42.40	2,616	3,748	3,590	3,485	60.60
Manchester, N. H.*...	78	88,771	81	19	29.75	36.25	100	29.75	36.25	3,220	3,515	3,515	3,447	44.37

Table VI.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Medford, Mass.	63	$ 78,659	96	4	.....	$41.00	100	.....	$41.00	$ 2,848	$ 3,840	$ 3,840	$ 3,448	$ 54.66
Mobile, Ala.†	79	44,203	75	25	$ 7.50	35.50	60	$ 4.50	21.30	8,310	13,599	13,548	8,259	104.91
Mount Vernon, N. Y.†	67	150,630	100	0	13.67	33.80	100	13.67	33.80	5,299	11,253	8,995	8,271	122.78
New Britain, Conn.	69	111,357	80	20	15.71	29.00	100	15.71	29.00	1,404	5,112	4,917	3,202	46.62
New Rochelle, N. Y.†	58	168,786	100	0	19.00	36.20	100	19.00	36.20	8,061	12,762	12,635	12,635	216.33
Newton, Mass.	70	169,459	90	10	.....	28.00	100	.....	28.00	3,495	5,539	5,539	4,914	70.33
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78	154,417	100	0	17.40	33.37	84	14.62	28.03	8,607	16,601	16,429	15,119	193.76
Oak Park, Ill.†*	66	40,928	85	15	29.90	71.10	37	11.06	26.31	1,237	3,776	3,452	2,347	35.55
Pasadena, Calif.*	82	127,431	84	16	11.61	44.14	56	8.71‡	24.97	2,643	10,870	10,714	5,077	62.01
Passaic, N. J.	61	79,623	86	14	21.20	48.70	100	21.20	48.70	6,037	14,829	13,497	6,380	103.91
Pawtucket, R. I.†	76	161,518	68	32	21.00	21.00	100	21.00	21.00	11,038	17,036	14,317	12,068	159.22
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	76,122	73	27	17.90	46.00	66	16.11‡	30.16	4,052	12,171	11,237	6,063	92.69
Pontiac, Mich.	67	78,559	67	33	12.30	26.57	100	12.30	26.57	2,996	6,202	5,948	4,587	68.85
Portland, Me.*	74	79,390	77	23	28.83	48.00	90	25.95	43.20	4,705	11,087	10,621	4,769	64.76
Portsmouth, Va.*	51	33,407	85	15	25.00	25.00	70	17.50	17.50	5,144	8,699	5,885	4,877	96.11
Pueblo, Colo.	52	27,802	75	25	30.70	80.40	70	21.49	56.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy, Mass.	76	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,639	4,207	4,207	4,032	53.18
Racine, Wis.	67	106,222	89	11	7.06	26.04	91	6.42	23.70	2,010	3,627	3,461	2,680	39.88
Roanoke, Va.*	69	66,595	84	16	25.00	25.00	50	12.50	12.50	6,778	11,478	10,524	5,953	85.92
Rockford, Ill.†*	85	57,014	72	28	24.50	50.50	40	9.80	20.20	571	2,964	2,927	2,927	34.58
Saginaw, Mich.	83	104,378	82	18	9.03	18.00	80	7.22	14.40	386	2,251	2,251	513	6.20
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	60,832	72	28	15.00	36.80	65	9.75	23.92	4,100	6,621	6,408	6,408	84.63
St. Petersburg, Fla.†*	61	86,501	91	9	25.00	.....	..	.....	.....	19,216	24,483	23,949	20,931	344.19
San Jose, Calif.*	68	63,164	..	..	15.43	46.21	50	7.72	23.11	745	1,645	1,645	1,645	24.02
Santa Monica, Calif.*	54	54,252	70	30	19.00	53.37	50	9.50	26.69	1,613	4,188	3,973	3,128	58.46
Savannah, Ga.	96	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	4,502	5,060	4,705	4,580	47.71
Schenectady, N. Y.†*	88	156,254	100	0	20.08	37.15	110	22.08	40.87	9,496	10,444	10,364	10,162	116.07
Shreveport, La.†	98	102,545	65	35	16.00	27.75	67	10.72	17.59	7,494	8,022	7,734	7,431	75.70
Sioux City, Iowa†*	82	78,525	76	24	17.01	49.57	60	10.21	29.74	3,585	5,053	4,946	4,462	54.17
Springfield, Ill.†	76	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	19	4,877	4,770	317	4.20
Springfield, Mo.	61	41,000	73	27	16.00	37.00	65	10.40	24.05	1,131	2,407	2,133	2,133	34.83
Stockton, Calif.	55	64,348	87	13	19.80	50.78	56	11.09	28.76	4,458	4,698	4,698	4,698	85.86
Terre Haute, Ind.*	63	54,865	66	34	13.61	39.40	80	10.89	31.52	929	1,306	1,217	1,217	19.42
Topeka, Kan.	68	90,930	57	43	14.46	41.00	70	10.12	28.70	1,057	2,653	2,653	2,653	39.11
Troy, N. Y.†	70	73,444	100	0	31.93	53.95	80	25.54	43.16	6,302	7,629	7,629	6,938	98.68
Union City, N. J.	56	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	4,985	6,517	6,425	6,425	114.38
Waco, Tex.	56	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	5,801	5,098	....	....

Waterbury, Conn.	99	178,786	75	25	19.90	30.75	80	15.92	24.60	8,992	16,688	16,688	9,928	99.96
Waterloo, Iowa†*	52	34,200	78	22	14.71	40.63	60	8.83	24.38	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.†*	61	117,701	49	51	4.16	14.01	75	3.12	10.50	1,786	7,403	7,403	3,439	56.29
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.†	86	85,291	100	0	14.50	38.20	100	14.50	38.20	2,632	3,303	3,277	3,277	38.00
Winston-Salem, N. C.†	80	107,837	..	..	12.85	20.00	70	9.00	14.00	8,024	13,854	13,556	11,161	139.83
York, Pa.†	57	49,890	100	0	10.50	32.50	63	7.03‡	20.60	1,172	3,179	2,901	2,901	51.16
30,000 to 50,000														
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	23,163	87	13	17.48	40.37	60	10.49	24.22	1,637	3,071	2,653	1,864	52.58
Alhambra, Calif.	39	30,651	..	..	12.76	46.55	50	6.38	23.28	284	2,142	2,142	1,667	42.81
Amsterdam, N. Y.†	33	27,010	100	0	23.44	62.08	55	12.89	34.14	918	2,584	2,516	2,478	74.36
Anderson, Ind.	42	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	368	2,112	2,030	832	20.00
Arlington t, Mass.	40	56,215	95	5	....	35.60	100	....	35.60	31	332	318	318	7.95
Auburn, N. Y.†	36	50,964	100	0	19.01	29.91	100	19.01	29.91	2,512	3,611	3,560	3,439	96.19
Aurora, Ill.†	47	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	493	1,116	1,116	858	18.19
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	69,548	74	26	8.50	19.40	100	8.50	19.40	354	1,311	1,311	1,039	23.90
Bay City, Mich.	48	46,470	82	18	21.33	37.45	75	16.00	28.09	....	....	....	....	....
Berwyn, Ill.†*	48	20,749	92	8	21.00	76.60	37	7.77	28.34	845	....	....	....	....
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	66,108	88	12	13.19	38.40	100	13.19	38.40	2,069	5,481	5,476	4,450	106.90
Bristol, Conn.	30	58,149	69	31	24.00	29.00	90	21.60	26.10	....	....	....	....	....
Brookline t, Mass.	50	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	479	1,228	1,228	934	18.76
Burbank, Calif.*	34	67,813	..	..	11.90	44.94	50	5.95	22.47	237	2,919	2,919	2,400	69.89
Butte, Mont.	37	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	883	1,440	1,337	1,337	36.05
Chelsea, Mass.	41	44,688	90	10	34.68	49.80	100	34.68	49.80	1,905	2,108	1,658	1,658	40.19
Chicopee, Mass.	42	38,186	93	7	....	43.00	100	....	43.00	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	37	28,632	77	23	12.50	46.79	67	8.38	31.35	331	2,230	2,134	868	23.59
Cranston, R. I.†	47	79,530	88	12	23.00	23.00	100	23 00	23.00	2,483	4,586	4,378	4,378	92.98
Cumberland, Md.	39	49,402	86	14	11.00	26.20	80	8.80	20.96	2,530	6,539	5,577	3,314	83.94
Danville, Ill.†*	37	20,385	79	21	26.50	56.00	46	12.19	25.76	102	551	551	551	14.93
Danville, Va.*	33	33,283	67	33	11.00	18.50	67	7.37	12.33	1,767	4,170	4,136	2,109	64.41
Dubuque, Iowa†*	44	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	956	1,486	1,268	1,280	29.17
East Cleveland, Ohio†*	39	54,326	85	15	7.47	25.50	65	4.86	16.58	819	1,923	1,370	1,370	34.69
Easton, Pa.†	34	42,139	100	0	12.00	35.00	93	12.00‡	32.45	2,432	7,133	6,074	2,687	80.00
E. Providence t, R. I.†	32	49,480	80	20	24.40	24.40	70	17.08	17.08	2,031	3,657	3,166	2,486	77.28
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	27,027	88	12	8.82	35.00	82	7.23	28.70	515	946	946	715	23.26
Elgin, Ill.†*	38	22,419	77	23	27.70	55.37	30	8.31	16.61	870	1,481	1,411	1,300	33.92
Elkhart, Ind.	33	40,773	..	..	8.70	28.90	60	5.22	17.34	29	1,494	1,418	439	13.13
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	49,316	100	0	24.88	42.67	85	21.15	36.27	1,832	2,904	2,904	2,664	59.06
Everett, Mass.	47	74,395	87	13	22.02	35.00	100	22.02	35.00	1,308	1,734	1,734	1,642	35.10
Everett, Wash.†*	30	16,475	68	32	25.10	49.50	50	12.05	24.75	711	2,513	2,253	857	28.36
Fargo, N. D.*	33	41,059	68	32	22.06	59.63	50	11.03	29.82	....	....	....	....	....
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	48,284	85	15	24.00	38.00	100	24.00	38.00	1,089	1,801	1,801	1,630	38.97
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	16,308	68	32	7.21	43.21	25	1.80	10.80	85	2,026	2,026	829	22.65
Gadsden, Ala.†	37	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1,834	2,821	2,819	2,763	74.73
Green Bay, Wis.*	46	56,235	87	13	10.34	32.30	80	8.27	25.84	146	2,176	1,943	1,237	26.76
Greenville, S. C.*	35	10,926	52	48	45.00	....	..	....	....	1,243	6,352	5,977	1,615	46.51

Table VI.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 50,000—continued														
Hagerstown, Md.	32	$46,000	80	20	$ 8.00	$20.40	90	$ 7.20	$18.36	$2,025	$5,814	$ 5,814	$3,195	$ 98.34
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	77,784	55	45	20.00	35.34	80	16.00	28.27	4,026	7,152	6,027	5,536	111.08
Haverhill, Mass.	47	50,022	88	12	29.40	39.15	100	29.40	39.15	1,378	1,548	1,548	1,426	30.50
Hazleton, Pa.†	38	29,377	100	0	14.50	48.20	51	7.25‡	24.72	1,515	2,767	2,553	2,553	67.17
High Point, N. C.†*	38	48,266	77	23	11.50	22.00	85	9.78	18.70	4,933	9,245	9,015	6,599	171.42
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	28,412	69	31	14.99	36.30	70	10.49	25.41	1,019	1,362	1,362	1,362	45.38
Inglewood, Calif.*	30	21,196	90	10	11.70	53.80	50	5.85	26.90	35	823	787	571	18.96
Jackson, Mich.	50	69,887	85	15	9.31	22.15	80	7.45	17.72	1,239	3,316	3,316	2,150	43.29
Jamestown, N. Y.†	43	56,700	100	0	14.92	37.22	85	12.68	31.64	483	2,301	2,228	1,956	45.86
Joplin, Mo.	37	23,500	65	35	15.80	40.00	50	7.90	20.00	338	1,006	829	829	22.31
Kearny, N. J.	39	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	5,038	11,525	11,317	6,644	168.35
Kenosha, Wis.	49	71,325	90	10	8.09	35.00	83	6.71	29.05	334	3,076	3,076	2,588	53.07
Kokomo, Ind.	34	30,485	61	39	8.90	34.10	100	8.90	34.10	362	1,049	1,006	728	21.53
La Crosse, Wis.	43	53,040	88	12	9.78	31.09	90	8.80	27.98	515	1,169	1,166	1,152	26.97
Laredo, Tex.	39	19,409	84	16	18.05	42.70	71	14.44‡	30.48	996	1,559	1,439	1,439	36.65
Lewiston, Me.	39	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	583	1,317	1,317	968	25.08
Lexington, Ky.	49	66,717	66	34	18.00	31.10	90	16.20	27.99	2,071	2,560	2,112	2,112	42.83
Lima, Ohio†	45	52,064	82	18	8.30	19.20	70	5.81	13.44	2,199	2,873	2,873	2,539	56.78
Lorain, Ohio†	44	78,463	82	18	6.12	14.70	100	6.12	14.70	1,104	1,562	1,548	1,509	34.19
Lubbock, Tex.	32	31,263	78	22	10.00	32.50	66	6.60	21.45	....	....	....	....	....
Lynchburg, Va.	45	43,412	92	8	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	16.45	3,172	5,480	4,375	2,558	57.43
Mansfield, Ohio†*	37	59,000	80	20	5.00	16.40	90	4.50	14.76	....	....	....	....	....
Marion, Ohio†	31	33,529	..	..	6.46	16.90	100	6.46	16.90	....	....	....	....	....
Meriden, Conn.	39	63,065	81	19	13.60	26.00	100	13.60	26.00	517	1,228	1,216	1,186	30.02
Meridian, Miss.	35	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,170	3,400	3,397	2,983	84.07
Middletown, Ohio†	31	61,100	67	33	5.41	14.63	80	4.33	11.70	502	1,279	1,275	1,259	40.32
Moline, Ill.†*	35	22,584	73	27	19.20	50.20	40	7.68	20.08	687	1,483	1,483	1,197	34.59
Muskegon, Mich.	48	54,607	78	22	9.43	23.59	100	9.43	23.59	1,468	3,987	3,747	2,872	60.21
Nashua, N. H.	33	41,380	63	37	19.64	34.70	100	19.64	34.70	956	1,343	1,302	1,302	39.53
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	41,244	92	8	20.40	49.80	70	14.28	34.86	2,508	4,495	4,495	3,569	107.56
New Castle, Pa†	48	48,695	100	0	11.00	31.50	98	11.00‡	30.75	652	2,441	2,381	2,381	49.99
New London, Conn.	30	49,490	87	13	....	31.25	95	....	29.70	4,024	5,369	5,015	4,363	143.26
Newark, Ohio†	31	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	395	1,148	1,088	999	31.72
Newburgh, N. Y.†	32	38,935	100	0	24.21	39.76	86	20.82	34.19	930	2,870	2,841	2,404	75.39
Newport, Ky.	31	20,740	..	..	17.10	34.30	70	11.97	24.01	2,032	2,839	2,763	2,485	81.12
Newport, R. I.†	31	74,137	60	40	24.50	24.50	100	24.50	24.50	1,737	5,422	5,179	2,153	70.51
Newport News, Va.	37	39,997	81	19	18.20	32.50	60	10.92	19.50	....	....	....	....	....

Norristown, Pa.†	38	22,875	100	0	12.00	37.25	50	6.00	18.63	540	1,965	1,604	1,604	41.99
Norwalk, Conn.	40	76,133	88	12	....	23.00	80	....	18.40	3,779	4,677	4,556	3,784	94.97
Norwood, Ohio†	34	......	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	483	1,191	1,012	912	26.80
Orange, N. J.	36	42,670	93	7	16.96	40.20	100	16.96	40.20	2,813	4,175	3,908	3,723	104.24
Orlando, Fla.†	37	......	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,802	6,046	5,099	4,481	121.97
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	43,314	86	14	15.70	37.20	92	14.44	34.22	454	1,167	1,154	704	18.01
Owensboro, Ky.*	30	14,751	74	26	15.00	34.90	50	7.50	17.45	1,209	2,998	2,998	1,568	51.84
Paducah, Ky	34	23,255	65	35	18.60	35.50	60	11.16	21.30	1,525	3,740	3,609	1,467	43.46
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30	45,572	61	39	5.80	20.78	70	4.06	14.55	....	....	....	....	....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	46,129	97	3	20.07	55.30	50	10.04	27.65	8,258	11,114	10,554	9,056	219.58
Petersburg, Va.*	31	25,615	85	15	23.50	23.50	100	23.50	23.50	4,166	5,156	3,245	3,245	105.95
Pittsfield, Mass.*	50	60,698	91	9	29.18	33.40	100	29.18	33.40	802	1,259	1,259	1,123	22.60
Plainfield, N. J.	37	58,518	89	11	15.80	41.70	90	14.22	37.53	2,602	4,096	3,989	3,989	106.46
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	30,122	81	19	19.00	42.30	59	13.30‡	24.95	....	....	....	....	....
Port Huron, Mich.	32	34,994	87	13	14.40	30.40	100	14.40	30.40	827	1,008	802	787	24.03
Portsmouth, Ohio†	40	50,368	92	8	8.75	21.30	100	8.75	21.30	3,287	5,630	5,515	4,502	111.25
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†	40	52,061	100	0	27.29	41.53	65	18.00	26.99	3,313	4,623	4,600	4,282	105.80
Quincy, Ill.†	40	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	250	1,020	1,020	838	20.71
Raleigh, N. C.†	47	65,696	80	20	13.50	22.20	70	9.45	15.54	2,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Ind.	35	36,638	69	31	1.62	23.42	70	1.13	16.39	536	1,126	1,091	1,091	31.05
Riverside, Calif.	35	26,636	..	..	12.00	46.20	50	6.00	23.10	153	1,868	1,868	1,376	39.66
Rock Island, Ill.†	43	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	497	5,805	5,611	1,466	34.27
Rome, N. Y.†*	34	29,147	100	0	36.17	46.00	70	25.32	32.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	41	54,255	88	12	17.76	33.50	100	17.76	33.50	1,205	1,335	1,335	1,255	30.46
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	29,868	67	33	12.91	51.21	50	6.46	25.61	488	1,556	1,399	1,238	28.36
Santa Ana, Calif.*	32	25,420	87	13	17.76	51.16	50	8.88	25.58	347	1,816	1,751	1,700	53.26
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	47,862	..	..	14.60	38.60	54	8.76‡	20.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	51,414	88	12	15.31	32.67	90	13.78	29.40	1,165	1,749	1,749	1,640	40.36
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	576	1,607	882	882	21.59
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2,400	4,427	3,292	1,956	60.67
Stamford, Conn.*	48	110,681	83	17	.....	31.60	100	.....	31.60	2,809	4,723	4,723	4,723	98.52
Steubenville, Ohio†*	38	55,320	84	16	5.20	15.80	80	4.16	12.64	572	1,273	1,227	1,207	32.07
Superior, Wis.	35	40,323	90	10	6.19	40.37	98	6.07	39.56	637	1,933	1,933	1,933	55.01
Tucson, Ariz.	37	23,952	88	12	21.28	50.58	53	11.28	26.81	1,197	3,047	2,364	1,563	42.44
University City, Mo.	33	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1,819	3,164	3,164	3,164	95.82
Warren, Ohio†*	43	60,189	77	23	6.50	18.00	80	5.20	14.40	1,189	1,949	1,838	1,642	38.32
Watertown t, Mass.	35	51,528	94	6	.....	35.00	100	.....	35.00	646	890	890	888	25.07
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	47,083	100	0	16.80	37.30	90	15.12	33.57	1,854	3,111	2,815	2,357	70.61
West Allis, Wis.*	36	63,651	75	25	15.99	39.03	86	13.75	33.57	1,272	2,681	2,681	2,459	67.62
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	96,296	88	12	.....	18.50	100	.....	18.50	678	2,211	1,793	1,793	53.08
West New York, N. J.	39	42,453	81	19	23.83	62.96	60	14.30	37.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Palm Beach, Fla.†*	34	34,681	86	14	35.00	.....	..	.....	.....	11,642	12,427	12,067	12,067	358.15
White Plains, N. Y.†	40	130,359	100	0	15.22	33.76	100	15.22	33.76	4,465	11,910	11,523	10,512	260.66
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	......	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,385	8,597	8,562	5,071	112.41
Williamsport, Pa.†	44	29,677	100	0	13.75	45.75	56	8.25‡	25.45	504	1,339	1,137	1,137	25.63
Woonsocket, R. I.†	49	75,446	74	26	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	25.00	4,833	6,459	5,423	4,743	96.21
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	44,515	88	12	12.50	27.37	70	8.75	19.16	547	1,541	677	319	10.43

Notes on Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000, Table VI

STATE FOOTNOTES

Alabama: The legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. The rates shown are actual rates.

Illinois: Assessment ratios shown in tabulation are those reported by local authorities; in some instances these vary considerably from those published by the Illinois State Tax Commission.

Florida: Homestead Exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

Iowa: Homestead Exemption: Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the Board of Assessment and Review each year. The maximum exemption is 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values or $62.50 which was allowed in 1942. This applies to the state and all local units of government.

Louisiana: Homestead Exemption: Applies to state and parish taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000, allowed hereafter. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

Minnesota: Property Classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate at 33⅓ per cent, except first $4,000 of homesteads at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10 per cent, 25 per cent, and 33⅓ per cent. Assessments average 35 per cent of true value in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and 33 per cent in Duluth. Tax rates shown are actual rates.

New York: Realty valuations include public utilities. Assessment ratios shown in tabulation are those reported by local authorities; in some instances these vary considerably from those published by the New York State Tax Commission.

North Carolina: Homestead Exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

Ohio: Realty assessment includes public utility valuations.

Oklahoma: Homestead Exemption: The first $1,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted.

Rhode Island: School rate included in city rate.

Utah: Homestead Exemption: Authorized but not effective.

Washington: Legal basis of assessment is 50 per cent of true value.

West Virginia: Property Classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays ¼ of full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a residence) pays ½ of full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead Exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

Albany, New York: City rate includes school rate.

Asheville, North Carolina: General improvement debt includes $987,967 debt of four overlapping sanitary districts.

Baltimore, Maryland: Assessed value includes $47,500,000 shares of banks and trust companies, $224,000,000 deposits in savings banks, and $56,629,500 railroad securities taxed at $10.00, $1.875, and $3.00 respectively.

Berwyn, Illinois: City rate includes $3.80 township poor relief rate.

Buffalo, New York: City rate includes $2.00 debt service for schools.

Burbank, California: Assessed value does not include $24,493,470 solvent credits taxed at one mill or $7,805,095 unsecured real and personal property taxed at last year's property rate. Debt figures do not include city's share of metropolitan water debt ($3,253,800) or flood control debt ($283,350).

Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $23,700,163 moneys and credits taxed at five mills.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Assessed value for 1942 subject to increase by amount of late returns which come in until June 30, 1943.

Chicago, Illinois: City rate includes $11.50 park and $8.00 sanitary district rates. General debt includes $87,902,700 park district and $92,291,979 sanitary district debt (city's pro rata share).

Cincinnati, Ohio: General debt includes $441,500 airport bonds not self-supporting; rental of Cincinnati Southern Railway Terminal is sufficient to provide for debt service on additional $14,750,000 debt.

Cleveland, Ohio: Assessed value does not include intangible personalty assessed on income at from 2 to 5 mills, but does include approximately $160,000,000 tangible personal property taxed at same rate as realty but assessed at 50 per cent to 70 per cent of full value. Special assessment debt of $1,197,814 included in general improvement debt.

Columbus, Ohio: General debt includes $2,254,306 special assessment debt with sinking fund overdraft of $1,505,999.

Corpus Christi, Texas: General debt includes $3,100,000 seawall and breakwater construction bonds serviced by state aid.

Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $2.50 sanitary district, $5.40 township and $3.00 road and bridge rates.

Danville, Virginia: Rate for real estate reported; rate on personal property, machinery and tools is $20.00.

Dayton, Ohio: City rate includes $2.64 for flood control.

Decatur, Illinois: City rate includes $5.30 township, $3.20 road and bridge, $2.70 park district, $2.20 sanitary district, and $1.00 tuberculosis sanitarium rate.

Denver, Colorado: Consolidated city-county tax rate. General debt includes $8,168,160 Moffat Tunnel District bonds (city's share) financed through taxation.

Des Moines, Iowa: Moneys and credits ($38,783,743) taxed at six mills not included in assessed value.

Detroit, Michigan: Housing Commission bond anticipation notes of $15,015,000 and street railway equipment trust notes of $825,000 are not included, nor are $793,000 street railway revenue notes.

Dubuque, Iowa: General debt includes $161,000 dock bonds not self-supporting.

Duluth, Minnesota: Rate shown applies to non-homestead property; rate on homesteads is $103.87 ($34.28 adjusted).

East Cleveland, Ohio: General debt includes $50,000 bonds of independent library district.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $4.40 sanitary district and $8.40 township rates.

Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes $3.00 poor relief, $.10 township $8.00 sanitary district and $.60 park rates.

Everett, Washington: City rate includes $1.20 public utility and $2.50 port district rates.

Fargo, North Dakota: Taxable assessment is $20,529,320 or 50 per cent of assessed value.

Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.60 water control.

Gary, Indiana: City rate includes $1.95 sanitary district rate. General debt includes $2,550,000 bonds of independent sanitary district.

Glendale, California: Rates shown are for districts 2 and 3 (36 per cent of assessed value); rates for district 1 total $49.08. Debt does not include city's share of metropolitan water debt ($6,042,207) nor flood control debt ($661,164).

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.00 metropolitan sewage district rate.

Greenville, South Carolina: General debt includes the following revenue bonds: $33,500 swimming pool, $39,000 stadium, and $11,500 community center.

Hamilton, Ohio: City rate includes $3.60 conservancy rate.

Hammond, Indiana: City rate includes $2.55 sanitary district rate; rates for remaining governmental units not available.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes $.93 metropolitan district rate.

High Point, North Carolina: Electric revenues pledged for retirement of $2,517,000 general debt, also backed by full faith and credit of the city.

Holyoke, Massachusetts: City rate includes school rate.

Huntington, West Virginia: Flood control debt of approximately $1,000,000, retired from special assessments, not included.

Inglewood, California: Does not include city's share of flood control bonds ($197,200) nor sanitation district bonds ($284,400).

Kansas City, Missouri: Park rate of $.25 and boulevard rate of $.10 on front footage of land only not included.

Knoxville, Tennessee: City rate includes school rate.

Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $1.00 sanitary district rate. General debt includes $65,000 sanitary district debt.

Long Beach, California: General debt includes city's share of county flood control $1,851,538.

Los Angeles, California: General debt includes $14,160,403 flood control.

Louisville, Kentucky: Real estate rate shown; rate on personal property is $33.00.

Lowell, Massachusetts: City rate includes school rate.

Manchester, New Hampshire: City rate includes school rate.

Mansfield, Ohio: City rate includes $.33 township rate.

Miami, Florida: City assessment is approximately 60 per cent of true cash value. General debt includes $212,000 hospital and $137,000 stadium bonds which are self-supporting.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.40 for retirement of debt of Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. General improvement debt includes city's share of both county debt for relief ($8,061,774) and metropolitan sewage debt ($10,270,963).

Minneapolis, Minnesota: General debt includes market bonds which are almost self-supporting.

Moline, Illinois: City rate includes $1.80 street and bridge, and $3.40 township rates. General debt includes $82,000 swimming pool bonds which are self-supporting.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: City rate includes school rate. General debt includes $53,000 wharf bonds not self-supporting.

New Orleans, Louisiana: General debt includes $22,925,000 Orleans Levee District debt; port bonds of $33,553,000 issued by state agency not included.

New York, New York: Rate shown is for borough of Manhattan. Total rate for Bronx is $29.80; Brooklyn, $29.70; Queens, $31.40; and Richmond, $30.00. Total rates include levy for reassessment of special assessments which are boroughwide in character. Breakdown of total rate estimated from appropriations. Local authorities report assessments far in excess of 100 per cent of true cash value although State Tax Commission publishes 95 per cent assessments for 1942-43. General debt includes $155,305,000 assessment and $14,368,750 special assessment debt. Of utility debt $987,616,964 is self-supporting.

Newark, New Jersey: General debt includes refunded subway, airport, port, and dock bonds but not $600,000 bond anticipation notes.

Norfolk, Virginia: School rate included in city rate.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $8.00 sanitary district, $3.30 township poor relief and $2.90 park district rates. General debt includes $602,000 park district bonds.

Oakland, California: General debt includes harbor debt which is tax-supported.

Owensboro, Kentucky: Does not include $150,000 county hospital bonds, half of which are retired by the city.

Pasadena, California: Does not include city's share of metropolitan water debt ($8,254,800) nor flood control debt ($888,960).

Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes $2.05 park, $3.80 sanitary district, and $3.00 town rates. General debt includes $1,026,720 representing city's share of sanitary district debt.

Petersburg, Virginia: City rate includes school rate.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: City rate includes levy for county which is consolidated with city. Assessment includes approximately $725,000,000 "money at interest" taxed at 4 mills by the city and county each. Self-supporting debt estimated at $73,000,000.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is average of $22.50 rate on land and $11.25 on buildings; because of varying proportions of land to building on different pieces of property, the rate actually varies from $10 to $20.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: City rate includes school rate.

Portland, Maine: General debt includes Portland's share of bridge and pier district debts ($51,000 and $207,400 respectively).

Portland, Oregon: General debt includes city's share, $1,048,002, of Port of Portland debt and $79,000 golf bonds not self-supporting.

Portsmouth, Virginia: City rate includes school rate.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not include $195,511,800 intangible personal property taxed at four mills.

Roanoke, Virginia: City rate includes school rate.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $4.20 township, $1.70 park, and $6.60 sanitary district rate.

Rome, New York: School rate included in city rate.

St. Louis, Missouri: Although only city debt is shown for most cities, the St. Louis debt includes all local overlapping debt since certain functions, elsewhere performed by the county or special districts, are performed by the city; relief bonds of $2,683,000 are serviced by municipal bridge tolls but are also general obligations of the city.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Homestead property taxed at $94.27 ($32.99 adjusted).

St. Petersburg, Florida: Rate of Old Territory district shown; rates in other districts vary from $19 to $24.

San Francisco, California: Assessed value does not include $187,493,850 solvent credits taxable at one mill. Combined city-county governmental organization. Debt does not include $29,750,000 (city's share) Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District bonds.

San Jose, California: Rates shown do not include tax of approximately $5.00 on land only for water conservation.

Santa Ana, California: Does not include city's share of metropolitan water bonds ($2,429,649).

Santa Monica, California: Does not include city's share of metropolitan water debt ($4,844,800) or flood control debt ($475,000).

Schenectady, New York: Assessment ratio is estimated at widely divergent figures by various sources (from 85 per cent to 160 per cent.)

Scranton, Pennsylvania: City rate is weighted average of $27.82 on land and $13.91 on buildings.

Sioux City, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $11,746,746 moneys and credits taxed at 6 mills.

Stamford, Connecticut: Rate shown is for first district; rate for third district is $10.10.

Steubenville, Ohio: City rate includes $.10 township rate.

Tacoma, Washington: General debt includes 65 per cent of Port of Tacoma debt serviced through taxation, but partially self-supporting.

Tampa, Florida: Rate of District A (53 per cent of entire city) shown.

Terre Haute, Indiana: General debt includes $406,000 bonds of independent park district.

Warren, Ohio: City rate includes $.20 township rate.

Washington, D.C.: Valuation does not include intangible personalty subject to income tax. School rate included in city.

Waterloo, Iowa: Rates shown are for east side and include money and credits rate deducted in past.

West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $3.59 metropolitan sewer rate.

West Palm Beach, Florida: Rate shown is for non-homestead property; rate on homesteads is $14.00.

Wheeling, West Virginia: Rates reported are weighted averages of rates on class I, II, and IV property; average rates shown are Old Town rates.

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Official Defense Councils

Administration

Planning

Welfare

Health

Housing

Public Works

Utilities

Fire

Police

Traffic

Recreation

Education

Libraries

Law and Courts

Model Municipal Ordinances

Official Local Defense Councils

By Dorothea Pye Simon

Staff Assistant, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

PRACTICALLY all United States cities of more than 10,000 population reported having official defense councils in January, 1943. Of the 837 cities reporting to The Municipal Year Book, more than 98 per cent indicate that they participate officially in a city or regional defense organization. The remaining 2 per cent indicate that defense activities are carried on directly by a state defense agency or by an unofficial defense organization of some sort, operating with or without city funds. City defense councils cooperate actively with county, regional, or in some cases directly with state, defense agencies in 621, or 74 per cent, of the 818 cities reporting defense organizations. Eighty, or a little less than 10 per cent, are not affiliated with any other agency, and 19 do not indicate whether they are affiliated with a county or regional setup. Twelve per cent (102 cities) do not have an independent defense council but participate directly in a county or regional defense organization.

Selection of Defense Council Members. Members of local defense councils are selected in a variety of ways, most common of which is selection by the mayor or president of the city council. The mayor or president is the appointing authority in almost one-half of the 680 cities reporting on this question. The mayor and council together appoint defense council members in 22 cities, the mayor with some other official or agency in 26 cities, and the city manager in 20. In almost 13 per cent, or 88 cities, the council appoints defense council members, and in more than 5 per cent, or 37 cases, a county official or agency makes the appointment. The local defense chairman, himself usually appointed by the mayor or by the governor of the state, appoints the members of his council in 68 cities, or 10 per cent. Members are appointed by the governor in 31 cities and by the state defense council in 10. In 49 cities council members are selected by a wide variety of public officials and agencies, including a judge, a county clerk, the defense council itself, the paid director, the city and county defense chairmen acting jointly, and by citizen meetings or organizations. In three cases, the council is made up of city officials serving ex officio, and in three other cities defense activities are carried on by a regular city department.

Defense Chairman. A person not connected with the city government serves as defense chairman in 381, or 48 per cent, of the 800 cities reporting. The mayor serves as chairman in 303, or 37 per cent, of the cities, and the city manager in 29, or 4 per cent. A councilman serves as chairman in 23 cities and the paid director in 10. Other public officials serving as chairman include county officials (six cities), police chiefs (five), school officials (five), public works officials (four), city clerks (three), and fire chiefs (three). Other officials who serve as chairman or co-chairman in one or more cities are city engineers, finance and law officers, judges, directors of public safety, recreation, health, and planning officials.

Director. In almost one-half of the 785 cities reporting, the administrative head of the defense council is an unofficial person serving part-time and without pay (see Table 1). In 11 per cent more an unofficial person serves full-time. The mayor or president is defense administrator in 111 cities, or 14 per cent, of the total reporting. Twenty-seven cities, 3 per cent, indicate that they pay a director to act as administrative head of the defense council. This is particularly true of the cities over 100,000 population of which 13 per cent employ paid directors. In addition, three cities (Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; and Lynchburg, Virginia) report that they operate regular municipal departments which handle matters relating to civilian defense, and that the defense director is a regular department head, responsible to the mayor or city manager. Other municipal officials or employees acting as administrative head of the defense council are police officials, full-time in six cities, part-time in 18; councilmen and city engineers in 12 cities each; school officials in 10, city clerks in eight; fire officials in seven; directors of public safety and finance officers in six each; and law officers and public works directors in five each. City engineers, judges, and health, recreation, planning, and county officials serve as directors in some cities. It must be kept in mind that the chairman and director are often the same person, although it was not always possible to indicate this fact in Table VII.

TABLE 1

DIRECTORS OF LOCAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCILS

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Municipal Officials								Unofficial			
		Mayor		City Manager		Defense Director		Other		Part-time		Full-time	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 100,000	80	5	6	4	5	10	13	17	21	21	26	23	29
50,000 to 100,000	85	12	14	8	9	6	7	17	20	30	35	12	14
25,000 to 50,000	168	25	15	16	10	7	4	26	15	79	47	15	9
10,000 to 25,000	452	69	15	24	5	4	1	70	15	252	56	33	7
All Cities Over 10,000	785	111	14	52	7	27	3	130	17	382	49	83	11

Number of Employees. The number of paid employees of civilian defense organizations ranges from none to 150, with the smaller cities reporting fewer paid employees, as would be expected. WPA employees have been counted among the paid employees, where it was reported that they were used, and such employees may have been reported as regular full- or part-time paid employees in a number of cases. This fact may account for the discrepancy between number of employees and expenditures in several cases which may be noted in Table VII. The number of volunteer workers is not reported in this tabulation. Nineteen, or almost 29 per cent, of the 66 cities over 100,000 population which reported on personnel employed 10 or more persons on a full-time basis for civilian defense work, in addition to the paid director, if any. Only one city under 100,000 reported 10 or more full-time paid employees. Of the 310 cities reporting no paid employees, 229 were in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group, or 60 per cent of the 380 cities reporting in this group. In addition to the full-time employees shown, 66 cities reported that they also employed some part-time employees. Almost 22 per cent employ one person full-time, 8 per cent employ two, and 9 per cent employ one or more part-time workers to carry on civilian defense work.

Defense Expenditures and Sources of Funds. Fifty cities, all under 50,000 in population, reported no expenditures for defense activities during the year. Eight cities, all over 100,000 in population, reported defense expenditures of over $100,000. As with the number of employees, the amount spent for defense bears a direct relation to the size of the city. In Table 2 only those cities are included which reported expenditures for all or a major portion of the calendar year 1942. Because most cities spent little or nothing for defense activities prior to December, 1941, cities which reported expenditures for the fiscal year ending during the first six months of 1942 are omitted in Table 2 but listed in Table VII. Expenditures shown probably do not in all cases include all payments made by the city for defense purposes, since in some cities various departments, such as police, fire, welfare, and public utilities, have additional expenses which arise from emergency civilian protection activities. It is usually impossible, without considerable research by municipal finance officers, to get a complete picture of total municipal expenditures for defense purposes, and it is probable that these departmental defense expenditures may not have been included in the figures shown in Table VII.

TABLE 2

EXPENDITURES FOR LOCAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE PURPOSES IN 1942

Expenditure	Population Group									
	Over 100,000		50,000 to 100,000		25,000 to 50,000		10,000 to 25,000		All Cities Over 10,000	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Number Cities Reporting	66	..	70	..	146	..	404	..	686	..
Over $100,000	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
$50,000 to $99,999	11	17	4	6	2	1	1	..	18	3
$25,000 to $49,999	14	21	10	14	14	10	6	1	44	6
$10,000 to $24,999	17	26	13	19	26	18	24	6	80	12
$5,000 to $9,999	9	14	15	21	19	13	44	11	87	13
$1,000 to $4,999	6	9	26	37	56	38	169	42	257	37
Under $1,000	1	2	2	3	21	14	118	29	142	21
No Expenditure	..	..	..	..	8	5	42	10	50	7

By far the largest number of cities made direct appropriations for defense purposes, supplemented in a number of cases by proceeds from scrap and salvage drives, war chests, contributions of individuals and organizations, benefits, and so forth. The amount shown in Table VII is the cities' appropriation for defense activities, where this amount has been indicated apart from other sources. Where all or a major part of the money available for civilian defense activities for the current fiscal year has been derived from sources other than the municipal budget, the total amount available is shown, preceded by an appropriate symbol. Most Ohio cities and cities in several other states indicate that all or the major share of their defense costs are borne by the state. Several indicate that all or most of the costs are taken care of by the county. No regular appropriation is made for defense in about 6 per cent of the cities, but money is available as needed from emergency, contingent, or general funds of the city. In several cities local industry paid the expenses of civilian protection activities. Marlborough, Worcester, and Malden, Massachusetts, and New London, Connecticut, floated defense loans to finance all or most of their defense budgets. East Orange, New Jersey, will meet its defense budget by an emergency note, and New Rochelle, New York, will secure needed funds, in addition to the budget appropriation, by the sale of certificates. Court fines constitute part of the source of funds for the Cape Girardeau, Missouri, defense council. Firemen in Atchison, Kansas, operate a salvage depot, proceeds from which support defense activities. In Farrell, Pennsylvania, surplus funds in the welfare account of the budget have been made available for defense purposes. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, can levy a special tax if defense funds are needed. Crawfordsville, Indiana, uses funds derived from its municipal utilities for this purpose. The fact that a number of cities make up their budgets in March accounts for the relatively small number of cities reporting on the amount they will have available for civilian defense purposes for the major part of 1943.

TABLE VII

ORGANIZATION AND EXPENDITURES OF OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

This table includes local defense data for 822 cities over 10,000 which responded to a questionnaire sent out in January, 1943, by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. Fifteen cities which reported no official defense council are omitted. The letter "C" in the first column indicates that an independent city defense council exists; in the second item the letter "Y" indicates that the local defense council is affiliated with or participates in the county or regional council, the letter "N" that it does not participate; the letter "R" in this column indicates a combined city-county defense organization. Symbols used in the columns headed "Selected By," "Chairman," and "Director" are explained below. In the column under "Number of Employees" the figure following a dash is the number of part-time employees; all other figures are for full-time employees. Under "Director" is indicated the official or employee who is the administrative head of the defense council. In this column, the letter "F" after the dash indicates the official serves full-time, the letter "P" that he serves part-time. Expenditures shown are for the 1942 calendar year and amount available for the current fiscal year unless followed by a dagger (†), indicating fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, or prior; a double dagger (‡), six months or less; or a section mark (§), fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not known; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

CODE FOR "SELECTED BY," "CHAIRMAN," AND "DIRECTOR"

C—city defense council
Ch—chairman of city civilian defense council
Ck—city clerk
Cm—city manager
Cn—councilman, commissioner, selectman
Co—city council
Ct—county official or agency
D—paid director
En—city engineer
Fi—fire official
Fn—finance officer
G—governor
J—judge
L—city attorney
M—mayor
Po—police official
Pr—president of city council
Pu—director of public safety
Pw—public works official
Sch—school official
St—state defense council
O—other municipal official
U—unofficial

CODE FOR AMOUNT AVAILABLE

Ct—all or a major portion from county sources
E—emergency or contingent item
S—all or major portion from the state
V—all or major portion from scrap drives, and so forth

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
Over 1,000,000								
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	C-Y	M	M	M-P	. . .	$ 733,838	$ 747,412
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	C-Y	M	M	D-F	55–15	57,767	377,700*
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	C-Y	. .	M	. . . .	. . .	3,000,000	499,744*
New York, N. Y.	7,455	C-Y	M	Pr	Po-F	. . .	. . . . . .*	2,500,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	C-Y	M	MO	O-P	150	500,000	690,000
500,000 to 1,000,000								
Baltimore, Md.	859	C-Y	G	U	D-F	. . .	. . . . . .	250,980
Boston, Mass.	771	C-Y	M	D	D-F	9	284,028	220,540*
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	C-Y	M	U	M-P	. . .	50,000	. . . . . .
Cleveland, Ohio	878	C-Y	M	D	D-F	15–90	461,050	S 779,927
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	C-Y	MCo	M	O-F	4	5,462	39,702

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued								
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	$ 28,208	$V 52,909
St. Louis, Mo.	816	C-Y	M	M	Pu-P	35	58,000	50,000
Washington, D. C.	663	C-N	Co	O	O-F	...	1,000	1,000
250,000 to 500,000								
Atlanta, Ga.	302	C-Y	D	U	U-F	3	50,248	30,983
Birmingham, Ala.	268	R	G	Pr	U-F	5	2,100	V 24,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	C-Y	CmCt	Cm	Cm-P	6	74,136	SV 76,594
Columbus, Ohio	306	C-Y	M	M	D-P	5	85,000	S 80,000
Dallas, Tex.	295	C-Y	C	M	U-F	8	15,178	16,508
Denver, Colo.	322	C-Y	M	M	U-F	3	21,551	20,000
Houston, Tex.	385	C-Y	..	U	U-F	4	19,955	......
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	13,908	25,000
Kansas City, Mo.	399	C-Y	M	D	D-F	10	6,727‡	22,869
Louisville, Ky.	319	C-Y	M	M	U-F	0	25,000	Ct
Memphis, Tenn.	293	C-Y	..	M	U-P	3	11,048	3,520
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	C-N	MCh	U	U-P	6–1	......	V
Newark, N. J.	430	C-Y	M	M	D-F	39	118,377	150,000
New Orleans, La.	495	C-...	..	..	D-F	...	......	......
Oakland, Calif.	302	C-Y	M	..	O-F	35–4	227,661†	346,300
Portland, Ore.	305	C-Y	M	M	Fi-F	17	97,804‡	168,833
Providence, R. I.	254	C-Y	M	U	U-P	13	90,981	60,000
San Antonio, Tex.	254	C-Y	M	M	U-F	9	2,682†	10,000
Seattle, Wash.	368	C-Y	M	M	U-P	28	151,232	19,000
Toledo, Ohio	282	C-Y	M	M	U-F	23	60,000	S 50,000‡
100,000 to 250,000								
Akron, Ohio	245	R	..	M	U-P	6–2	......	S
Albany, N. Y.	131	C-Y	M	U	U-F	1	7,705	10,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	C-Y	M	U	Po-P	1	23,000§	E
Cambridge, Mass.	111	C-N	GCm	U	U-P	0	44,497	10,000
Camden, N. J.	118	C-Y	M	M	Po-F	6	5,265	12,920
Canton, Ohio	108	C-Y	M	U	U-F	4	17,000	S 36,000
Charlotte, N. C.	101	C-Y	GC	U	U-F	3	6,000	17,0 11
Dayton, Ohio	211	C-Y	M	M	Cm-P	15–10	26,903	S,
Des Moines, Iowa	160	C-...	Ch	U	U-P	2	9,952	V 14000
Duluth, Minn.	101	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	3	......	V
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	50,644	E
Erie, Pa.	117	C-Y	..	M	M-P	0	8,000	E
Fall River, Mass.	115	C-N	..	U	U-P	1–2	27,705	......
Flint, Mich.	152	C-Y	GM	M	O-P	5–2	9,663†	50,000§
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	C-Y	M	M	M-P	...	10,000	......
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	C-Y	GC	M	U-P	11	14,457	12,500
Gary, Ind.	112	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	......	......
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	C-Y	Ct	U	U-P	4	12,910†	6,000
Hartford, Conn.	166	C-Y	M	U	En-F	4	34,440	10,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	C-Y	..	U	U-F	...	12,000	25,000
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	C-Y	M	U	U-F	1	2,500	4,000
Long Beach, Calif.	164	C-Y	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	13–2	185,942†	719,411
Lowell, Mass.	101	C-Y	Ch	En	En-P	0	6,692	......
Miami, Fla.	172	C-Y	..	U	U-F	...	800	4,620
Nashville, Tenn.	167	R	..	..	MJ-P	1	1,920†	None
New Bedford, Mass.	110	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	5–1	25,000	......
New Haven, Conn.	161	C-Y	MCh	U	U-P	10–1	47,255	52,204
Norfolk, Va.	144	C-N	..	U	U-P	4	20,000	15,000
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	R	..	U	.....	...	......	V
Paterson, N. J.	140	C-Y	M	U	U-F	4	25,000	30,000
Peoria, Ill.	105	R	..	..	.....	...	2,625	1,700

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
100,000 to 250,000—continued								
Reading, Pa	111	C-Y	G	U	U-F	1–1	$ 3,500	$ 5,000
Richmond, Va	193	C-Y	M	M	Pu-P	10	70,000	......
Sacramento, Calif	106	C-Y	Co	M	U-F	12–3	27,000	50,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	C-Y	Co	M	Fi-P	...	66,721	75,000
San Diego, Calif	203	C-N	MCo	M	U-F	23	154,377†	82,687*
Scranton, Pa	140	C-Y	D	U	U-F	0	1,000	2,800
South Bend, Ind	101	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	5,000	5,000
Spokane, Wash	122	C-Y	..	D	D-F	2	158,252	323,704
Springfield, Mass	150	C-Y	M	M	D-F	–1	46,485	12,577
Syracuse, N. Y	206	R	MCt	U	U-F	13–1	48,211	50,000
Tacoma, Wash	109	C-Y	M	M	U-P	8–3	21,500	24,613
Tampa, Fla	108	R	..	U	U-F	...	2,500†	8,454
Trenton, N. J	125	C-N	M	U	U-P	2–2	35,000	......
Tulsa, Okla	142	C-Y	CoCt	U	U-F	5	......	V 2,000
Utica, N. Y	101	C-Y	M	U	U-F	...	20,000	......
Wichita, Kan	115	C-N	Co	U	Cm-P	7–1	10,896	15,460
Wilmington, Del	113	C-N	Ch	M	En-P	3–4	16,563	100,000
Worcester, Mass	194	C-Y	M	U	O-P	2	40,000	......*
Youngstown, Ohio	168	C-Y	..	M	U-P	...	24,000	22,000
50,000 to 100,000								
Allentown, Pa	97	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	3,050	2,500
Altoona, Pa	80	C-...	Ch	U	U-F	0	......	None
Amarillo, Tex	52	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	1,642	2,275
Asheville, N. C	51	C-Y	M	U	Cm-P	0	300	2,500
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	30,500	......
Augusta, Ga	66	C-N	M	Po	Po-P	0	8,000	......
Austin, Tex	88	C-Y	MJ	M	Cm-P	5	7,459	17,160
Bayonne, N. J	79	C-Y	..	Pw	Pw-F	8	25,000	45,000
Beaumont, Tex	59	C-N	M	U	D-P	2	......	......
Berkeley, Calif	86	C-Y	Co	Cm	Cm-P	6–2	59,943	93,884
Bethlehem, Pa	58	C-Y	Ct	U	D-F	0	5,000	3,000
Binghamton, N. Y	78	C-Y	..	..	U-P	3	10,176	10,500
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	62	R	..	..	.....	...	......	......
Charleston, S. C	71	C-Y	M	M	U-P	3	8,800	10,000
Charleston, W. Va	68	C-Y	M	M	Fi-P	1–1	921†	4,000
Cicero, Ill	65	C-Y	Pr	U	U-P	0	3,000	10,000
Cleveland Hgts., O.	55	C-Y	M	M	U-P	4–25	22,347	20,000
Columbia, S. C	62	R	G	U	U-P	3	3,245	1,800
Columbus, Ga	53	R	..	U	U-P	2	6,500	6,500
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	C-N	M	M	D-F	4	9,967	20,000
Covington, Ky	62	C-Y	Cm	L	L-P	1	14,409	......
Davenport, Iowa	66	R	G	U	U-P	6	2,500	......
Dearborn, Mich	64	C-Y	M	M	Po-P	5	17,000	33,000
Decatur, Ill	59	C-Y	Co	M	Ct-P	6–2	3,448	10,000
Durham, N. C	60	C-Y	GChCm	U	U-P	8	11,200‡	8,000‡
East Chicago, Ind	55	C-Y	Ct	MO	M-P	...	10,000	5,000
East Orange, N. J	69	C-Y	M	M	L-P	0	8,219	......*
El Paso, Tex	97	C-Y	M	M	U-F	2	1,975†	4,800
Evanston, Ill	65	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	1	1,200	V
Fresno, Calif	61	C-Y	MC	M	M-P	2	2,578	7,160
Galveston, Tex	61	C-Y	M	M	U-P	2–1	5,861	9,966
Glendale, Calif	83	C-Y	Co	M	Cm-P	1	50,170†	63,917
Greensboro, N. C	59	C-Y	CoCh	U	U-P	2	16,767†	17,875
Hamilton, Ohio	51	C-Y	Cm	M	Cm-P	1–1	7,050	S 8,096
Hammond, Ind	70	C-Y	..	M	O-P	1	3,652	V 2,000
Harrisburg, Pa	84	C-Y	M	M	M-P	4	31,186	16,900
Holyoke, Mass	54	C-Y	M	U	U-F	1	15,080	15,000
Huntington, W. Va.	79	R	M	M	U-P	...	......	......

Table VII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
Irvington, N. J.	55	C-Y	Co	O	Pu-P	0	. . . . . .	$32,000
Jackson, Miss.	62	C-N	. .	M	Pw-P	1	$ 3,429	3,000
Johnstown, Pa.	67	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	3,698	6,300
Kalamazoo, Mich. . .	54	R	G	U	Cm-P	0	2,818	1,500
Lakewood, Ohio. . . .	69	C-Y	M	M	M-P	3	12,041	SV 11,700
Lancaster, Pa.	61	C-Y	M	U	U-P	3	1,200	2,400
Lansing, Mich.	79	C-Y	M	M	D-F	2–2	10,110	21,314
Lawrence, Mass. . . .	84	C-Y	M	M	D-F	. . .	16,819	21,253
Lincoln, Neb.	82	C-Y	MCo	M	O-P	1	1,322	V
Little Rock, Ark. . .	88	C-Y	M	U	U-P	. . .	2,500	None
McKeesport, Pa. . . .	55	C-Y	Ch	D	D-F	5	5,774	V 5,000
Madison, Wis.	67	C-Y	M	M	U-F	0	3,800	3,500
Malden, Mass.	58	C-Y	MCo	U	U-P	3	39,852	35,000*
Manchester, N. H. .	78	C-Y	M	M	U-F	1	7,219	. . . . . .
Medford, Mass.	63	C-Y	Ch	U	U-F	3	34,000	25,000
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	C-Y	M	U	M-P	3	27,000	15,000
New Britain, Conn.	69	C-Y	M	M	U-P	3–3	20,000	10,000
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	C-Y	M	M	M-P	6–3	48,177	25,602*
Newton, Mass.	70	C-. . .	MCo	U	U-P	1	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	C-Y	M	U	U-P	2	52,912	30,000
Oak Park, Ill.	66	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Fn-P	1–1	4,535	E
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	82	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Sch-P	2	4,597†	17,838
Pawtucket, R. I. . . .	76	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	5–4	35,463	50,000
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	C-Y	M	Cm	En-P	4	3,376†	8,500
Pontiac, Mich.	67	C-N	. .	M	U-F	2	7,095	None
Pueblo, Colo.	52	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	0	1,200	V 5,000
Quincy, Mass.	76	C-N	M	M	U-P	3	68,000	. . . . . .
Racine, Wis.	67	R	. .	M	Sch-P	. . .	1,929	746
Roanoke, Va.	69	C-Y	Ch	U	Cm-P	1	6,759	6,225
Saginaw, Mich.	83	C-Y	St	Cn	U-F	7	8,000	30,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	C-Y	. .	U	U-P	3	2,500	CtV
St. Petersburg, Fla. .	61	C-Y	. .	U	U-P	2	10,269	5,000
San Jose, Calif.	68	C-N	Pr	Pr	O-P	4–3	26,271	10,350
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	C-Y	MCh	U	M-P	3–1	35,000†	30,500
Savannah, Ga.	96	C-Y	G	U	U-F	3	14,588	24,000
Schenectady, N. Y. .	88	R	MCt	Ct	U-F	8	7,087	10,142
Shreveport, La.	98	C-Y	. .	U	U-F	7	. . . . . .	12,000
Sioux City, Iowa. . .	82	C-Y	M	M	En-P	–1	3,497	V
Springfield, Mo. . . .	61	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	1,000	2,000
Springfield, Ohio. . .	71	C-Y	MSt	. .	M-P	1–1	13,000	S
Terre Haute, Ind. . .	63	C-Y	Ct	U	U-P	0	2,600	None
Topeka, Kan.	68	C-N	M	U	U-P	2–15	3,003	. . . . . .
Waco, Tex.	56	C-Y	M	U	Cm-P	0	2,363	3,500
Waterbury, Conn. . .	99	C-Y	M	M	M-P	2	73,022	65,000
Waterloo, Iowa. . . .	52	C-Y	*	MU	M-P	0	. . . . . .	V
Wheeling, W. Va. . .	61	C-Y	CoCt	MCt	U-F	. . .	4,545	7,500
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	86	C-Y	. .	M	M-P	0	600	2,424
Winston-Salem,N.C.	80	C-N	. .	U	U-P	1	4,000§	4,000§
25,000 to 50,000								
Alameda, Calif.	36	C-Y	Co	M	Po-F	3	. . . . . .	54,706
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	0	1,200	E
Alexandria, Va.	34	C-N	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	2	57,881	20,000
Alhambra, Calif. . . .	39	C-Y	Co	Cm	Cm-P	–1	20,207	5,000
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	C-Y	Ct	U	U-P	1	1,000	2,320
Alton, Ill.	31	C-Y	. .	U	U-P	0	None	None
Amsterdam, N. Y. .	33	C-N	M	M	M-P	0	6,782	7,500
Anderson, Ind.	42	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	2,500	None
Ann Arbor, Mich. . .	30	C-Y	M	M	U-P	2	1,000	4,000

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Anniston, Ala......	26	C-Y	..	U	U-F	1	None	$ 300
Appleton, Wis.....	28	R	M	U	U-P	0	$ 1,000	None
Arlington t, Mass...	40	C-Y	ChSt	U	U-P	2	21,134	......
Auburn, N. Y......	36	C-Y	M	M	M-P	2–1	7,000†	13,122
Aurora, Ill.........	47	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	3,434	1,995
Bakersfield, Calif...	29	C-Y	Co	Cm	Fn-P	3	10,098†	11,718
Bangor, Me..... .	30	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Cm-P	0	14,289	12,000
Bay City, Mich....	48	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	...	13,843	22,656
Belleville, Ill.......	28	C-Y	..	U	U-F	2	......	V
Bellingham, Wash..	29	C-N	M	M	En-P	1	30,000	2,500
Belmont t, Mass...	27	C-Y	Co	Pr	Pr-P	4–4	24,500	......
Beloit, Wis........	25	C-Y	..	U	U-F	0	1,421	V 5,000
Berwyn, Ill........	48	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	3,000	3,100
Beverly, Mass.....	26	C-Y	MCo	U	U-P	...	24,165	......
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	C-Y	M	M	U-F	3	25,000	12,000
Bloomfield, N. J....	42	C-Y	M	U	U-F	2	19,164	......
Bloomington, Ill....	33	C-N	M	M	Po-P	0	None	None
Boise City, Idaho...	26	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	600	3,000
Bristol, Conn......	30	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	...	8,791†	6,000
Brookline t, Mass...	50	C-N	Co	Cn	U-F	1	20,421	50,000
Burbank, Calif.....	34	C-Y	Co	..	Cm-P	2–2	18,000	18,000
Burlington, Vt.....	28	C-N	*	..	O-P	4–2	5,000	10,000
Butte, Mont.......	37	R	Ct	U	PoFi-P	...	None	600
Central Falls, R. I..	25	C-Y	M	..	M-P	...	600	5,000
Chelsea, Mass......	41	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	4,951	......
Chicopee, Mass....	42	C-Y	M	U	U-P	5	7,850	8,000
Clarksburg, W. Va..	31	R	*	U	U-P	–1	2,500	V
Clifton, N. J.......	49	C-N	Cm	Pw	Pw-P	–1	6,500	15,000
Clinton, Iowa......	26	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	200	V 1,000
Colorado Springs, Colo...........	37	C-Y	M	M	Cm-P	0	636	None
Concord, N. H.....	27	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	2,608	3,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	C-Y	Ct	M	Sch-P	0	None	None
Cranston, R. I.....	47	C-Y	M	M	U-P	2–3	9,782	16,818
Cumberland, Md...	39	R	GCt	U	U-P	0	3,318	5,000
Danville, Ill.......	37	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	200	None
East Cleveland, O..	39	C-Y	Cm	Cm	D-F	1–1	20,000	V 10,000
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	1	50,000	23,000
Easton, Pa........	34	R	Ct	M	Ck-P	0	2,500	1,000
Eau Claire, Wis....	31	C-Y	Ch	Cn	U-P	0	3,000	3,000
Elgin, Ill..........	38	C-N	M	M	O-P	–1	1,991	6,000
Elkhart, Ind.......	33	R	..	U	U-P	...	500	None
Elmira, N. Y......	45	R	Ct	Cm	Cm-P	2	12,000	10,000
Elyria, Ohio.......	25	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1–3	8,000	8,000
Enid, Okla........	28	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	475	840
Fitchburg, Mass....	42	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	13,800	43,000
Fond du Lac, Wis. .	27	C-Y	..	Sch	Sch-P	0	385	385
Fort Smith, Ark....	37	C-Y	..	U	U-F	5	1,000	......
Gadsden, Ala......	37	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	1	1,817	V
Galesburg, Ill......	29	C-Y	M	U	U-P	–1	1,500	1,450
Garfield, N. J......	28	C-N	Ch	U	U-P	2	10,000	......
Green Bay, Wis....	46	R	..	M	U-P	0	None	None
Greenville, S. C....	35	C-N	..	M	U-P	1	1,000	None
Hackensack, N. J...	26	C-Y	Cm	U	Cm-P	2	25,500	8,000
Hagerstown, Md...	32	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	2,500	15,000
Hamtramck, Mich..	50	C-Y	..	M	Sch-P	2	3,293	10,000
Haverford tp, Pa. ..	28	C-Y	Pr	PoFi	PoFi-P	...	15,000	16,000
Hazleton, Pa.......	38	C-Y	M	Pw	O-P	0	......	2,000
High Point, N. C...	38	C-Y	M	M	Sch-P	1	1,831†	3,450

Table VII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	C-Y	Co	D	D-F	2	$17,745†	$ 7,700
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	C-Y	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Inglewood, Calif.	30	C-Y	MCo	U	O-F	2	20,075	4,000
Jackson, Mich	50	C-Y	St	U	U-P	0	257	4,000
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	C-Y	M	U	D-F	4	9,604	13,665
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	50	V
Kearny, N. J.	39	C-Y	M	U	U-P	2	26,952	15,000
Kingston, N. Y.	29	C-. .	M	M	M-P	0	4,848	2,500
Kokomo, Ind	34	R	Ct	U	U-P	2	2,900	3,711
La Crosse, Wis	43	R	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	1,742	7,560
Lafayette, Ind	29	R	G	U	U-P	. . .	None	None
Laredo, Tex	39	C-Y	*	M	U-P	–1	689†	1,600
Lebanon, Pa.	27	R	. .	U	U-P	1–1	4,000	1,700
Lexington, Ky	49	C-Y	M	M	Po-P	0	1,800	. . . . . .
Lima, Ohio	45	C-Y	M	M	U-P	2	1,145	5,000
Lorain, Ohio	44	C-Y	M	M	U-P	2	23,084	S 18,000
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	C-Y	Co	Fi	D-F	1	43,784	20,430
Lubbock, Tex	32	C-Y	MJ	MJ	Po-P	0	3,500	. . . . . .
Lynchburg, Va	45	C-N	. .	. .	D-F	5	10,000	5,160
Mansfield, Ohio	37	C-Y	M	J	J-P	1	4,000	S 8,000
Marion, Ind	27	R	Ct	U	U-P	0	. . . . . .	500
Mason City, Iowa	27	C-Y	M	M	U-P	. . .	85	V 650
Massillon, Ohio	27	C-Y	M	U	U-F	1	. . . . . .	S
Melrose, Mass	25	C-Y	. .	M	Sch-P	1	14,874	. . . . . .
Meriden, Conn	39	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	2,090	5,000
Miami Beach, Fla	28	R	Ch	Cm	Cm-P	0	3,000	1,000
Michigan City, Ind.	26	C-Y	M	M	M-P	–1	613	1,375
Mishawaka, Ind	28	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	2,500	2,500
Moline, Ill	35	C-Y	Co	O	O-P	0	100	None
Monroe, La	28	R	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	2,300	1,800
Montclair, N. J.	40	C-. .	M	U	U-P	4	34,000	25,000
Muncie, Ind	50	C-Y	M	U	U-P	. . .	5,000	V
Muskegon, Mich	48	C-Y	. .	U	Cm-P	0	. . . . . .	E
Muskogee, Okla	32	C-Y	M	U	U-P	–1	300	300
Nashua, N. H.	33	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	1,685	2,000
New Albany, Ind	25	C-Y	. .	U	U-P	0	1,000	1,000
New Castle, Pa	48	C-Y	. .	Cn	Cn-P	–1	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
New London, Conn.	30	C-Y	Co	Cm	L-P	0	24,642	14,858*
Newark, Ohio	31	R	Ct	M	U-P	0	750	S
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	7,200	14,000
Newport, Ky	31	C-Y	M	U	U-F	0	2,500	. . . . . .
Newport, R. I.	31	C-Y	Ct	U	U-F	10–2	31,000	. . . . . .
Newport News, Va.	37	C-Y	G	M	Cm-P	1–1	49,217	6,935
Norristown, Pa	38	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	953	V
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	C-Y	Co	M	M-P	2	9,000	. . . . . .
Norwalk, Conn.	40	C-Y	M	M	Po-P	1–20	25,812	34,270
Norwood, Ohio	34	C-Y	. .	M	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Ogden, Utah	44	C-Y	St	U	U-P	. . .	1,500	1,500
Orange, N. J.	36	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	34,250	. . . . . .
Orlando, Fla	37	C-Y	M	. .	O-P	1	4,800	4,400
Oshkosh, Wis	39	C-Y	Ct	M	U-P	1	5,000	5,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	C-Y	Ch	Fn	U-P	0	. . . . . .	V
Owensboro, Ky	30	C-Y	MJ	M	M-P	2–1	384	E
Paducah, Ky	34	C-Y	M	M	. . . . .	0	1,500	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	R	*	M	M-P	0	716†	3,000
Pensacola, Fla	37	C-Y	Ch	D	D-F	3	11,000	V 4,500

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	$20,133	......
Petersburg, Va.	31	C-Y	Cm	Cm	U-P	1	3,841	$ 3,200
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	C-Y	Ch	U	D-F	1	10,439	11,126
Plainfield, N. J.	37	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1-1	20,000	......
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	C-Y	M	M	U-F	1	2,000†	3,000
Port Huron, Mich.	33	C-Y	M	M	Cm-P	0	2,000	1,500
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	C-Y	M	U	M-P	0	None	SV 600
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	C-Y	M	Cn	Pw-P	1	14,500	5,540
Raleigh, N. C.	47	R	Ch	U	U-P	0	3,500	10,000
Riverside, Calif.	35	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	1	68,000†	40,000
Rochester, Minn.	26	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	1,500	1,500
Rock Island, Ill.	43	C-Y	M	..	U-F	...	......	Ct
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	C-Y	..	U	U-P	2	4,802	2,500
Rome, N. Y.	34	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	2,000	4,100
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	C-Y	M	M	Cm-P	1-6	2,428†	5,500§
Salem, Mass.	41	C-N	G	U	U-P	0	28,704	......
Salem, Ore.	31	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	3,023§	3,023§
San Angelo, Tex.	26	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	100	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	C-Y	MCo	M	U-P	2	4,566†	10,000
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	C-Y	Co	M	U-F	2	25,370	10,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	C-Y	MCo	M	U-F	1	975	15,000
Sharon, Pa.	26	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	1	2,776	2,000
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	R	M	M	M-P	-2	1,804	1,000
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	C-N	G	U	M-P	3	750	3,000
South Gate, Calif.	27	C-Y	Co	O	M-P	0	5,335†	......
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	C-Y	CoCt	U	U-P	...	1,166	......
Steubenville, Ohio	38	C-Y	M	M	U-P	5	5,000	S
Superior, Wis.	35	C-Y	Cm	Cn	U-P	1	945	2,300
Taunton, Mass.	37	C-Y	G	U	U-P	...	32,000	......
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	C-Y	Cm	U	U-P	1-1	12,000	8,000
Torrington, Conn.	27	C-N	M	U	U-P	2	4,039	V 15,084
Tucson, Ariz.	37	C-Y	MCo	Cm	Cm-P	1	......	2,000
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	......	V
Tyler, Tex.	28	C-Y	Co	Cm	Cm-P	-8	4,200	1,200
University City, Mo.	33	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	3,500	E
Warren, Ohio	43	C-Y	M	U	U-F	3-2	8,500	S
Warwick, R. I.	29	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	3-1	29,000	15,000
Watertown t, Mass.	35	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	25,000	25,800
Watertown, N. Y.	33	C-Y	MCt	M	M-P	4	5,000	6,000
Wausau, Wis.	27	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	1,114	1,600
West Allis, Wis.	36	C-Y	M	M	O-P	2	5,962	11,505
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	C-Y	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	0	8,700	10,000
West Orange, N. J.	26	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	19,288	......
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	C-Y	Ch	Cn	Cm-P	0	4,671	6,000
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	C-Y	..	N	U-P	0	4,200	V
Williamsport, Pa.	44	C-..	M	M	M-P	...	3,900	1,000
Wilmington, N. C.	33	R	M	U	U-P	...	5,036†	10,000
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	C-Y	Co	En	M-P	1	9,174	5,363
Yakima, Wash.	27	C-Y	M	M	.....	1	7,748	3,000
Zanesville, Ohio	38	C-Y	M	M	U-P	-1	2,325	......
10,000 to 25,000								
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	C-Y	Co	Pu	Pu-P	1	......	V
Abington tp, Pa.	21	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	1	9,000	15,000
Ada, Okla.	15	C-Y	Ch	Fi	Fi-P	...	None	None
Adams t, Mass.	13	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	2,067	......

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Adrian, Mich......	14	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	$ 400	E
Albany, Calif......	11	C-Y	Co	M	Po-P	−45	2,920	$ 2,104
Albany, Ga........	19	C-Y	Ct	U	U-P	...	2,500	2,500
Albert Lea, Minn...	12	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	...	139	V 160
Alliance, Ohio......	22	C-Y	C	M	U-P	1	5,000	S 4,000
Alpena, Mich......	13	C-Y	St	U	Cm-P	0	800	Ct
Ambridge, Pa......	19	C-Y	PrCo	Pr	U-P	0	245	V 300
Ames, Iowa........	13	C-Y	M	U	Cm-P	0	None	V 500
Amesbury t, Mass..	11	C-Y	*	U	U-P	0	2,741	......
Anaheim, Calif.....	11	C-Y	CCo	M	L-P	−2	4,478†	3,000
Annapolis, Md.....	13	C-Y	MCo	U	Po-P	1	3,600	1,000
Ansonia, Conn.....	19	C-Y	M	M	M-P	...	10,237	3,000
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	C-N	Ch	Cn	Cn-P	0	300	50
Arnold, Pa........	11	C-Y	Ch	M	U-F	0	700	3,700
Asbury Park, N. J..	15	C-Y	Ch	Cn	Po-F	0	4,850	5,000
Ashland, Ohio......	12	C-N	M	U	U-P	0	1,500	......
Ashtabula, Ohio....	21	C-Y	Cm	Cm	U-P	1	6,000	S 1,100
Astoria, Ore.......	10	R	G	U	U-F	5	500	E
Atchison, Kan.....	13	C-N	M	U	U-P	1	750	V
Athens, Ga........	21	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	2,000	......
Athol t, Mass......	11	C-Y	G	U	U-P	−1	9,423	......
Attleboro, Mass....	22	C-Y	St	U	U-P	0	4,000	1,000
Auburn, Me.......	20	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	4,814	4,000
Augusta, Me.......	19	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	4,000	......
Austin, Minn......	18	C-Y	MCo	U	Cn-P	0	1,000	......
Barberton, Ohio....	24	C-Y	Ch	M	U-P	0	......	V
Barre, Vt..........	11	C-Y	..	M	U-P	...	2,000	......
Bartlesville, Okla...	16	R	..	U	.....	...	......	V
Batavia, N. Y.....	17	R	Ct	U	.....	...	......	......
Bath, Me..........	10	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	3,600	......
Beacon, N. Y......	13	C-Y	M	Pu	Pu-P	0	4,637	E
Beatrice, Neb......	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	......	V
Beaver Dam, Wis...	10	C-Y	..	M	.....	1	None	500
Beckley, W. Va....	13	R	PoFi	U	U-P	...	None	None
Bedford, Ind.......	13	C-Y	Ct	M	M-P	0	......	......
Bell, Calif.........	11	C-Y	..	M	Cn-P	...	2,668	EV
Bellevue, Pa.......	10	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	1,500	V
Bend, Ore.........	10	R	Ch	Ct	Ct-P	−3	733‡	600
Benton Harbor, Mich...........	17	C-Y	M	M	U-P	2−1	1,800	2,850
Bergenfield, N. J...	10	C-Y	M	Po	Po-P	0	6,000	1,500
Berlin, N. H.......	19	C-..	St	U	U-P	0	1,554	......
Berwick, Pa.......	13	C-Y	Co	Pr	U-P	0	2,875	5,000
Bessemer, Ala......	23	C-Y	Ct	M	M-P	0	661	None
Big Spring, Tex....	13	R	G	M	U-P	0	......	V
Billings, Mont.....	23	C-Y	*	U	U-P	0	533‡	1,000
Biloxi, Miss........	17	C-Y	M	U	U-P	−1	425	1,800
Birmingham, Mich..	11	C-..	..	..	U-P	...	3,943	2,000
Bismarck, N. D....	15	R	M	U	Fn-P	0	500	1,500
Bloomington, Ind...	21	R	..	U	U-P	...	......	......
Bluefield, W. Va....	20	C-Y	Co	M	Cm-P	−2	2,100	V 500
Bogalusa, La.......	15	C-Y	G	U	U-P	2	2,324	E
Boone, Iowa.......	12	R	..	U	U-P	0	None	None
Boulder, Colo......	13	C-Y	C	M	...	...	300	V
Bradford, Pa.......	18	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	1,500	1,500
Brainerd, Minn....	12	C-Y	G	U	U-P	0	None	V
Braintree t, Mass...	16	C-Y	Ch	Cn	U-P	0	5,661	......
Brawley, Calif.....	12	C-Y	Co	M	M-P	0	780	E
Bristol t, R. I......	11	C-Y	Co	Pr	U-P	1	25,000	......

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Bristol, Tenn.	14	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	$ 75	$ 200
Brookfield, Ill.	11	C-Y	..	U	Po-P	0	2,000	V
Brownsville, Tex.	22	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	1,977	6,000
Brownwood, Tex.	13	C-Y	MJ	M	M-P	0	150	None
Brunswick, Ga.	15	C-Y	Ct	M	U-P	1	3,500	4,000
Bryan, Tex.	12	R	M	U	Cm-P	...	100	None
Burlington, N. C.	12	C-Y	G	L	L-P	–10	......	......
Butler, Pa.	24	R	Ch	U	U-P	0	300	......
Calumet City, Ill.	13	C-Y	M	M	U-F	...	2,460	2,460
Cambridge, Ohio	15	C-Y	..	M	U-P	1	......	S
Campbell, Ohio	14	C-Y	Ch	M	M-P	0	3,000	S
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	C-Y	..	Pr	.....	0	150	200
Canton, Ill.	12	C-Y	..	U	U-P	–3	......	None
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	R	Ct	M	U-P	1	700	V 700
Carbondale, Pa.	19	C-Y	..	U	U-P	1	500	1,000
Carlisle, Pa.	14	C-N	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	0	267	750
Carnegie, Pa.	13	C-Y	C	U	U-P	0	2,626	300
Carthage, Mo.	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	350	200
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	...	4,741	1,500
Champaign, Ill.	23	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	None	2,908§
Charlottesville, Va.	19	C-Y	M	Cm	Cm-P	0	2,000	2,000
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	19,000	10,000
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	1,077	1,000
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	C-..	M	U	U-P	2	2,041	3,500
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	1,484	S 2,131
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	R	..	M	M-P	0	......	Ct
Clairton, Pa.	16	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	275	V 2,278
Clayton, Mo.	13	C-Y	M	M	Cn-P	...	2,100	2,500
Clearwater, Fla.	10	C-Y	M	M	U-F	0	458	E
Cleburne, Tex.	11	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	......	......
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	C-Y	MCo	Cn	Cn-P	3	4,000	None
Clovis, N. M.	10	R	..	..	.....	...	......	100
Coatesville, Pa.	14	C-Y	C	M	U-F	2–4	6,612	10,000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	R	Ch	U	U-P	–1	None	E
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	25	300
Columbia, Mo.	18	R	..	U	U-P	–1	500	None
Columbus, Ind.	12	R	..	U	U-P	...	400	V 800
Compton, Calif.	16	C-Y	C	M	Cm-P	0	1,650	1,000
Concord, N. C.	16	C-Y	M	U	U-P	–1	131†	E
Connersville, Ind.	13	C-Y	MCt	M	O-P	...	250	1,000
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	C-Y	Pr	U	U-P	0	None	V
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	0	500	E
Corning, N. Y.	16	C-..	..	M	M-P	2	4,470‡	15,000§
Cortland, N. Y.	16	R	M	U	U-P	0	......	E
Coshocton, Ohio	12	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	100	S
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	C-Y	M	J	U-P	–1	3,000	4,000
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	C-Y	Ct	U	U-P	0	870	1,000*
Cudahy, Wis.	11	C-Y	M	M	U-P	–12	850	V
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	C-Y	M	En	En-P	...	2,000	V
Danbury, Conn.	22	C-Y	M	U	U-F	0	3,000	5,000
Darby, Pa.	10	C-Y	..	Pr	Pr-P	0	800	......
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	C-Y	Co	U	U-F	0	8,521	......
Decatur, Ga.	17	R	Co	Cm	Cm-P	...	3,300	None
Denison, Tex.	16	C-Y	MJ	J	J-P	0	235	V
Denton, Tex.	11	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	10	25
Derby, Conn.	10	C-Y	MCh	U	U-P	1	1,517	500
Donora, Pa.	13	C-Y	..	Pr	U-P	0	None	......

Table VII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Dormont, Pa.	13	C-Y	..	M	M-P	0	$2,000	$4,600
Dothan, Ala.	17	C-Y	Co	Pr	U-P	...	200	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	3,168	2,000
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	500	V
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	C-Y	Pr	Pr	U-P	−1	4,921	7,500
East Moline, Ill.	12	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	50	V 500
East Point, Ga.	12	C-Y	Ct	M	U-P	1–1	4,607	E
Ecorse, Mich.	13	C-Y	M	Ck	Ck-P	−1	None	5,000
El Dorado, Ark.	16	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	None	None
El Dorado, Kan.	10	C-N	C	M	Sch-P	...	1,500	V 1,500
Elizabeth City, N.C.	12	R	Ch	U	U-P	1	500	1,000
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	C-Y	M	M	Cm-P	0	2,453	1,500
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	C-Y	MCo	U	U-P	0	1,400	V
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	C-N	..	U	.....	...	......	......
Endicott, N. Y.	18	R	M	M	M-P	0	150	......
Englewood, N. J.	19	C-Y	MCo	M	M-P	0	20,000	8,800
Escanaba, Mich.	15	C-Y	Co	M	Cm-P	0	1,633	E
Eugene, Ore.	21	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	369	2,000
Eureka, Calif.	17	C-Y	Co	Cn	U-P	2–2	2,000†	10,000
Fairfield, Ala.	12	R	M	M	M-P	...	100	V
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	C-Y	..	U	U-F	−2	13,430	27,000
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	R	..	M	M-P	0	......	V
Faribault, Minn.	15	C-Y	M	U	U-P	2	673‡	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	1	300	E
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	100	None
Ferndale, Mich.	23	C-Y	MG	M	U-P	1	3,593†	5,000
Findlay, Ohio	20	R	M	M	U-F	0	50	S 200
Floral Park, N. Y.	13	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	1,805†	E
Florence, Ala.	15	C-Y	Ch	Cn	U-P	0	938	E
Florence, S. C.	16	C-Y	St	U	U-P	−2	297†	ECt
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	C-N	Co	U	U-P	0	None	V
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	C-Y	M	Fi	M-P	0	None	V
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	C-Y	..	U	.....	...	1,425	E
Fort Madison, Iowa.	14	C-N	M	M	U-P	0	None	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	None	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	1,468	......
Fostoria, Ohio	13	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	712	3,000
Framingham t, Mass.	23	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	......	......
Frederick, Md.	16	R	Ch	U	U-P	11–2	9,957	13,261
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	C-N	G	M	U-P	1	5,752	2,800
Freeport, Ill.	22	C-Y	Ch	U	M-P	0	2,500	2,500
Freeport, N. Y.	20	C-Y	..	Cn	Cn-P	...	8,000	......*
Fullerton, Calif.	10	C-Y	M	M	O-P	14–20	9,798†	2,000
Fulton, N. Y.	13	C-Y	M	U	U-P	4	13,865	10,000
Gainesville, Fla.	14	R	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	1	1,500	60
Gainesville, Ga.	10	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	......	......
Gardner, Mass.	20	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	7,200	8,200
Gastonia, N. C.	21	C-N	MCh	U	U-P	0	734	1,000
Geneva, N. Y.	16	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	......	......
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	C-N	M	M	M-P	1	11,855	10,000
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	R	MCt	U	U-F	0	4,475	9,000
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	R	Ch	M	U-P	...	2,873	......
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	C-N	..	U	U-P	1	4,357	5,000
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	C-..	..	O	O-P	1–1	None	4,000
Goshen, Ind.	11	C-Y	Ct	Po	O-P	...	400	E
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	C-Y	G	M	O-P	0	None	E

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Grand Island, Neb..	19	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	......	......
Grand Junction, Colo............	12	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Cm-P	−3	None	$V 500
Granite City, Ill....	23	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	None	V
Greeley, Colo......	16	C-N	M	U	U-P	0	None	None
Greenfield t, Mass..	16	C-Y	..	M	M-P	0	$ 3,000	V
Greenville, Miss....	21	C-Y	G	M	M-P	−12	150	E
Greenwood, Miss...	15	C-Y	Ct	U	.....	0	......	......
Greenwood, S. C...	13	C-Y	..	M	M-P	0	......	S
Gretna, La........	11	R	..	..	.....	...	......	......
Griffin, Ga.........	13	C-..	Ct	U	U-P	0	587	500
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich...........	13	C-Y	..	Pr	U-P	2	3,000	3,000
Gulfport, Miss.....	15	C-Y	..	M	U-P	0	500	E
Guthrie, Okla......	10	R	Ch	U	U-P	0	None	None
Hannibal, Mo......	21	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	1	227†	200
Hanover, Pa.......	13	C-N	..	U	U-P	−1	2,500	2,500
Hanover tp, Pa....	16	C-N	..	Pr	U-P	...	50	None
Harrison, N. J.....	14	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	25,000	None
Harrison tp, Pa....	13	R	Co	Cn	Cn-P	...	2,000	1,000
Harvey, Ill........	18	C-Y	Co	D	D-F	2	......	V
Hattiesburg, Miss..	21	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	286	None
Hawthorne, N. J...	13	C-Y	Pu	Pu	Pu-P	0	7,000	3,500
Helena, Mont......	15	R	*	M	M-P	0	......	None
Hempstead, N. Y...	21	C-Y	Co	U	U-F	0	10,000	......
Henderson, Ky.....	13	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	150	V
Hibbing, Minn.....	16	C-Y	Ch	U	O-P	0	None	......
Hickory, N. C.....	13	C-N	..	Cn	U-P	0	1,100	2,100
Highland Park, Ill..	14	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	500	V 500
Highland Park, Tex.	10	R	..	..	.....	...	5,844	E
Hillside tp, N. J....	19	C-N	Ch	O	O-P	0	7,500	......
Hobbs, N. M......	11	C-N	M	M	.....	0	......	......
Holland, Mich.....	15	C-Y	M	M	M-P	−1	1,500	1,500
Hopkinsville, Ky...	12	C-N	M	M	M-P	...	......	......
Hoquiam, Wash....	11	C-..	M	U	M-P	0	3,500	1,500
Hornell, N. Y......	16	C-..	M	M	Po-P	0	2,000	2,100
Hudson, N. Y......	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	308	475
Huntington, Ind....	14	C-Y	G	U	U-F	0	500	500
Huntsville, Ala.....	13	R	..	U	.....	...	300	None
Huron, S. D.......	11	C-N	M	M	U-P	0	150	V 200
Idaho Falls, Idaho..	15	C-Y	MCo	M	M-P	3	2,880	12,000
Independence, Kan.	12	C-N	Co	M	En-P	0	......	......
Independence, Mo..	16	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	......	None
Indiana, Pa........	10	C-Y	C	Pr	U-P	0	270	None
Iowa City, Iowa....	17	C-Y	G	U	U-P	...	......	500
Iron Mountain, Mich...........	11	C-N	M	M	D-F	1	3,114	3,000
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23	C-Y	Ct	Ct	EnO-P	1−1	2,000	E
Ironwood, Mich....	13	C-Y	CoSt	M	M-P	0	34	250
Ithaca, N. Y.......	20	C-Y	M	M	Po-F	0	4,755	1,000
Jackson, Tenn.....	24	R	Ch	M	U-P	1	1,200†	1,500§
Jacksonville, Ill....	20	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	125	V
Janesville, Wis.....	23	C-Y	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	−80	2,300	5,000
Jeffersonville, Ind...	11	C-Y	..	Sch	Sch-P	−1	250	700
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	500	V
Johnstown, N. Y...	11	C-Y	M	M	En-P	−1	2,639	2,500
Kankakee, Ill......	22	C-Y	CoCt	U	U-F	−3	1,000	V
Keene, N. H.......	14	C-Y	M	U	U-F	0	6,000	3,000
Kenmore, N. Y....	19	R	Co	U	U-P	−1	1,000	None

Table VII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Kewanee, Ill.	17	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	$3,000	None
Key West, Fla.	13	C-Y	G	U	U-P	1	600	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	3,648	$ 3,752
Kinston, N. C.	15	C-..	..	U	U-F	2	1,350	......
Kirksville, Mo.	10	R	G	U	U-P	0	100	Ct
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	C-Y	C	U	U-P	0	400	V 1,500
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	C-Y	G	U	U-P	0	......	VE
La Grange, Ga.	22	C-Y	Pr	Pr	U-P	0	296†	4,000
La Porte, Ind.	16	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	......	V 2,000
Lafayette, La.	19	C-Y	MCo	U	U-F	1	2,004	1,700
Lakeland, Fla.	22	C-Y	Ct	Cm	Cm-P	5	1,500	2,500
Lancaster, Ohio	22	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	1	......	......
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	C-Y	M	U	Cm-P	...	2,500	1,500
Laramie, Wyo.	11	R	..	U	U-P	0	200	None
Laurel, Miss.	21	C-Y	..	M	U-P	1	500	None
Lawrence, Kan.	14	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	......	......
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	C-Y	..	..	U-F	0	......	V
Leominster, Mass.	22	C-Y	..	U	U-F	2	24,380	24,530
Lewiston, Idaho	10	R	..	U	U-P	...	None	V
Lewistown, Pa.	13	R	..	U	U-F	0	2,000	2,000
Lexington t, Mass.	13	C-Y	C	U	U-P	1	10,500	......
Lexington, N. C.	11	C-Y	M	M	D-P	3	1,893†	2,500
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	1,768	5,000
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	C-Y	M	O	O-P	–1	2,009	V 500
Linden, N. J.	24	C-N	M	EnLCn	U-P	1	55,000	......
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	C-N	M	U	M-P	1	2,270	......
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	......	......
Lockport, N. Y.	24	C-Y	M	U	M-P	1	3,806	2,000
Lodi, Calif.	11	C-Y	M	M	Po-P	–1	2,763†	8,000
Logan, Utah	12	C-Y	CoCt	U	U-P	–30	1,000	E
Longview, Tex.	14	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	...	300	......
Longview, Wash.	12	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	1,000	1,000
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	C-Y	M	U	M-P	...	6,000	V 6,000
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1–1	10,337	10,500
Lynwood, Calif.	11	C-N	Co	M	U-F	0	1,552	2,000
McAllen, Tex.	12	C-N	*	M	Cn-P	0	50	VE
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	1,428	2,000
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	C-Y	Ct	Cm	Cm-P	0	8,395	9,000
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	593	1,010
Mankato, Minn.	16	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	2,000	V
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	C-Y	Co	U	Pw-P	–2	13,010	......
Marietta, Ohio	15	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	......	S
Marinette, Wis.	14	C-Y	..	U	U-P	1	960	500
Marlborough, Mass.	15	C-Y	M	U	U-P	–1	13,374	......
Marquette, Mich.	16	C-Y	St	M	U-P	1	3,290	......
Marshall, Tex.	18	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	–2	799	900
Marshalltown, Iowa.	19	R	Ct	U	U-P	...	......	Ct
Marshfield, Wis.	10	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	739	1,000
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	1,200	SV 500
Martinsville, Va.	10	C-N	M	Pw	U-P	0	1,000	2,500
Mattoon, Ill.	16	C-Y	M	M	Cn-P	0	200	200
Maywood, Calif.	11	C-Y	Ch	Cn	Cn-P	–1	1,691	1,300
Meadville, Pa.	19	C-Y	C	M	M-P	1	1,100	1,500
Medford, Ore.	11	R	Ct	U	U-P	1	......	Ct
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	C-Y	Ch	O	O-P	0	200	V
Menasha, Wis.	10	C-Y	..	..	.....	...	505	E
Menominee, Mich.	10	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	......	None
Methuen t, Mass.	22	C-Y	Co	Cn	Cn-P	0	15,987	E
Middletown, N. Y.	22	C-Y	M	U	U-P	–1	4,409	1,200

Table VII.—Official Defense Council in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Midland, Mich.....	10	R	..	U	.....	...	$ 1,521	$ 1,154
Milford t, Mass....	15	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	3,233	9,946
Millburn tp, N. J...	12	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	4,873	......
Millville, N. J......	15	C-N	St	U	U-P	0	4,500	5,000
Mineola, N. Y.....	10	C-Y	M	M	Cn-P	0	4,000	4,000
Minot, N. D.......	17	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	229‡	1,000
Missoula, Mont....	18	C-Y	Ct	Pu	.....	0	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.....	11	C-N	..	U	U-F	...	......	None
Moberly, Mo......	13	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	75	E
Modesto, Calif.....	16	R	..	U	U-P	0	......*	......*
Monessen, Pa......	20	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	500	V
Monroe, Mich.....	18	C-Y	G	U	U-P	1	2,020	CtV 5,000§
Monrovia, Calif....	13	C-Y	Co	M	O-P	...	2,500	2,000
Monterey, Calif....	10	R	..	Cm	Ck-P	1-2	10,115	5,200
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	C-Y	C	U	U-F	0	None	V
Morristown, N. J...	15	C-Y	Co	U	U-F	1-1	2,132	3,577
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	100	V
Mount Carmel, Pa..	18	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	2,100	1,000
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa..............	20	C-Y	..	Cn	.....	...	6,000	......
Muskegon Hgts., Mich...........	16	R	Ct	U	U-F	...	600	500
Nampa, Idaho.....	12	R	Ct	U	U-P	1-1	800	800
Nanticoke, Pa.....	24	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	......	......
Natchez, Miss.....	15	C-Y	M	U	.....	0	100	None
National City, Calif.	10	C-Y	M	M	Fi-P	1-1	6,425	8,000
Needham t, Mass...	12	C-N	Ch	U	U-P	0	9,151	......
Neenah, Wis.......	11	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	1,793	6,000
New Bern, N. C....	12	C-Y	..	Cn	Cn-P	2	670	1,000
New Castle, Ind....	17	C-Y	C	M	U-P	...	None	500
New Philadelphia,O.	13	C-Y	..	U	U-P	0	1,120	2,500
Norfolk, Neb......	10	C-Y	MCh	M	U-P	0	None	None
North Adams, Mass.	22	R	..	U	U-P	...	3,088	5,700
N. Attleboro t, Mass...........	10	C-Y	G	U	U-P	0	3,424	......
North Plainfield, N. J............	11	C-N	M	M	M-P	0	3,806	......
North Platte, Neb..	12	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	300	300
North Tonawanda, N. Y............	20	C-N	M	U	U-P	2	6,981	......
Northampton, Mass.	25	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	6,000	......
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	1,921	1,000
Norwich, Conn.....	24	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	3,010	11,250
Norwood t, Mass...	15	C-Y	Ch	U	Cm-P	1	10,000	......
Nutley, N. J.......	22	C-Y	M	U	M-P	1	6,510	7,500
Old Forge, Pa......	12	C-Y	Ch	Ck	Ck-P	-4	100	V
Olean, N. Y.......	22	C-N	M	U	U-P	0	......	1,200
Olympia, Wash....	13	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	-3	6,000	5,665
Oneida, N. Y......	10	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	534	V
Oneonta, N. Y.....	12	C-N	M	U	U-P	0	1,000	1,000
Ontario, Calif......	14	C-Y	M	M	U-F	0	1,100	2,400
Orangeburg, S. C...	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	1,500	E
Oskaloosa, Iowa....	11	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	1,005	E
Ottawa, Ill........	16	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	150	None
Owosso, Mich......	14	R	..	U	.....	...	None	None
Painesville, Ohio...	12	C-Y	Cm	Cm	U-P	0	1,464	3,000
Palestine, Tex......	12	C-Y	MJ	U	U-P	...	283	None
Palo Alto, Calif....	17	C-Y	M	M	Po-P	-2	7,044	7,500
Pampa, Tex.......	13	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	None	None

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Panama City, Fla..	12	R	ChCt	U	Cm-P	1–6	$ 500	$V 3,000
Paris, Tex.........	19	C-Y	MJCh	U	U-P	0	1,000	E
Park Ridge, Ill.....	12	C-Y	Ch	U	M-P	–2	None	V
Parsons, Kan......	14	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	45	None
Peabody, Mass.....	22	C-Y	M	U	U-P	...	5,484	......
Peekskill, N. Y.....	17	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	6,870	5,840
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	2,000	2,000
Peru, Ind..........	12	C-Y	Ct	U	U-P	0	None	None
Phenix City, Ala...	15	C-Y	..	Po	M-P	0	None	None
Phillipsburg, N. J...	18	C-Y	M	U	M-P	1	8,326	10,000
Phoenixville, Pa....	12	C-Y	M	M	Cm-P	–1	591	1,000
Pine Bluff, Ark.....	21	C-Y	MJ	D	D-F	0	540	*
Piqua, Ohio........	16	C-Y	M	U	Cm-P	–2	3,634	S 4,200
Pittsburg, Kan.....	18	C-Y	Co	M	M-P	0	300	1,500
Plymouth t, Mass..	13	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	19,070	......
Plymouth, Pa......	16	C-Y	*	Fn	Fn-P	0	503	3,324
Pocatello, Idaho....	18	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	1,558	E
Pomona, Calif.....	24	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	3	10,759†	7,692
Poplar Bluff, Mo...	11	C-Y	ChC	U	En-P	0	None	None
Portsmouth, N. H..	15	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	9,000	......
Pottstown, Pa.....	20	C-N	..	U	U-F	...	1,351	V
Rapid City, S. D...	14	....	..	..	.....	...	2,094	3,000
Redlands, Calif....	14	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	1	3,876†	5,000
Redondo Beach, Calif............	13	C-Y	Co	U	Po-F	1	3,593‡	7,000
Redwood City, Calif.	12	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	2,000‡	4,000
Reidsville, N. C....	10	C-Y	CtCh	U	U-P	1	650	500
Reno, Nev.........	21	C-Y	CoCt	U	U-P	1	4,000	......
Richmond, Calif....	24	C-..	MCo	M	U-F	1	8,410	25,100
Richmond Hgts., Mo.............	13	C-Y	MCo	U	U-P	0	500	......
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	C-..	..	U	Po-P	...	6,280	4,000
Ridgewood, N. J...	15	C-Y	Co	Sch	U-P	1–1	10,182	......
River Rouge, Mich.	17	C-Y	M	U	Po-F	1	1,635	1,200
Rochester, N. H....	12	C-Y	..	M	M-P	...	4,000	None
Rock Hill, S. C....	15	C-Y	Ch	M	M-P	0	3,150	3,000
Roselle, N. J.......	14	C-N	..	U	U-P	0	3,500	2,000
Roswell, N. M.....	13	C-Y	G	M	U-P	1	1,000	1,000
Rutherford, N. J...	15	C-N	M	U	U-P	0	5,000	5,000
Rutland, Vt.......	17	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	1,300	800
St. Augustine, Fla..	12	R	Ct	Ct	.....	...	......	......
St. Charles, Mo....	11	C-Y	St	U	U-P	0	......	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich...........	10	C-Y	Pr	Pr	U-P	0	3,200	2,000
St. Cloud, Minn....	24	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	565	None
Salem, Ohio.......	12	C-Y	..	U	Fi-P	0	2,305	S
Salina, Kan........	21	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	2,500	3,500
Salinas, Calif......	12	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	3,739	E
Salisbury, Md......	13	C-Y	MCo	En	En-P	...	1,000‡	1,000
San Buenaventura, Calif............	13	R	..	..	.....	...	5,726	5,000
San Gabriel, Calif..	12	C-N	Co	M	Ck-P	1	3,281	3,263
San Leandro, Calif..	15	C-Y	Cm	Cm	Po-P	4–250	3,200	7,500
San Mateo, Calif...	19	C-Y	M	Ct	U-P	3–25	4,028	3,500
Sandusky, Ohio....	25	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	–1	2,200	S 5,000
Sanford, Fla.......	10	R	..	Co	U-F	4	1,200	600
Santa Cruz, Calif...	17	C-..	Co	M	Po-P	2	4,580	6,500
Santa Rosa, Calif...	13	C-Y	M	Po	.....	...	1,500	......
Sarasota, Fla......	11	C-Y	..	U	U-P	...	3,525	......

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Saugus t, Mass.	15	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	$ 9,221	$10,000
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	1	3,585	3,000
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	C-Y	Co	Cm	Cm-P	0	6,000†	......
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	C-Y	..	M	M-P	0	None	10,000
Sedalia, Mo.	20	R	..	U	U-P	...	1,000	1,250
Seminole, Okla.	12	C-Y	MCo	M	M-P	0	200	E
Shaker Heights, O.	23	C-Y	M	M	Fn-P	1	16,160	9,003
Shawnee, Okla.	22	C-Y	J	U	U-P	...	None	V
Shelby, N. C.	14	C-Y	MChCt	U	Fi-P	0	......	......
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	C-Y	Ct	M	U-P	0	None	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	5,873	2,830
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	C-Y	Ch	U	.....	...	500	500
Sherman, Tex.	17	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	600	......
Shorewood, Wis.	15	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	–1	3,210	3,500
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	C-Y	M	D	U-P	1	1,500	2,200
South Orange, N. J.	14	C-Y	Co	U	Pr-P	3	20,612	......
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	C-Y	..	M	.....	...	14,435†	6,900*
South River, N. J.	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	2,500	1,000
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	......	E
Statesville, N. C.	11	C-N	Co	..	M-P	0	2,000	974
Steelton, Pa.	13	C-Y	Ch	U	U-P	0	8,600	6,000
Sterling, Ill.	11	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	100	100
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	C-Y	Ch	M	M-P	2	666	V 300
Stillwater, Okla.	10	R	..	U	.....	...	None	None
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	–4	12,500	7,500
Stratford t, Conn.	23	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	1	15,532†	31,100
Streator, Ill.	15	C-N	M	M	Ck-P	...	50	E
Suffolk, Va.	11	C-N	Cm	U	Cm-P	0	4,767†	E
Summit, N. J.	16	C-Y	Co	U	U-F	1	11,114	12,375
Sumter, S. C.	16	C-Y	G	M	M-P	1	3,400	......
Sunbury, Pa.	15	C-Y	M	M	U-P	–1	1,200	1,000
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	C-Y	Ch	Cn	Fn-P	0	25,935	30,616
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	C-Y	Co	M	U-P	0	582	1,500
Swissvale, Pa.	16	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	521	V 200
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	R	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	8	4,200	None
Temple, Tex.	15	C-N	MCo	U	U-P	...	None	3,000
Texarkana, Ark.	12	R*	..	..	.....	...	......	......
Texarkana, Tex.	17	R	CoCt	U	U-F	4–1	1,800	1,800
Thomasville, N. C.	11	C-Y	MCm	Cm	Po-P	0	300	2,500
Tiffin, Ohio	16	C-Y	M	M	U-P	0	1,171	SV
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	C-N	M	U	U-P	1	6,234	......
Traverse City, Mich.	14	R	..	U	U-P	0	500	Ct
Trinidad, Colo.	13	R	..	M	U-P	0	50	1,000
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	R	G	U	U-P	...	None	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	R	Ck	M	U-P	0	300	600
Union tp, N. J.	25	C-N	Pr	Cn	Ck-P	–1	9,000	3,000
Uniontown, Pa.	22	C-Y	Co	M	M-P	1	823	1,500
University Park, Tex.	14	R	..	U	U-P	0	3,500	E
Urbana, Ill.	14	C-Y	M	M	.....	0	50	V 300
Valdosta, Ga.	16	C-Y	M	M	U-P	1	2,500	V
Vallejo, Calif.	20	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	2	8,500†	12,500
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	C-Y	M	U	U-P	1	600	V
Vancouver, Wash.	19	R	CoCt	U	U-F	1	6,423	6,840
Virginia, Minn.	12	C-Y	M	Po	Po-P	0	600	V
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	C-Y	M	M	U-P	–1	1,000	2,000
Wallingford, Conn.	11	C-Y	Pr	Pr	Pr-P	0	5,000	5,000

TABLE VII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Defense Council—Regional Affiliation	Members Selected by	Chairman	Director	Number of Other Paid Employees	Expenditures in 1942	Amount Available Current Fiscal Year
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Warren, Pa.	15	R	Ct	U	U-P	1	$ 1,000	E
Watertown, S. D.	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	200	$ 8,000
Waterville, Me.	17	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	9,650	10,000
Waycross, Ga.	17	C-Y	Ch	..	Cm-P	0	1,000	200
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	C-Y	MCo	Sch	En-P	0	1,726	1,100
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	R	Ch	M	M-P	0	1,000	1,000
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	C-Y	M	M	M-P	1	7,000	......
West Chester, Pa.	13	C-Y	Co	Ck	.....	...	1,000	V
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	C-Y	M	M	M-P	0	......	V
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	C-..	..	U	U-P	0	491†	......
Westbrook, Me.	11	C-Y	M	U	U-P	0	1,500	1,500
Westerly t, R. I.	11	C-Y	..	Sch	U-P	0	15,000	......
Westfield, Mass.	19	C-N	M	..	.....	0	1,114	......
Westfield, N. J.	18	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	–3	8,000	10,000
Wewoka, Okla.	10	R	..	U	U-P	0	None	None
Whittier, Calif.	16	C-Y	..	U	U-P	2–2	5,540†	6,000
Willimantic, Conn.	12	C-N	..	U	.....	0	2,500	1,000
Wilmette, Ill.	17	C-Y	Pr	U	U-F	1	......	V
Wilson, N. C.	19	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	1	1,200	1,200
Winchester t, Mass.	15	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	8,000	10,100
Winchester, Va.	12	C-N	Cm	Cm	Cm-P	0	502	750
Winnetka, Ill.	12	C-Y	Pr	U	U-P	1	1,865	3,500
Winona, Minn.	22	C-Y	M	U	U-P	2–4	2,000	3,000
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	C-Y	Co	U	U-P	0	15,000	......
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	C-Y	..	U	U-F	1	2,378	1,500
Wooster, Ohio	12	C-Y	*	M	M-P	0	963	1,000
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	C-N	M	M	U-P	0	4,331	7,500

NOTES ON LOCAL DEFENSE COUNCILS, TABLE VII

(An asterisk in table refers to these notes.)

AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS: The Town Moderator selects members of the defense council.

BILLINGS, MONTANA: Defense council members are selected at a mass meeting.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Defense activities are financed by the proceeds of a bond issue.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT: The defense council is made up of mayor, board of aldermen, and department heads serving ex officio.

CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA: A mass meeting elects members of the defense council.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA: The municipal utility furnishes funds for civilian defense activities.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: The defense budget for the current fiscal year will be met by an emergency note.

FREEPORT, NEW YORK: Proceeds from the sale of war emergency bonds finance defense activities.

HELENA, MONTANA: Members of the defense council are taken in voluntary enlistment.

LAREDO, TEXAS: The city council serves also as defense council.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: In addition to the amount appropriated in the budget for defense, a special legislative act permits expenditures from special funds.

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS: Bonds were issued to finance defense activities.

MCALLEN, TEXAS: Defense council members are selected by the mayor and the presidents of the chamber of commerce and civic clubs.

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA: The city contributes $100 per month toward the support of the county civilian defense organization.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT: A bond issue was floated to help defray the costs of the defense budget.

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK: In addition to the regular budget appropriation, any funds needed for defense will be financed by the sale of certificates.

New York, New York: $2,500,000 was transferred in August from miscellaneous funds for the purpose of emergency defense.

Parkersburg, West Virginia: The county defense council is made up of the mayors of three cities and the presidents of the county court and the county board of education.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas: The city and county divide the cost of the coordinator's salary and other expenses.

Plymouth, Pennsylvania: The chief air raid warden selects members of the defense council.

San Diego, California: In addition to the amount appropriated, in the budget, additional appropriations will be made as needed.

South Pasadena, California: In addition to the general fund appropriation, the water department spends $260 a month for additional guards for its properties.

Texarkana, Arkansas: The city participates with Texarkana, Texas, Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Arkansas, in a regional defense council.

Waterloo, Iowa: The mayor requests various organizations to elect representatives to serve on the defense council.

Wooster, Ohio: Representatives of city service organizations select members of the defense council.

Worcester, Massachusetts: Defense activities were financed by a short-term loan. A total of $2,500 was appropriated in the budget for office expense.

Sources of Information: Defense

New Books and Pamphlets: Defense

Aerial Bombardment Protection. By Harold E. Wessmann and William A. Rose. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 372pp. $4.

Air Raid Protection Code for Federal Buildings and Their Contents. Public Buildings Administration, Washington, D. C. 1942. 173pp.

Publications of the Office of Civilian Defense: (1) Air Raid Shelters in Buildings. 42pp. (2) The Block Plan of Organization for Civilian War Services. 12pp. 5 cents. (3) Civil Air Patrol Organization, Purpose, Program, Enlistment. Unpaged. (4) Civilian Defense, Protective Concealment. 68pp. 25 cents. (5) A Civilian Defense Volunteer Office; An Official Arm of the Local Defense Council. 27pp. (6) Communal Air Raid Shelters. 25pp. (7) Equipment and Operation of Emergency Medical Field Units. 16pp. (8) Guide for Planning Local Victory Garden Program. 13pp. 10 cents. (9) A Handbook for Air Raid Wardens. 60pp. (10) A Handbook for Auxiliary Firemen. 94pp. (11) A Handbook for Drivers' Corps Members. 123pp. (12) A Handbook for the United States Citizens' Service Corps. 38pp. (13) Organization Outline for Local Defense Councils. 21pp. (14) Outdoor Sound Systems for Public Air Raid Warning. 28pp. (15) Protection of School Children and School Property. 11pp. (16) Protective Construction. 28pp. (17) Suggested Regulations for Large Apartment Houses in Blackouts and Air Raids. 19pp. (18) Suggested Regulations for Theaters for Blackouts—Air Raids. (Concert Halls—All Enclosed Amusement Places.) 11pp. (19) The United States Citizens' Defense Corps. 39pp. Regulations No. 2, Insignia. August, 1942. 10pp. (20) What Can I Do? 48pp. (21) Blackout of Buildings. 8pp. (22) Blackout Requirements for Highway Movement. 7pp. (23) Bomb Reconnaissance. 35pp. (24) The Civilian Evacuation Program; Planning for Evacuation and Reception Care. 53pp. (25) The Civilian Evacuation Program; Policies and Principles. 6pp. (26) Colleges and Universities and Civilian Defense. 40pp. (27) The Control System of the Citizens' Defense Corps. 30pp. (28) Forest Fire Fighters Service. 10pp. (29) A Handbook for Auxiliary Police. 58pp. (30) A Handbook for Fire Watchers. 52pp. (31) A Handbook for Messengers. 55pp. (32) Local Civilian Defense Information Committees. 9pp. (33) Model Ordinance for Civilian Defense Organization. 15pp. (34) Motor Transport and Convoys. 14pp. (35) Passive Protection for Industrial Plants. 46pp. (36) Protection of Hospitals. 22pp. (37) Protection and Maintenance of Public Water Supplies under War Conditions. 39pp. (38) Street Lighting During Blackouts. 12pp. (39) Suggested Regulations for Retail Stores for Blackouts—Air Raids. 15pp. (40) Supplementary Memorandum Relating to Membership of Defense Council. 1p. (41) Surveys of Vital

Routes and Facilities. 5pp. (42) Trash and Garbage Incineration under Air Raid Conditions. 8pp. (43) Volunteers in Child Care. 12pp. (44) Volunteers in Consumer Programs. 7pp. (45) Volunteers in Health, Medical Care, and Nursing. 11pp. (46) Volunteers in Library Service. 15pp. (47) Volunteers in Nutrition. 11pp. (48) Volunteers in Recreation. 19pp. (49) War Traffic Control. 19pp. All above publications issued in 1942. Apply to Office of War Information, Washington, D.C.

Blackouts and Air Raids—Model Ordinance Annotated. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1942. 36pp. $2.

Citizens' Guide for Civilian Defense. City Defense Council, Los Angeles. 1942. 39pp.

(1) City Home Garden. 1942. 30pp. 5 cents. (Farmers' Bulletin 1044.) (2) Victory Gardens. 11pp. 5 cents. (Miscellaneous Publication 483.) Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 1942.

Civilian Defense; A Selection of Available Guide Books and Pamphlets. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. March 16, 1942. 17pp.

Control Centers. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1942. 6pp.

Government Sources of Information on National Defense. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1942. 50pp.

Municipal Appropriations for Civilian Defense. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1942. 9pp.

Nongovernment Sources of Information on National Defense. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1942. 44pp.

OEM Handbook; Functions and Administration. Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D.C. 1942. 72pp.

Operating Manual for Winnetka Defense Council Organization for Civilian Protection. Edmund B. Bartlett, Civilian Protection Coordinator, Winnetka, Illinois. 1942. 30pp.

Ordinances Establishing Auxiliary Police and Fire Forces, and an Air Raid Warden Service. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1942. 6pp.

Organizing for Total War. *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March, 1942, entire issue. The Academy, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. $2.

Priorities Regulation No. 10 and the Allocation Classification System. War Production Board, Washington, D.C. 1942. 51pp.

Program for the Protection of State and Local Public Records. Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources, Room 112, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 1942. 13pp.

Sources of Information for the Study of National Defense and the War Effort. By Dorothy Tompkins. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1942. 49pp. 35 cents.

Suggested State War Legislation for 1943. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 85pp.

Syllabus of Course of Instructions for Volunteer Nurse's Aides. American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C. 1941. 30pp.

Training the Pennsylvania Citizens' Defense Corps; The Allocation of Responsibility. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia. 1942. 17pp. 10 cents.

(1) War Emergency and Blackout Ordinances. 16pp. (2) War Emergency and Civilian Defense Suggestions for Minnesota Municipalities. 47pp. Reprinted from *Minnesota Municipalities,* January to June, 1942. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, Minneapolis.

War Injury and Death Benefits for Civilians. (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1942. 93pp.

See also lists of new books and pamphlets in other sections of this Year Book.

Selected Periodicals: Defense

Education for Victory (successor to School Life for duration). (Biweekly.) United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. $1.

Victory Magazine. (Weekly.) United States Office for Emergency Management. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 75 cents.

General Administration

Summary of 1942 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By John B. Blandford, Jr.

Administrator, National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.

Pearl Harbor wiped out "government as usual" for American cities. The problems of 1941 were only the prelude to what was in store for municipal governments in 1942. The demands of their citizens for adequate protection against the dangers of foreign attack by bombings, the increasing shortages of many hitherto common materials, the problems of rationing civilian consumption goods, the threats of greatly reduced revenues, and a whole congeries of war-connected problems forced American cities to re-examine their ways of doing business and to measure the needs for services formerly considered essential against the stern requirements of total war.

As in past years there were few easily detected changes in the formal administrative structure of local government in the United States. Such changes will come later when the informal devices and the wartime arrangements with which American cities are solving their wartime problems have been refined and proved, and when students of government, citizens, and lawmakers have accepted these new administrative patterns. Although formal changes are lacking, remarkable adjustments to war conditions are being made in American local government.

A notable development during the past year has been in the growth of cooperative arrangements for solution of joint problems between hitherto compartmentalized and divided local governments. This is a continuation of a long-time trend, but it has been speeded up tremendously. Mutual aid plans for fire and police work have been greatly stimulated by the war. In San Mateo County, California, a mutual aid plan places the police forces of 12 cities under the direction of a law and order coordinator. In the Detroit area, ten cities have joined in an effort to work together on regional planning problems. A survey reveals that 43 airports are now operated jointly by two or more cities and that the total will soon be approximately 100. In the Boston area 30 cities are interconnected by fire alarms, and in Westchester County, New York, a mutual fire aid plan involving 44 districts has been established.

The requirements of civilian defense and the appearance of a host of acute community problems, especially in the centers of war activity, have forced American cities to cooperate and to try new methods. The war has produced new problems in connection with recreational facilities for servicemen and war workers, shortages of essential construction and maintenance materials, law enforcement, health services, sanitation, mass transportation, salvage and conservation campaigns, housing, education, and in almost every other aspect of community life. To meet these situations in spite of decreased revenues and manpower shortages, American cities have had to consolidate and overhaul services and to economize in every possible way. Such consolidations have taken different forms.

City-county health units are operating successfully in Pensacola, Florida; Port Arthur, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; Waco, Texas; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Kansas City, Missouri, has consolidated its inspectional services, including those dealing with building, electrical, and plumbing installations, elevators, boilers, signs, weights and measures, smoke, and miscellaneous regulatory activities. Other cities which have consolidated or coordinated their inspectional services are Cincinnati, Ohio; Charlotte, North Carolina; Los Angeles, California; and Saginaw, Detroit, Flint, and Royal Oak, Michigan. Recreational services were consolidated in Washington, D. C., when activities formerly distributed among three agencies were placed under a seven-man board. Philadelphia and Kansas City are also reported to be considering consolidation of recreational facilities to round out and strengthen their programs.

Phoenix, Arizona, centralized the operation and maintenance of all motorized equipment, including city-owned buses and street cars. In Boston, the Boston Finance Commission has recommended a complete overhaul of the departmental structure of the city. Wichita, Kansas, is working on an extensive reshuffling and simplification of its organizational structure; it has already grouped 15 offices and divisions into five departments and has improved its financial, office, and personnel procedures. Charter amendments recently enacted in Kansas City will provide improved financial practices covering audits, purchasing, budgeting, and debt administration. In Louisville, Kentucky, wholesale consolidations were reported, involving the consolidation of two personnel boards and the elimination of an independent park district. Pasadena reorganized its police department.

Some cities have made additions to their structure. Miami, Florida, and Kansas City, Missouri, have appointed local defense transportation administrators to provide efficient utilization of local transportation facilities. Whittier and Ventura, California, have established municipal bus systems. Other cities have expanded existing lines or have underwritten facilities for transporting war workers.

Some new state laws provide for regional coordination of matters connected with civilian defense. In the San Francisco Bay area, for instance, a metropolitan council clears matters involving law enforcement, fire protection, health and welfare, civilian evacuation, and mass transportation for nine counties and 66 cities in the area. The council operates a regional control center on a 24-hour basis to coordinate police, fire, and health organizations in emergencies. In New York the legislature directed every city and county to set up a war council to organize civilian defense, civilian rationing, plans for mobilization, and efficient use of resources for the war effort.

The federal government has depended on local governments to handle some of the toughest administrative jobs in the war effort. Tires, automobiles, sugar, typewriters, and other commodities are rationed through approximately 6,000 price and ration boards organized almost overnight by local governments when the request went out to them from the Office of Price Administration. In many cities day nurseries for children of mothers working in war plants have been organized. Comprehensive emergency welfare programs have been drawn up and established. In Baltimore the department of public welfare assumed responsibility for providing for emergency feeding and housing; it set up ten food and shelter centers in the ten civilian defense districts of that city. In New York State an emergency welfare program is planned for every public welfare district in the state.

The trend toward increased state supervision over local activities continues, and in some respects has been accentuated by the war, especially in those spheres of activity that are connected with the war and with which the cities have had little experience. The states have been supervising, in large measure, the civilian defense work of the cities. In addition, the states have encouraged certain types of joint state-local activities. New York State is assuming control and supervision over local indebtedness in July, 1943, as the first step in a proposed program for the development of a uniform financial code for New York State cities. Also effective July, 1943, New York State cities may purchase in lots of $500 or more through the state division of standards and purchase.

An attempt to obtain home rule for local government failed in Michigan when the voters turned down a proposed constitutional amendment to permit Wayne County, in which Detroit is located, to reorganize its government. In Nebraska and Arkansas attempts to secure legislation permitting counties to adopt the county manager plan also failed. However, interest in modernizing county government continues to grow. A constitutional amendment has been introduced in Oregon to govern the reorganization of counties. Petroleum County, Montana, adopted the county manager plan. Seattle is studying its city-county relationship, as are Knox County, Tennessee, and Rensselaer County, New York.

The council-manager form of government continues to be attractive to an increasing number of cities. In 1942, Houston, Texas, and Lowell, Massachusetts, among the larger cities, and 25 smaller cities adopted it. These developments are treated elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. Dearborn, Michigan, modernized its city government through the adoption of a strong-mayor charter, and Minneapolis is considering a new charter.

An increased interest in city and regional planning, especially in its postwar aspects, is reflected in a number of actual and proposed changes in local governmental structure noted in 1942. The Phoenix Housing Authority took the lead in working out an agreement with five neighboring cities for a regional housing program. Regional planning districts have been set up for the Puget Sound area, the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, area, and the Hampton Roads area. Portland, Maine, adopted a planning ordinance providing for the creation of a planning commission. Jefferson County and the city of Louisville, Kentucky, have set up a joint city-county planning and zoning commission as authorized by a general state law.

Certain trends in administrative organization may be noted from developments reported in 1942. The movement for internal simplification and modernization of structure has been accelerated by the war. The pressure of common war-connected problems is forcing cities to band together to achieve joint solutions. The wide citizen volunteer participation in civilian defense activities is creating a new citizen interest in local community activities that should result in continuing improvement on the local government front. Decreased revenues and greater responsibilities will force consolidations on a greater scale than in prewar years. The impact of unprecedented problems is developing administrative ingenuity and daring that will shape cities after the war is won.

County Government

By Paul W. Wager

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A year of war has produced sharp repercussions on county government. Some have been very disturbing; others are of at least temporary benefit. Counties which are the sites of important military installations have witnessed the end of unemployment, the virtual termination of relief burdens, and record-breaking collections of both current and back taxes. In some instances the unexpected income has permitted an accelerated reduction in the public debt. But there are entries on the other side of the ledger—the permanent withdrawal of extensive areas from the tax roll; shifts in population which have emptied some school buildings and overcrowded others; the mushrooming of new settlements necessitating new school buildings, new roads, and additional police protection; and the creation of serious problems in health and morals. Rarely did the disrupted counties have the machinery, the experience, or the time for careful planning. Most of the developments which prove to be permanent will no doubt be beneficial; those which prove to be temporary are likely to cause disaster.

More general effects of the war are a drastic curtailment in road building for lack of materials, a shift in the agricultural adjustment program from crop reduction to crop expansion, greater burdens on local police forces, increased hazards to public health, problems of civilian defense, and rising costs for materials and personnel.

Structural Developments. One of the great disappointments of the year was the defeat in Michigan of the constitutional amendment which would have given home rule to Wayne County. Unlike earlier proposals, which have been of statewide application, this one affected only Wayne County. It would have permitted that single county, embracing much of the Detroit metropolitan area, to simplify its governmental structure. But the rural voters of the state were unwilling to grant the residents of the area the slightest degree of home rule. Apparently the officials in the rural counties, aware of the weakness of their position, are unwilling to risk a demonstration of a simplified organization even in an urban county, and induced the rural press to suggest hidden dangers in the Wayne County proposition. The only encouraging factor in the episode is that the amendment lost by only a narrow margin and a further effort may be successful.

A similar defeat was suffered in Nebraska, when the voters of the state, for a second time, defeated a constitutional amendment intended to give counties a measure of county home rule. As early as 1933 the legislature passed an act authorizing any county in the state to adopt, by popular referendum, the managerial form of government. The following year Douglas County (Omaha) accepted the new plan. The act was thereupon attacked in the courts and held by the latter to be invalid because the constitution declared that the legislature should provide by law for the *election* of such county officers as may be necessary. This the court held precluded the *appointment* of a manager. To overcome this decision the legislature of 1939 submitted an amendment broadening the language of the constitution, but it was rejected by the voters in 1940. The legislature of 1941 provided for its resubmission in 1942, and again the people have rejected it. Though the amendment carried by a three-to-two vote in Douglas County, it commanded little support or interest in the state at large and was decisively beaten.

The weighted-vote plan of representation on the Westchester County, New York, board of supervisors, which had been passed by the board and by both houses of the legislature, was vetoed by Governor Lehman with the following observation: "Apart from the merits of this bill, a proposal which makes such a fundamental change in the basic law of Westchester County should be submitted to a referendum of the voters of that county. The bill is therefore disapproved."

The year was not, however, without its victories. After a hard contest the charter plan was approved by the voters of Montgomery County, Maryland, in the November election by a vote of 8,044 to 6,245. Thus Montgomery County becomes the first county in Maryland to consider a home-rule charter under the constitutional amendment adopted many years ago. Along with the approval of the plan, the voters elected a board of five to draft the charter. It will be completed within six months, and then submitted to the people for their approval in the election of 1944.

On July 21 Petroleum County, Montana, voted to adopt the manager plan of government. This is the first Montana county as well as the first small rural county in the United States to join the ranks of the manager counties. Petroleum County was organized in 1924, the last of Montana's 56 counties to be created. In 1926 the taxable wealth of the new county totalled $4,875,000 but by 1942 it had shrunk to $825,000 because of a diminishing flow from its oil wells and declines in crop wealth on account of drought. Limited by state law to a tax of 16 mills for general administration, the county finds itself unable to operate without drastic economies, and the adoption of the manager plan is the method adopted to secure them. The plan goes into effect January 1, 1943, and after the terms of present incumbents expire the only county officer elected besides the commissioners will be the county attorney. The offices which will be abolished are those of the clerk and recorder, treasurer, superintendent of schools and ex officio assessor, clerk of court, and sheriff.

Kentucky provided for the substitution of small for large county boards in the counties which had retained the large board made up of the county judge and all the justices of the peace of the county. The new boards will consist of only the judge and three justices.

Rensselaer County, New York, is agitating improvement in its governmental structure. A special committee of the board of supervisors is investigating the various forms that provide an executive head. A constitutional amendment is being advocated in Oregon in order to permit reorganization of county government. The movement has the active support of the Oregon League of Women Voters. There is also widespread support in the state for the elimination of hundreds of school districts and the substitution of a single administration and a uniform tax rate for all schools outside of urban communities.

Consolidations. No progress was made in county consolidations. Kentucky did, however, pass an act to facilitate consolidation. Action may be initiated by a petition signed by 5 per cent of the voters of each of the counties affected and consummated by a majority vote in a referendum in each county. Kentucky also passed an act prescribing a procedure for counties and cities to enter into inter-city and inter-county compacts for the establishment of joint purchasing units or the joint operation of a merit system. Another act provided for the creation of consolidated city and county boards of health. The city of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, completed a year of operation under a consolidated city-county health board with gratifying results. Wisconsin's first consolidated city-county health department, that of Eau Claire, created in May, 1941, completed its first year of operation. Virginia authorized counties to establish and provide support for a free library system, or to join with other counties in the establishment and maintenance of regional libraries.

Personnel. With the enactment by Maine of a retirement system covering local as well as state employees, the number of states with at least some degree of local coverage is increased to eight. The other states are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Illinois, and Minnesota. The Maine law, like some of the others, enables counties, cities, and towns to place some or all of their employees under the merit system.

The deadline for New York State counties to select one of three alternatives for administering personnel under the state civil service law of 1941, extending the merit system to all civil divisions of the state, was reached on July 1. The three alternatives are state administration, a county civil service commission, and a personnel officer. During the last half of the year the counties were busily engaged in the task of classifying positions, developing rules of administration, and establishing employee rosters. Any county can begin full operation as soon as its classification plan and rules are approved by the state civil service commission and all counties must be fully operative by July 1, 1943. Forty-eight counties chose the civil service commission, two chose the personnel officer, and five chose to have the state administer personnel services. The other seven counties had set up systems of personnel administration prior to the enactment of the 1941 act. These were the five counties embraced in New York City which are state-serviced, Westchester County which retained its personnel officer, and Nassau County which retained its commission. Regardless of the plan adopted, all counties will obtain a great deal of state assistance.

Following the successful effort, after many failures, to eliminate the offices of five county sheriffs and four county registrars in New York City, the two new citywide offices were set up January 1, 1942. Immediately after the proposal was carried in the election of November, 1941, the New York City Civil Service Commission held examinations for the new offices and from the three highest on each of the two lists of eligibles the mayor made a selection. The appointees took office January 1, 1942, and proceeded to organize their offices on a 100 per cent competitive civil service basis as the charter amendment required.

Among the statutes adopted by the Virginia legislature was one abolishing the fee system of compensating sheriffs. Another act abolished the elective office of constable in magisterial districts and transferred the powers of the office to the sheriff. A third act provided that henceforth the county surveyor should be appointed by the judge of the circuit court instead of being popularly elected.

Financial Administration. The Arizona Supreme Court on May 5, 1942, handed down a decision validating a law of 1939 which makes all county, city, town, and school district bonds in the state issued since 1912 subject to call at the option of the local governing bodies, regardless of whether or not the bonds had been issued as callable. The ruling is significant not only because it opens the way for widespread refunding by local units in Arizona but because it adds further weight to the doctrine that bond contracts are to be interpreted in the light of existing statutes as well as the specific terms of the bonds.

Acting pursuant to amendments to the New York State Constitution adopted by the voters in 1938, the New York legislature implemented the local finance section by setting up (1) periods of probable usefulness of various objects for which bonds may be issued; (2) the type of debt which may be incurred; and (3) the manner in which debt may be authorized. It also limited the amount of bonds which may be issued for home relief to 40 per cent of the cost thereof. Also, as the result of an act of the 1942 legislature, New York counties, cities and school districts may make use of a joint purchasing service with the state. Periodic bulletins inform local officials of what equipment and supplies can be purchased under contract, from whom, and at what price. They also indicate on what items the state will seek bids in the near future, so that the local units may include their orders.

Among the recommendations made at the annual Texas Government Institute were the establishment of a county auditor in every county with a redefinition of his duties, a clarification of purchasing laws, and a stronger county budget law.

Public Works. Legislation authorizing counties to establish and operate electric distribution systems has been passed in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Only three counties, all in Tennessee, have taken advantage of this legislation. As a result of the active search for sponsors conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, many counties throughout the country have acquired airports. Since the federal government requires that the airports be publicly owned without encumbrances, the land has been acquired by local units and then the federal government has aided in the building of the airport. In many instances two counties or a city and a county have united in the effort. In 1942 Kentucky broadened the powers of its county and regional housing commissions to enable them to provide dwelling accommodations for farmers of low income. New Jersey authorized counties as well as cities to make appropriations for a public works reserve.

War Measures. The war has stimulated interest in county planning and zoning. Crawford County, Pennsylvania, faced with an influx of 8,000 to 10,000 workers to be employed in a TNT plant, was induced to pass a zoning ordinance applicable to the area affected. Lycoming, Union, and Northumberland counties, in the same state, have established a Regional Planning Commission to cope with problems created by military developments in their area. Cumberland and Dauphin counties are cooperating with the Harrisburg Regional Planning Commission. In 1941 Colorado did not have a single county planning or zoning commission, but within a year's time such commissions had been established in Jefferson, Arapahoe, and El Paso counties. In El Paso County (containing Colorado Springs) a cantonment has been built which houses a population as large as that of Colorado Springs. Similar trends are discernible throughout the country, though careful planning has been by no means universal. Kentucky and Virginia provided for the establishment of county police forces in certain defense areas. Louisiana authorized the state or any of its subdivisions to loan the federal government the use of its personnel or equipment during the war emergency. Most of the states which had legislative sessions authorized the local governments to invest surplus funds in United States savings bonds, and they also removed the disability of persons holding civilian defense positions from holding other public offices.

Publications. Among the important publications of the year relating to county government were Professor William Anderson's revised report on *The Units of Government in the United States,* a summary of which appears in another section; *Metropolitan Government* by Victor Jones, which appeared early in the year; *Preliminary Estimates of Civilian Population in Selected Metropolitan Counties: May 1, 1942,* by the Bureau of the Census; and *County Government in Virginia; a Symposium,* a publication of the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Virginia.

Council-Manager Government

By Orin F. Nolting

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TWENTY-SEVEN cities and one county, the largest number since 1923, adopted the council-manager form of government in 1942 as compared with 22 cities in 1941, 18 in 1940, and 16 in 1939. Seventeen of these places adopted the plan by charter or by state legislative enactment: six Maine towns of Bridgewater (1,267), Crystal (346), Portage Lake (773), Mechanic Falls (1,500), New Portland (810), Smyrna (409); Lowell, Massachusetts (101,389); St. Louis (3,039) and Hazel Park (15,380), Michigan; Indian Hill, Ohio (newly incorporated); Petroleum County, Montana (1,083); Brattleboro (9,622), Bennington town (7,628) and Bennington village (11,257), Vermont; Houston, Texas (384,514); Laramie, Wyoming (10,627); and Trois Rivieres, Quebec (41,811). Eleven cities established the manager plan by ordinance: Mountain Brook, Alabama (3,567); Mill Valley, California (4,847); Ludington (8,701) and Grosse Pointe Park (12,646), Michigan; Asheboro, North Carolina (6,981); Lower Merion township (39,566), Springdale (4,989), and West View (7,215), Pennsylvania; Giddings (2,166), New Boston (1,111), and West Columbia (1,573), Texas. Palm Springs, California (3,434), which adopted manager government by ordinance in 1941, adopted the plan by referendum ordinance. Coquille, Oregon (3,327), adopted the plan by charter amendment, but by the end of the year had not adopted the ordinance necessary to make it effective.

Proposals to adopt the council-manager plan were rejected in 1942 by voters in official referendums in five cities: Berkley, Michigan (6,406); Grand Island, Nebraska (19,130); Newark, New Jersey (429,760); Baker, Oregon (9,342); and Chester, Vermont (1,740).

The percentage of adoptions in 1942 by vote of the people or by legislative action (17 out of 22, or 77 per cent) is higher than in recent years. In 1941 there were 29 referenda with 19 adoptions, or 65 per cent favorable action; and in 1940 there were 36 referenda with 14 adoptions, or 39 per cent favorable.

Cities Voting on Abandonment of the Plan. Bloomfield, Connecticut (4,309), in 1942 voted to abandon council-manager government, effective January 1, 1944. Twenty-seven other municipalities have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908.[1] At the annual meetings of four Vermont towns (Barre, Manchester, Hartford, and Northfield), votes were taken on whether or not the plan was to be continued and in every case the plan was retained. Of the 108 referendums held during the 13-year period, 1930–42, on proposals to abandon the plan, 83 per cent resulted in retention of the plan (see Table 1).

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[1] The 27 cities which have abandoned the council-manager plan are: Akron, Ohio; Albion, Michigan; Ashland, Kentucky; Binghamton, New York; Brandon, Manitoba; Brattleboro, Vermont; Cape May, New Jersey; Cleveland, Ohio; Collinsville, Oklahoma; Denton, Texas; Fall River, Massachusetts; Fort Myers, Florida; Hardwick village, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Huron, South Dakota; Lawton, Oklahoma; Lima, Ohio; Orange, Massachusetts; St. Albans, Vermont; St. Cloud, Florida; San Mateo County, California; Santa Barbara, California; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Sulphur, Oklahoma; Tampa, Florida; Trenton, New Jersey; and Waltham, Massachusetts. For more details on cities abandoning the plan see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

Changes in Official Directory. In addition to the 28 municipalities adopting the plan during 1942, seven other places were found to be operating under the council-manager plan and were added to the official directory of the International City Managers' Association. Of the seven places, three were operating under charters: Mapleton, Maine (1,354); Livingston (1,851) and Weslaco (6,883), Texas; and four were found to be operating under ordinances: North Muskegon, Michigan (1,694); Hastings, Minnesota (5,662); Scottsdale, Pennsylvania (6,493); and Shorewood, Wisconsin (15,184). Elk City, Oklahoma (5,021), was removed from the list because it had been operating for several years without a manager.

TABLE 1

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total[1]	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning[3]
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	82	12	94	125	..	1
1920–24	129	19	148	273	..	4
1925–29	78	18	96	369	..	5
1930	15	4	19	388	9	1
1931	15	3	18	406	13	2
1932	18	2	20	426	14	2
1933	8	1	9	435	15	2
1934	8	0	8	443	12	2
1935	10	2	12	455	4	0
1936	7	4	11	466	5	1
1937	6	3	9	475	6	3
1938	8	7	15	490	8	1
1939	14	3	17	507	8	1
1940	15	3	18	525	4	2
1941	21	2	23	548	5	0
1942	17	11	28	576	5[4]	0
	475	101	576[2]			27

[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1942, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

[2] Not included in this figure are the 27 abandonments and St. Louis, Michigan, and Lowell, Massachusetts, in which charters become operative in 1943 and 1944, respectively.

[3] Includes only those municipalities which have abandoned the plan by vote of the people.

[4] One of the five cities, Bloomfield, Connecticut, voted to abandon the manager plan but it is not effective until January, 1944.

Growth of the Plan. Staunton, Virginia, in 1908 was the first city to adopt the idea of council-manager government. However, the distinction of adopting the first council-manager charter goes to Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912. At the beginning of 1920 there were 125 council-manager cities; five years later there were 273; in 1930 there were 369; by 1935 there were 443; by 1940 there were 506; and at the beginning of 1943 there were 576.

Michigan still leads with 52 cities of the state under manager government while Virginia, Texas, and Florida have more than 40 cities each. The 552 cities and counties in the United States operating under the manager plan represent a total of 8,969 years of manager experience. Of this total, Michigan alone accounts for 971 years while Virginia is second with 795.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	65	1.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	93	6.5
5,000 to 10,000	962	114	11.9
10,000 to 25,000	662	122	18.4
25,000 to 50,000	212	51	24.1
50,000 to 100,000	106	29	27.4
Over 100,000	92	22	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,658	496[2]	

[1] This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

[2] This column does not include 80 places operating under the approved council-manager plan on December 31, 1942: seven American counties, 18 Canadian cities, five Irish cities, one Puerto Rican city, 13 American cities of less than 1,000 population, 33 towns in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont which are not classified as urban places in the official 1940 census, and three newly incorporated places. All those excluded from this table are included in the directory of approved council-manager cities.

Nearly one in four (23.9 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population now operate under the council-manager plan. The ratio is almost exactly one in five (20.8 per cent) for all of the 1,072 cities of 10,000 or more population. The largest ratio, 27.4 per cent, however, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 (see Table 2).

A study of the statutory and constitutional provisions of all states reveals that approximately two-thirds of the cities over 1,000 population may adopt council-manager government without special action of their state legislatures—either by constitutional home-rule provisions, by provisions of an optional charter law, or by adopting the plan by ordinance under permissive legislation. Cities that can adopt the plan in this way are found in 41 states, but adoption of the plan in a number of these states is restricted to cities within certain population limits.

The remaining seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. Thus about one-third of all cities over 1,000 population, if they desire to adopt council-manager government, must either secure permission from the legislature or make the plan effective by ordinance pending the passage of enabling legislation or home rule. About 60 cities in the first three named states operating under the plan at the end of 1942 had adopted the plan under these limitations. Certain cities in Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire and Washington may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none has done so.

Municipal Reporting

By J. Fred Rippy, Jr.

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DURING the first year of the war cities continued to recognize the need for general annual reports for citizens. Cities that issued reports, as a rule, are the ones that also mailed leaflets with tax bills and used the radio and movies in keeping the citizenry informed.

Annual Reports. More than 175 annual municipal reports were received during 1942 by the International City Managers' Association. However, a considerable number were limited so completely to financial data that they are not included in the 103 general reports analyzed in Table VIII. Questionnaires were used to gather data not available from the reports. Of the 103 cities listed, 84 have the council-manager, 17 the mayor-council, one the commission, and one the town-meeting form of government. Three cities issued their first reports in several years, while the following 11 New England cities have published reports for 90 or more consecutive years: Cambridge (95), Middleboro (273), and Stoughton (215), Massachusetts; and Bangor (93), Brewer (99), Dexter (99), Houlton (111), Lincoln (111), Mercer (100), New Portland (100), and Norridgewock (101), Maine.

1. Contents. A study of the "Contents" section of Table VIII shows that the features most widely accepted are a directory of city officials and a summary of highlights or achievements of the past year, sometimes in the form of a letter of transmittal. The reports of 31 of the 103 cities contain some kind of organization chart of the municipal government, such charts occurring more frequently in the reports of cities of more than 25,000. Numerous reports also contain pictures and graphs of varying sorts portraying accomplishments and trends.

More than one-half of the cities reported information concerning each department or major activity. Facts about departments included one or more of the following: the number of employees, total expenditures, per capita cost, per cent of total expenditures, trends, and accomplishments during the year. Comparative figures for previous years were used to good advantage in some reports. Twenty-five city reports, nearly one-fourth of the total, show municipal expenditures for each activity, either in the form of tax rate for the individual activity, percentage of the tax dollar, or percentage of the total city budget. The reports of 44 cities have financial statistics segregated in a special section, usually at the back of the report. In several reports this section is printed on colored paper stock or heavier paper to give financial facts more prominence. Twenty of the 103 reports carried information on local civilian defense activities, including in some cases pictures of ambulances, air raid sirens, special fire-fighting apparatus, and civilian defense classes in session. Pictorial or animated charts were used to some extent in 38 reports, and cartoons of some sort were included in others to bring out particular points.

Dayton, Ohio, again issued its report in *Reader's Digest* form with articles by departmental and bureau heads. The San Diego, California, report covered two years' activities, while the Fillmore, California, report continued in a humorous style and used many cartoons.

Pictures were used on the covers of 34 reports, and several carried civilian defense symbols or the American flag on the cover. Most of the reports were bound in paper, only five using plastic or metal spirals as compared with 10 having such material last year.

The war led some cities to economize in reporting. The reports of several cities were smaller than in 1941 and the reports of eight cities which contained pictures last year omitted them this time. Apparently, 31 cities which issued annual reports in 1941 omitted publication in 1942. On the other hand, 26 new cities are included in this year's review (Table VIII).

2. Distribution. Reports generally were mailed, but copies also were distributed at civic meetings and were available at city offices. In three cities Boy Scouts delivered the reports to homes of citizens, while a few cities utilized the services of police, firemen, and other city employees in distributing their reports. Practically every city sent some copies to persons and organizations outside the city. Fifty-five cities delivered copies of their reports to local schools for use in civics classes or for reference in the library. Local newspapers in several cities published the reports in serial form before the bound report was issued. Newspaper and other types of advertising were used in some instances to arouse public interest in the forthcoming report.

Nearly all cities except those of less than 5,000 required more time than in 1941 for compiling and publishing their reports. The summary table (Table 1) shows, among other things, that the report of the typical city over 25,000 was not available until from 13 to 26 weeks after the end of the year covered. However, six cities of less than 25,000 (Clearwater, Florida; Houlton, Maine; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Middlebury and Northfield town, Vermont; and Berlin, Wisconsin) issued their reports in two weeks or less after the close of the period covered, and two cities of more than 25,000 (Teaneck, New Jersey, and Beloit, Wisconsin) published reports within four weeks. Last year 10 cities got out their reports in two weeks or less and, as this year, only two cities of more than 25,000 issued their reports in four weeks or less after the end of the year. In many cases, tardiness in publishing reports can be accounted for in part by a shortage of help, both at the city hall and at the printer's.

The larger cities likewise published fewer copies than in previous years. The cities of 50,000 or more printed one report for every 126 people (median) in 1942 as compared with 89 in 1941, the range being from 17 in Schenectady, New York, to 751 in San Diego, California. The number of copies issued by cities from 10,000 to 50,000 ranged from a copy for every three persons (Teaneck, New Jersey; Garden City, New York; Ironton, Ohio; and Cheltenham township, Pennsylvania) to one for every 520 people in Boulder, Colorado. The typical city of less than 10,000 published one copy for every three people, ranging from one copy per person in Fontana, Wisconsin, and Mercer, Maine, to 243 in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. (See Table 1.)

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 103 CITIES: 1942

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	9	32–751	126	5–122	48	15–39	26	$62–$1,951	$450
50,000 to 100,000	5	17–546	180	48–256	105	13–56	13	134– 1,950	897
25,000 to 50,000	11	3–500	39	18–86	34	4–39	13	20– 1,945	425
10,000 to 25,000	29	3–520	31	14–126	44	2–43	13	10– 1,021	180
5,000 to 10,000	22	2–243	5	12–220	44	2–32	9	5– 1,000	325
Under 5,000	27	1–46	2	9–120	46	1–18	4	35– 450	176
All Cities	103	1–751	16	5–256	44	1–43	13	$5–$1,951	$325

3. Size, Type, and Cost. Fifty-eight cities issued their reports in the popular 6x9-inch size. Other sizes ranged from 3½x6 inches for the Albert Lea, Minnesota, and Fontana, Wisconsin, reports through the usual stencil-duplicated size of 8½x11 inches to the 8½x13½-inch report of Quincy, Florida. Of the 103 cities, 82 (80 per cent) printed their reports, one (Chambersburg, Pennsylvania) on city-owned equipment. Fifteen cities stencil-duplicated (often referred to by the trade name "mimeograph") their reports, this process being used by 10 of the 40 cities between 10,000 and 50,000. Twelve of the stencil-duplicated reports were turned out on city-owned equipment. Three other reports were hectographed (often called by the trade name "ditto"), and two of these were done on city equipment. Three cities used the offset process (Rochester, New York, and Darby and Glenolden, Pennsylvania), Rochester publishing its report on city equipment.

Most cities cut down on their outlay for annual reports, both in the number of copies printed and in size. The number of pages ranged from a five-page folder for Rochester, New York (32-page pamphlet in 1941), to 256 pages in the report of Charleston, South Carolina. Publication expense was not in proportion to the size of the city, many small cities spending more than some of the larger ones. Rhinelander, Wisconsin, spent $5.00 for 35 copies of a 12-page mimeographed report, while Milwaukee, Wisconsin, spent the top figure of $1,951 for 7,000 copies of a printed report (see Table 1).

Radio. Approximately one-third of the 103 cities reported the use of the radio to inform citizens of municipal services. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, presented a series of nine one-half hour radio programs during the year, and Elmira and Watertown, New York, sponsored numerous 15-minute programs with department heads discussing the operations of their departments. The mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, weekly presented a discussion of the council meetings and actions taken. Escanaba, Michigan, and Fredericksburg, Virginia, used the radio to advertise municipally owned utilities, and other cities used radio programs to promote special events such as fire prevention week, safety week, and civilian defense.

Movies. This form of reporting was utilized by cities to depict public events, traffic hazards, and departmental activities. Moving pictures showing the proper method for handling incendiary bombs were widely shown in conjunction with civilian defense programs. Teaneck, New Jersey; Watertown, New York; and Palo Alto, California, reported the use of colored films in reporting activities to civic organizations. The health department of Milwaukee owns 13 films and annually shows them before many local groups.

Leaflets. Numerous cities continued the practice of mailing folders or leaflets to citizens, often including them with tax or utility bills. These leaflets varied considerably in size and content, but all portrayed facts and figures about city services. One of several leaflets mailed out by Schenectady, New York, listed six items of capital equipment financed from taxes and pointed out the savings effected by pay-as-you-go financing. Coronado, California, sent out a two-page folder to taxpayers showing in diagram form the sources of its income and the municipal functions on which it was spent. Two Rivers, Wisconsin, likewise mailed with its tax bills a folder containing charts concerning income and expenditures, including the cost of each municipal service. Two Rivers also continued the practice of printing facts about the city on the reverse side of utility bills. Milwaukee distributed numerous leaflets via the meter reader personnel of the waterworks department. One of them was a single 6x9-inch page carrying a municipal directory on one side and a breakdown of the tax dollar by departments on the other. Yonkers, New York, mailed with its tax bills a leaflet comparing 1942 expenditures and appropriations with those of 1939.

Table VIII

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1942 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of government is shown after name of city: a dagger (†) indicates council-manager plan, a double dagger (‡) indicates mayor-council plan, and a section mark (§) indicates commission plan. "Publication Expense," includes cost of photographs, engravings, paper, printing, and binding. "Number of Weeks to First Distribution" shows time from end of period covered by the report to first distribution. An asterisk(*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table. Codes used:

How Reproduced

S—Stencil duplicated
O—Offset
H—Hectograph
All others are printed
c—Printed in city shop

Contents

O—Organization chart
H—Highlight review of developments
D—Directory of officials
G—Graphs or charts
P—Pictures

Methods of Distribution

A—Available at city offices
C—Through civic organizations
H—Hired delivery men

M—Mailed separately
S—At meetings and speeches
T—With tax bill
U—With utility bill

F—Firemen
P—Policemen
O—Other city employees
B—Boy Scouts

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
Over 100,000										
Cambridge, Mass.†*	111	500	222	40	8½x11	$1,900	34	A	H	95
Cincinnati, Ohio†	456	3,625	126	93	6x9	1,350	22	MA	ODGP	83*
Dayton, Ohio†	211	600	351	60	5½x7¾	450	39	MAOCS	DP	28
Kansas City, Mo.†	399	...	...	48	6x9	...	..	....	OHDP	2
Milwaukee, Wis‡	587	7,000	84	122	6x9¼	1,951	26	UMPACS	OHDGP	22
Rochester, N. Y.†	325	10,000	32	5	8½x11Oc	300	26	MACS	HDP	4
San Diego, Calif.†	203	270	751	44	8½x11S	62	26	M	HD	5
Wichita, Kan.†	115	2,000	57	33	8x10¾S	345	15	M	OHDG	1
Wilmington, Del.‡	113	560	201	122	6x9	637	26	M	DGP	27
50,000 to 100,000										
Charleston, S.C.‡	71	900	78	256	6x9	1,950	56	M	HD	61*
Kalamazoo, Mich.†	54	300	180	201	6x9	897	26	MA	HDGP	70
Mobile, Ala.§	79	250	316	105	6x9	...	13	MAC	D	30
Pasadena, Calif.†	82	150	546	50	8½x12¾H	134	13	MAC	OHDG	8
Schenectady, N.Y.†	88	5,000	17	48	6x9	1,476	26	TMAOCS	OHDGP	5
25,000 to 50,000										
Bangor, Me.†	30	2,000	15	68	6x9	420	26	MAF	HDGP	93
Beloit, Wis.†	25	50	500	31	8½x11Sc	20	4	MA	HG	6
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	200	225	18	6x9	295	39	M	OHGP	8
Greenwich t, Conn.*	36	9,000	4	86	6x9	1,945	15	MA	ODGP	5
Huntington Park, Calif.‡	29	6,000	5	32	6x9	360	11	AH	OHDP	10
Lewiston, Me.‡	39	1,000	39	61	6x9	425	13	MAS	OHDGP	85
Lynchburg, Va.†	45	500	90	48	8¼x11	494	13	MA	OHD	21
Mason City, Iowa†	27	615	44	21	6x9	203	9	MACS	HGP	26

TABLE VIII.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1942—Continued

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Pittsfield, Mass.‡	49	10,000	5	59	6½x9½	1,874	19	AB	HDGP	51
Teaneck tp, N. J.†	25	7,500	3	32	8¼x10¾	487	4	H	ODG	11
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	3,000	11	34	6x9	515	26	TMAB	HDGP	2
10,000 to 25,000										
Albert Lea, Minn.†	12	3,200	4	32	3½x6	245	2	UACS	OHDGP	13
Atchison, Kan.†	13	300	43	34	5¾x8¾	...	13	MAS	HDG	20
Auburn, Me.†	20	500	40	48	6x9	262	43	MA	OHDG	60
Boulder, Colo.†	13	25	520	22	8½x11Hc	12	13	M	H	16
Carlisle, Pa.†	14	500	28	36	6x9	183	4	MAOCS	ODG	21
Chambersburg, Pa.‡	15	1,500	10	79	6x9c	265	20	MAC	DP	10
Cheltenham tp, Pa.†	19	5,500	3	24	6x9	415	8	H	HDP	4
Clearwater, Fla.†	10	85	117	112	8½x11Sc	75	2	MPAC	OHDG	3
Darby, Pa.‡	10	1,100	9	32	5½x8½O	169	22	AOS	ODGP	1
Escanaba, Mich.†	15	300	50	44	8½x11Hc	17	15	MAO	ODP	4
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.†	18	160	112	50	8½x11Sc	35	3	MAOCS	HG	6
Fredericksburg, Va.†	10	300	34	70	6x9	236	9	MA	DH	28
Gainesville, Fla.†	14	...	...	49	6x9	...	..	....	D	..
Garden City, N. Y.‡	11	4,200	3	39	8x10	520	10	M	DHGP	..
Ironton, Ohio†	16	500	3	24	6x9¼	175	41	MAOC	ODGP	12
Minot, N. D.†	17	2,700	6	32	6x9	240	17	AH	DP	9
Palo Alto, Calif.‡	17	700	24	126	6x9	847	11	MAOS	DGP	33
Rumford t, Me.†	10	1,800	5	80	6x9	450	4	AS	ODGP	53
Rutland, Vt.‡	17	2,400	7	105	6x9	894	4	AC	OHDGP	41
Salina, Kan.†	21	500	42	40	5¾x8¾	160	18	MAS	DGP	18
Sapulpa, Okla.†	12	1,000	12	22	8½x11Sc	50	9	MAH	H	6
Shawinigan Falls, Que.†	15	1,000	15	35	8½x11Sc	...	..	MP	DH	17
Stratford t, Conn.†	23	1,000	23	48	6x9	222	26	MAS	OHDGP	21
Sumter, S. C.†	16	300	53	28	6x8¾	80	26	AS	HDP	6
Tallahassee, Fla.†	16	1,000	16	51	9x12	1,021	30	MA	DP	22
Traverse City, Mich.†	14	100	140	51	8½x11Sc	30	22	MA	OD	30
Valleyfield, Quebec†	11	250	44	14	9½x12¾	180	17	M	GP	30
Westmount, Quebec†	24	750	31	44	8x11	376	16	MAC	HDGP	42
Winchester, Va.†	12	100	120	16	8½x11Sc	10	8	MA	H	4
5,000 to 10,000										
Alliance, Neb.†	6.3	1,500	4	40	6x8¾	250	32	MA	HDP	12
Bedford, Ohio†	7.4	...	...	29	8½x10½S	...	...	....	HD	10
Brewer, Me.†	6.5	2,200	3	36	6x8¾	488	26	M	HDGP	99
Bronxville, N. Y.‡	6.9	1,500	5	31	8½x10¾	356	4	M	OHDP	7
Chico, Calif.†	9.3	200	46	21	5½x8	66	17	MA	HD	31
Coronado, Calif.†	6.9	50	138	44	8½x11Sc	...	18	MA	HDGP	22
Ephrata, Pa.†	6.2	1,500	4	44	5½x8¼	198	13	MACS	OHDGP	3
Fort Fairfield t, Me.†	5.6	850	6	158	6x9	525	4	MAS	DGP	73
Houlton t, Me.†	7.8	1,600	5	70	6x9	325	2	MACS	ODGP	111
Killingly t, Conn.†	9.5	800	12	164	6x9	421	9	AS	HP	81
Mansfield t, Mass.†	6.5	2,000	3	151	5¾x8¾	635	9	O	D	82
Middleboro t, Mass.†	9.0	1,800	5	128	6x9	400	6	AS	ODP	273
Plymouth, Mich.†	5.4	300	18	31	8¼x10¾Sc	35	18	ACS	OD	14
Presque Isle, Me.†	7.9	1,200	6	68	6x9	...	6	M	D	51
Rhinelander, Wis.†	8.5	35	243	12	8½x11Sc	5	5	M	H	16
Rockingham t, Vt.†	5.7	2,400	2	98	6x9	508	4	MO	HDGP	88
St. Johnsbury t, Vt.†	7.4	2,000	3	82	6x9	1,000	9	AS	DG	20
Salem, Va.†	5.7	200	2	42	6x9	94	9	AOCS	DH	4

Table VIII.—General Annual Municipal Reports: 1942—Continued

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Springfield t, Vt.†	5.2	2,500	2	127	6x9	928	7	MAOS	DGP	22
Stoughton t, Mass.†	8.6	2,200	4	220	6x9	715	4	O	D	215
Tipton, Ind.‡	5.1	30	170	33	8½x11	45	9	MA	DP	2
Yeadon, Pa.‡	8.5	1,100	8	24	5¼x8¼	152	11	AOS	OHDGP	3
Under 5,000										
Bellows Falls vil, Vt.†	4.2	1,800	2	59	6x9	303	3	MO	HDP	57
Berlin, Wis.‡	4.2	1,000	4	17	6x8¾	100	1	TPAS	HDG	3
Bridgton t, Me.†	3.0	1,300	2	65	6¼x9¼	270	3	MAB	HDG	89
Castleton t, Vt.†	1.6	850	2	94	6x9	...	6	M	DH	27
Charlevoix, Mich.‡	2.3	1,500	2	36	6x9	176	6	M	OHDGP	3
Culpepper, Va.†	2.3	50	46	35	8½x11Sc	...	6	MA	HD	13
Dexter t, Me.†	3.7	1,200	3	120	6x9	450	3	MAS	DH	99
Dover-Foxcroft t, Me.†	4.0	2,000	2	116	6x9	400	4	MAC	D	61
Fillmore, Calif.†	3.3	200	16	45	8½x11Sc	47	12	MA	DGP	7
Fontana, Wis.‡	0.5	700	1	16	3¾x5½	35	4	TM	DP	7
Glenolden, Pa.‡	4.8	1,600	3	32	5½x8½O	218	18	P	OHDGP	1
Huntington Woods, Mich.†	1.7	1,000	2	9	6x9	80	16	H	DG	4
Lincoln t, Me.†	3.6	1,000	3	103	6x9	231	5	O	HD	111
Mercer t, Me.†	0.4	350	1	40	6x9	90	3	MAOCS	D	100
Middlebury vil, Vt.†	2.1	800	2	39	5½x8	123	2	AH	HDG	51
Middlebury t, Vt.†	3.2	1,275	2	78	6x9	260	4	MAH	HDGP	77
Mt. Desert t, Me.†	2.0	700	3	103	6x9	294	4	MAO	HDG	47
New Portland t, Me.†	0.8	500	2	46	6x9	130	3	MAOCS	D	100
Norridgewock t, Me.†	1.5	700	2	53	6x9	160	3	MAOCS	D	101
Northfield vil, Vt.†	2.1	800	..	32	6x9	100	3	H	HD	87
Northfield t, Vt.†	3.6	1,200	3	56	6x9	184	2	MH	HD	83
Oglesby, Ill.‡	3.9	500	8	54	6x9	300	4	U	HP	11
Quincy, Fla.†	3.9	...	...	17	8½x13½S	...	..	....	H	..
West Reading, Pa.†	4.9	500	9	46	6x9	321	13	MPACS	OHDGP	7
Westerville, Ohio†	3.1	...	...	11	6x9	...	..	....	HDG	..
Windsor vil, Vt.†	3.4	...	...	36	6x9	...	..	....	D	..
Windsor t, Vt.†	4.2	...	...	64	6x9	...	..	....	DP	42

Footnotes to Data on Municipal Reports

Cambridge, Massachusetts: One-half of its 500 reports are printed and the other half mimeographed.

Charleston, South Carolina: Published annually since 1880, except for the years 1930–35, inclusive, which were included in one volume.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Published annually since 1860, except during 1914–25, inclusive.

Greenwich t, Connecticut: Representative town-meeting form of government. Information applies to the *Summary of Annual Report.*

Sources of Information: General

Selected Standard References: General

Better City Government. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

Case Reports in Public Administration. Edited by John D. Millett. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940–42. 80 pamphlets. 10 cents each.

Checklist of Suggested Items for the Annual Municipal Report. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

City-Manager Government in the United States. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 271pp. $2.50.

Dynamic Administration. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50.

Election Administration in the United States. By Joseph P. Harris, Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

The Functions of the Executive. By Chester I. Barnard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1938. 334pp. $3.50.

How Cities Can Cut Costs. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1933. 58pp. $1.

Introduction to the Study of Public Administration. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

Management Methods in City Government. By Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 60pp. $1.50.

Measuring Municipal Activities. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 102pp. $2.

Model City Charter. (Revised edition.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Municipal Administration. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

Municipal Management. By Thomas H. Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 665pp. $4.

Municipal Public Relations: A Suggested Program for Improving Relations with the Public. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

Municipal Year Book. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $8.50. (Annual.)

Our Cities: Their Role in the National Economy. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

Public Administration. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

Public Reporting. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

Technique of Municipal Administration. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 532pp. $7.50.

Units of Government in the United States. By William Anderson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised 1942. 47pp. $1.

Urban Government. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

Administrative Regulation; A Study in Representation of Interests. By Ivery Leiserson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1942. 292pp. $3.

American Foundations and Their Fields. Compiled by Geneva Seybold. Raymond Rich Associates, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1942. 274pp. $5.

American Government. Revised edition. By William Anderson. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1942. 922pp. $4.

Annual Public Reporting in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia. 1942. 15pp. 10 cents.

Book of the States, 1941–42, Supplement. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 36pp. 25 cents.

Case Reports in Public Administration. Nos. 61-80 inclusive. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. Variously paged. $1.60 for the 20 reports; 10 cents each.

Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C. 1941. 112pp. 15 cents.

Check List of Current Research in Public Administration. Fifth edition. Social Science Research Council, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1943. 34pp.

Current Ideas in State Legislatures, 1940–41. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1942. 146pp. 15 cents.

Development of Collective Enterprise. By Seba Eldridge and Associates. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 1943. 577pp. $4.50.

Dynamic Administration. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50.

An Experiment in Community Improvement. By R. S. Ford and F. H. Miner. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1942. 29pp. 10 cents.

Filing and Publication of Administrative Rules and Regulations. By Charles Mindel. Maryland Legislative Council, City Hall, Baltimore. 1942. 31pp.

Future of Government in the United States; Essays in Honor of Charles E. Merriam. Edited by Leonard D. White. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1942. 274pp. $3.50.

General Appraisal Standards and Methods for Measuring Public Administration. By Douglas Clack. Department of Government, Indiana University, Bloomington. 1942. 23pp. 25 cents.

Government and Politics in the United States. By Harold Zink. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1942. 1091pp. $4.

Governmental Research Association Directory of Organizations Engaged in Governmental Research, 1942–43. Governmental Research Association, 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1942. 56pp. $1.

Independence of State Regulatory Agencies. By James W. Fesler. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. 1942. 75pp. $1.50.

Judicial Function in Federal Administrative Agencies. By Joseph P. Chamberlain, Noel T. Dowling, and Paul R. Hays. The Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1942. 234pp. $3.

Michigan Politics in Transition. By James K. Pollock and Samuel J. Eldersveld. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1942. 74pp. 40 cents.

Microfilm for Public Records. Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council, Topeka. 1942. 11pp.

Modern Government in Action. By Ernest S. Griffith. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1942. 91pp. $1.

Operation of Labor Unions in Kansas. Kansas Legislative Council, State Capitol, Topeka. 1942. 87pp.

Operation of Pinball Machines in the City of New York. Department of Investigation, Municipal Building, New York. 1941. 34pp.

The Protection of Cultural Resources against the Hazards of War. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1942. 46pp. 10 cents.

Self-government under War Pressure; Proceedings of the Citizens' Conference on Government Management. Edited by A. D. H. Kaplan. School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, University of Denver, Denver. 1942. 304pp. $3.

Small Town Manual. Part 1, How You Can Win the War at Home; Part 2, How You Can Improve Business in Your Town. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1942. 81pp.

State Liquor Legislation. Marketing Laws Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1941. 910pp. $2.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1942

By Walter H. Blucher

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The war has been responsible for many new municipal problems which planning agencies have been called upon to solve. Activities of many of the 1,200 local planning bodies during 1942 were concerned with actual war problems and with preparation of capital budgets and public works programs for postwar operation. Two of the principal problems were providing housing for war workers and developing difficult transportation plans. New war housing created other community problems; cities needed new schools, sewers, water mains, highways, sewage disposal plants, filtration plants, and hospitals. In spite of war demands, some cities have built up surpluses because increased income has meant increased collection of taxes, which, however, could not be spent for even necessary public improvements because of material shortages. Many cities are, therefore, creating municipal reserves for postwar public works programs, although it is increasingly realized that the sums so set aside will be inadequate for a really important program of rebuilding.

Urban Planning Developments. City planning activity has been greatly increased and strengthened during 1942. Philadelphia joined the large cities of the United States in creating a city planning commission. The city council adopted an ordinance creating a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the mayor, as follows: one member of the city council, the director of public works, a member of the board of education, a city department head, and five citizens. A $40,000 budget for the commission has been approved. Although a step forward, this budget is indeed a small one compared with the $80,000 budget provided for the city planning commission in Cleveland, reorganized by charter amendment during 1942, or the $110,000 appropriation given to the San Francisco Planning Commission, the $125,000 given to the Chicago Planning Commission, and the $250,000 budget of the New York City Planning Commission. In 1942 the city of Detroit proceeded actively with the development of a master plan under a special appropriation made during the previous year by the city council.

Although all the large cities undertook and in some cases actively carried out planning programs, it must not be assumed that planning activities are to be found only in those cities. An important survey made by The Municipal Year Book in 1942 showed that in the 412 cities with a population over 25,000, 301 have planning agencies. Some of the smaller communities with exceedingly modest budgets succeeded in doing important planning work during the year.

Among these were Fargo, North Dakota, and Greenville, Ohio. In Fargo the city has acquired extensive tax-forfeited areas representing an investment of about $225,000 which will be used for street opening, bridge approaches, and so on. In Greenville, a leading citizen has been dedicating park areas to the city in accordance with the community plan.

A number of cities prepared capital budgets and public works programs for postwar operations. Richmond, Virginia, and Wichita, Kansas, undertook new planning programs. In Richmond parts of a comprehensive plan have been published under the titles of "The Scope of the City Plan," "Preliminary Report upon the Background and Character of the City," "A Preliminary Report on Past, Present, and Probable Future Population," and "A Preliminary Report on Land Use and Zoning."

An interesting experiment is being carried on by the National Resources Planning Board called "Progressive Urban Planning." Experimental studies are under way in Tacoma, Washington; Corpus, Christi, Texas; and Buffalo, New York, which it is expected will lead to the development of continuing planning programs in those communities. A planning bill has been drafted for San Juan, Puerto Rico, which provides for a planning, zoning, and urbanizing board of three members.

Urban Redevelopment. Urban redevelopment has continued to receive serious consideration during the year. Kentucky followed the lead of New York, Illinois, and Michigan in passing a so-called "urban redevelopment act." In Detroit a specific proposal for the redevelopment of a 111-acre site has been formulated. To this project the city of Detroit expressed a willingness to contribute $730,848 in the form of land for street widening, park, and recreational purposes, thus reducing the net cost of the land to the developer. Also reflecting interest and activity in this important phase of postwar planning is the work of the Urban Land Institute, the newly created Committee on Economic Development which represents large-scale business and industry, and various federal agencies. The Federal Housing Administration early in the year published its excellent *Handbook on Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States.* In the office of the administrator of the National Housing Agency, a Division of Urban Studies has been set up to formulate programs for city development as it is affected by national housing policy.

County Planning. The year has seen the establishment of a number of new county planning agencies, and the work of some of the long-established ones continues to be excellent. The Pulaski County, Arkansas, Planning Board has published one of the first countywide public works programs. Arlington County, Virginia, continued its significant work in zoning when minimum area requirements were established for apartment houses, and when it set up new requirements for off-street parking space for all dwellings and assembly places. Virginia now has 16 county planning commissions. The state planning boards of Virginia and Wisconsin have continued active stimulation of county and local planning work.

Regional and Metropolitan Planning. There is a growing realization that the development of a city is affected by the surrounding metropolitan area, the county, the state, and the nation, and even by international affairs. Movement of industry, particularly war industry, beyond city limits, and in some instances, beyond county limits, has created additional problems for cities. The Willow Run bomber plant, the Chrysler tank plant, and the Hudson arsenal are all outside of Detroit and Wayne County, although Detroit still has the responsibility of providing housing, transportation, schools, and other public facilities for the workers in these plants. The plants, which might contribute something to the tax base, are beyond the city's control. Such matters can be solved only on a metropolitan basis. Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Harrisburg, Louisville, and Richmond are among the cities which have established regional planning commissions or joint city-county planning commissions to work out some of these problems of their metropolitan areas. In the TVA area a central planning committee has been working on housing for war workers and the problems of expanding school facilities, soil and stream pollution resulting from increased residential construction, and the provision of adequate recreational facilities in the area.

The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission, the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission and the Northwest Regional Council, the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission are among the agencies which are continuing their valuable research into metropolitan problems and their solution. Jefferson County and Louisville, Kentucky, late in 1942 set up a city and county planning and zoning commission which puts the entire city and the unincorporated part of the county under a master plan.

National Planning. There is hardly an agency within the federal government today which does not maintain its own planning and research staff, and this is as true of the strictly war agencies as it is of long-established federal offices. For example, the Department of Agriculture has set up an Inter-bureau Coordinating Committee on Postwar Programs, and the Department of Commerce is sponsoring a Business Advisory Council which through the Committee on Economic Development will study the effect of the impact of war upon American industry and business and draft plans for their possible reconversion after the war. A number of federal agencies have prepared programs for postwar redevelopment of cities. Among these the most outstanding are the National Resources Planning Board and the Federal Housing Administration. The Public Work Reserve, which was set up to work out a planned program of public works for the postwar period, was discontinued in August, although the end of the year saw two bills introduced in Congress to provide for a continuance of this work on a broader scope.

Zoning. On the city level, zoning has been severely tested by war activities. Attempts have been made in some cases to break down zoning regulations, using the war as an excuse. In every instance legitimate requirements have been met by the community, both for temporary relaxation to permit necessary industrial developments and to permit the housing of war workers. It is interesting to note, however, that in San Diego, California, 79 per cent of the total city area could be used for the housing of roomers without any change in the zoning ordinance. This situation can be considered typical for the United States. Most of the effective revision of zoning ordinances has been in the direction of reduced industrial and commercial areas, with increases assigned to single-family use. This is a logical development since the zoning of the boom period has been shown to be unrealistic. It was not possible to use many of the large areas set aside for large industrial and commercial purposes for any purpose other than residential.

Personnel. A serious shortcoming in the field of planning is the shortage of competent planners. Institutions which provide training for planners are revamping their curricula in an attempt to meet this need, and the American Society of Planning Officials in its committee report, "A Proposal for a Practical Training Course in Planning," suggests a program for the immediate conversion to the planning profession, through specialized courses, of persons now classified as architects, engineers, political scientists, and so on. *Education for Planners,* published by the New England Regional Office of the National Resources Planning Board, outlines existing practice and educational opinion on improved curricula. During the year, both the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University revised their requirements for planning degrees; the former has recently set up a special program for training in the field of urban redevelopment.

Legislation. Since 1942 was not a legislative year comparatively little legislation was introduced. At the end of the year, Representative Alfred F. Beiter of New York introduced a bill which proposed that federal funds be made available for postwar planning at the local level and on the national level, and for the preparation of actual plans; local contribution was expected to match federal funds. Another Congressional proposal was for the creation of an agency which would plan and prepare for the problems of demobilization, reconversion of private industry, the maximum utilization of new industrial and agricultural processes and techniques, the cataloging of work relief projects, and the utilization of our national resources.

Planning in England. One could not end this review, which deals primarily with city planning and zoning, without looking abroad to England where important reports dealing with planning and social security have been issued. The Beveridge report on social security, recently published in Great Britain, carries important implications for the United States and may well furnish a basis of discussion for a similar program here. The Uthwatt report on land control, compensation, and rebuilding will undoubtedly prove a milestone in English planning effort, and is worthy of serious consideration. The report reads in part: "We propose, therefore, to assume that we are to envisage plans on bold lines framed according to the dictates of good planning and involving, where necessary, a complete disregard for existing layouts. . . . The conclusion we have reached is that the simplest and only effective method for achieving the desired results is to confer on the planning authority compulsory powers of purchase, much wider and simpler in operation than under existing legislation over any land which may be required for planning or other public purposes. . . .

"We recommend the immediate vesting in the state of the rights of development in all land lying outside built-up areas (subject to certain exceptions) on payment of fair compensation, such vesting to be secured by the imposition of a prohibition against development otherwise than with the consent of the state accompanied by the grant of compulsory powers of acquiring the land itself when wanted for public purposes or approved private development. . . . Where the land is required to serve the purposes of a private developer, the central planning authority should in our opinion lease the land to the developer for an appropriate term of years determined by the nature of the proposed development and subject to covenants and restrictions suggested by the nature of the case and planning considerations. . . ."

While this country has not yet formulated a national land policy as comprehensive in scope as that proposed by the Uthwatt Committee, many of the English proposals are already accepted practice here. If the report, *Our Cities,* submitted several years ago by the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee, were fully implemented, our city planning for the postwar period would be advanced far beyond the English proposal. The recommendation of the Urbanism Committee, tied in with those proposed for agricultural and social rehabilitation, could form a sound basis for all physical, social, and economic developments in this country after the war. Local legislation and continuing planning operations during the war years, however, will be a necessary factor in the accomplishment of any such comprehensive programs.

Professional Organization. The major fields of activity of the American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) with respect to the impact of war on municipalities have been in zoning for conversion to war housing, public works programming, and planning personnel. The latter problem is being met by a series of practical training courses in planning which several educational institutions are ready to open in the near future. The Society's long-term research activities are indicated by the special publications issued in 1942: *A Program for the Use of Tax Abandoned Lands,* and *The Subdivision of Land.* The Society has been concerned with the development of sound, workable plans for the postwar period. These must go far beyond the limitations of the kind of public works programs that were designed to meet unemployment. The Society will continue to advise public and private planning groups how these programs may most effectively be conceived and projected.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1942

By Fred K. Hoehler

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

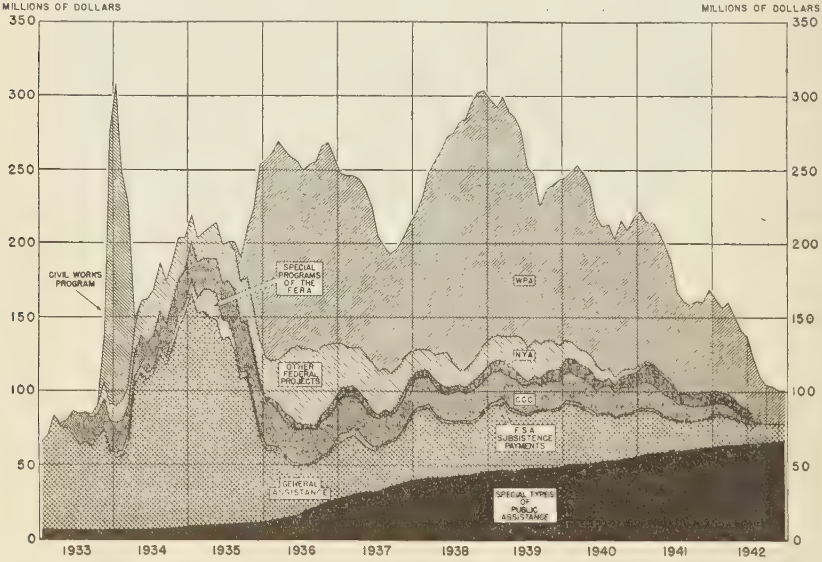
The year 1942 was a particularly significant one in the field of public welfare administration. It witnessed a tremendous change in the character of the job to be done. While old-age assistance, aid to the needy blind, and aid to dependent children were but slightly affected by increased industrial activity, general assistance showed a marked decrease; in October, 1942, there were 36.8 per cent fewer cases receiving this type of assistance than there had been one year earlier. Yet public welfare officials and workers found themselves beset by new demands—this time more particularly for services than for material assistance.

The campaign of health and police authorities against venereal diseases showed a real need for some type of social rehabilitation for young girls who were being drawn into prostitution. Military service and employment in war industries meant less parental supervision of adolescents, with a resultant increase in juvenile delinquency. War industry workers moving to other parts of the country for employment needed personal counseling—should they move their families with them, or not? Former assistance recipients needed continuing advice on family budgeting. These and other new social needs meant for public welfare agencies a new emphasis—a provision of social services not necessarily related to economic need.

Trends in Assistance and Work Program Employment. A brief review of assistance and work relief trends shows the extent to which dependence on public assistance and work program earnings has been reduced. The accompanying chart shows total payments to assistance recipients and earnings of persons employed under federal work programs at its lowest point since the early fall of 1933. In September, 1942, the total was little more than one-third of the amount expended for such purposes two years earlier. With the exception of the special types of public assistance mentioned above, all programs have undergone extreme reductions. Indeed, by the end of 1942 the Civilian Conservation Corps had been abolished, the program of the National Youth Administration had been changed to one of vocational training, and the liquidation of the Work Projects Administration had been announced. While these developments certainly reflected a decreased demand for aid to the needy, they also signalized an increasing shift of responsibility for care of the remaining needy individuals and families from the federal to the state and local governments. All those who have been given employment by WPA will not find employment in private industry; responsibility for their care will be shifted to agencies administering general assistance.

State Public Welfare Legislation. While 1942 was not a "legislative year," it was marked by one of the most progressive legislative actions in many years. In New England, home of the repressive settlement provisions, Rhode Island took a great forward step by abolishing its settlement law. Henceforth, aid can legally be given to any needy applicant in the state regardless of the length of his residence there. This action was particularly appropriate during 1942 since accelerated employment in war industries necessitated increased migration from one state to another, with no assurance as to the duration of the employment period. While national necessity urged the unemployed and low-income groups to seek employment sometimes 3,000 miles away, the settlement law structure warned that if unemployment followed, they might find themselves without recourse to public assistance, since it is quite possible to lose settlement in one state without gaining it elsewhere. It is to be hoped that Rhode Island's progressive step will be the forerunner of similar action in other states during 1943.

Rhode Island also had the distinction of being the first state to adopt a program of cash sickness compensation. This may well be the next type of social insurance to find favor in this country.



Source: Social Security Bulletin

Public Assistance and Federal Work Programs: Payments to Recipients and Earnings of Persons Employed in the Continental United States: January, 1933, to December, 1942

Legislation affecting public assistance was in general confined to minor liberalization of categorical assistance programs. Rhode Island relaxed eligibility requirements for old-age assistance; New York and Virginia raised the maximum age for aid to dependent children from 16 to 18 years; Arizona increased the maximum monthly old-age assistance grant from $30 to $40; and a few other states made minor adjustments in line with recent federal provisions.

New Federal Programs. New wartime programs have made heavy demands on local public welfare agencies. Requests for dependency investigations for selective service boards have increased, as might be expected with the increasing demands for men in the armed services. A new program of civilian war aid has been established to operate through the regular public assistance agencies. While its benefits have reached relatively few to date, public assistance workers have had to familiarize themselves with its provisions. The allowance and allotment programs of the Army and the Navy were set up to operate on the basis of dependency affidavits, but inevitably public welfare agencies have been asked to make investigations in doubtful cases. Service to the families of soldiers and sailors is primarily the responsibility of the American Red Cross according to its charter, but the lack of local facilities in many communities has necessitated the discharge of these responsibilities by public welfare agencies. Local civilian defense activities have come, quite properly, to depend upon local public welfare agencies to set up programs of emergency welfare services. Taken together, these new demands have in general called for an unusual degree of flexibility and cooperation from local public welfare agencies.

Administrative Problems. As might be anticipated, the changes and new demands detailed above have been accompanied by a host of administrative problems. The greatest single problem has been that of obtaining and retaining competent staff members. Personnel requirements of selective service, the United Service Organizations, the American Red Cross, and war industries have made a serious drain on public welfare personnel. In many agencies the turnover during the past year has exceeded 100 per cent. Replacements at such a rate have put heavy strains on the merit systems in most states, with a resultant increase in the number of provisional appointments. Low salaries in many jurisdictions have been an effective bar to successful programs of recruitment. Some salary ranges have been increased and further attempts have been made to meet the situation through scholarships, in-service training programs, and the use of volunteers.

Another serious administrative difficulty was the problem of obtaining sufficient funds for the discharge of new and continuing agency responsibilities. Many uniformed individuals have indulged in that dangerous wishful thinking which contemplates the end of the need for public welfare services and assistance with increasing private employment. That the total need for assistance is considerably diminished is clear and unmistakable; but it is also clear that each termination of a federal assistance or work relief program leaves an additional residual load for the state and local agencies. Local administrators in many sections of the country face a new fiscal year with appropriations which are less the result of realistic planning than of budgetary optimism.

A third important administrative problem has been that of curtailing staff travel. Public welfare administrators' sins of omission have indeed been revisited upon them. Their failure during the busy depression years to report fully to the public on the nature and accomplishments of their activities has left in many places only a vague and inaccurate notion of the public welfare job. In too many instances, local rationing boards have decided against travel facilities for public welfare workers to maintain even a minimum of emergency service. Toward the end of the year it became necessary for the war services committee of the American Public Welfare Association to clarify the situation with federal officials in order to avert real tragedies occasioned by lack of such necessities as food and emergency medical care.

Summary. The year has been a full one for public welfare administrators. New problems have emerged even as old ones have been at least temporarily solved. Despite certain administrative difficulties, public welfare officials have been able to note increasing acceptance of the propriety of public concern for the welfare of individual human beings. At the year's end there were encouraging American reactions to the Beveridge report in Great Britain (*Social Insurance and Allied Services*) and public welfare administrators were looking forward hopefully to the release of our own federal government's recommendations for a program of stronger, more inclusive, and more effective social security.

Professional Organization. Through its program of publications, committee activities, and regional meetings, the American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) has attempted to keep abreast of developing difficulties and to contribute to their solution. The Association's newly created National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators has been particularly helpful in this activity.

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Public Health

Developments in 1942

By Benjamin G. Horning, M.D.

Field Director, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Michigan

The war has served to focus the attention of federal, state, and local governments upon the need for a well-planned public health program. The rejection for military service of almost one-half of the fittest group in the country because of physical unfitness indicates that a large segment of the population has not been receiving adequate medical services.

Organization and Standards. It is now generally agreed that each population unit of the United States should have a full-time health service under a division of local government. According to latest available data, 1,669, or 55 per cent, of the 3,050 counties have full-time health service either by local county, local district, or state district units. Also, 103 cities have full-time health service. These total full-time county, district, and city health departments serve approximately 70 per cent of the people. It has been necessary for the federal government in certain defense areas to insist that health services be provided in order to insure a safe environment for military forces and industrial workers.

A number of multiple county and city-county units have been organized during 1942, including Louisville-Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Memphis-Shelby County, Tennessee.

Federal public health legislation extending over a period of 143 years has resulted in a difficult administrative pattern for the United States Public Health Service. A bill presented to Congress in 1942 would have simplified and made more logical the organization of the Service, and it is to be hoped that a similar bill will receive favorable consideration by the Congress this year.

Personnel. The selection of public health personnel on a merit system basis is now a prerequisite for the use of federal monies by state departments of health. The Arizona State Department of Health was placed under the merit system in September, 1942. It is expected that by early in 1943 all state and a large percentage of local health personnel will have merit system status.

In the past it has been impossible to secure sufficient funds with which to provide medical care and hospital facilities for dependent and low-income groups. Today the national income has increased but the medical personnel has decreased as a result of the withdrawal for the armed forces of more than 42,000 of the nation's youngest and most active physicians. Such withdrawals may reach 60,000 by the end of 1943. Up to the start of the war there was approximately one doctor for every 830 persons in the country. The withdrawal of 60,000 physicians will leave an average of approximately one for every 1,300.

Facilities for Defense Areas. The United States Public Health Service has made intensive studies of needs for medical and dental personnel and hospital facilities in defense areas. With the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission, it has developed state quotas for withdrawal of physicians so that the minimum essential needs of the civilian population will be protected. In certain areas the Public Health Service has assigned medical and dental officers to supply medical care to the civilian population on a fee basis. They have been assigned to the local health department staff and fees collected become a part of the health department budget.

Studies indicate that there should be 4.5 general hospital beds for medical and surgical care per 1,000 population. Only a few areas achieve this rate. Many states have less than three beds per 1,000 population and one state has only 1.6 per thousand. During 1942 a number of general hospitals, venereal disease quarantine hospitals, and health center buildings were built in defense areas with funds available under Title II of the Lanham Act.

Industrial Hygiene. Progress was made during 1942 in providing facilities and services to protect the health of industrial workers. There are now 38 states with divisions of industrial hygiene. The cities of Baltimore, Detroit, Los Angeles, the metropolitan areas of Kansas City and St. Louis, and Los Angeles County have divisions of industrial hygiene. The Division of Industrial Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service has 50 professional personnel on a lend-lease status in 26 states and with the Tennessee Valley Authority. A preliminary analysis of industrial activities for the fiscal year 1941–42 made by the United States Public Health Service shows that 32 state and local units rendered direct service to approximately 2,500,000 workers in 5,000 establishments.

Community Organization for Health. In a number of communities the people have organized to study and plan for the solution of their own medical problems. An interesting project of this kind got under way August 15, 1942, in the sand-hill area of Nebraska. It is a local plan developed in cooperation with the state department of health, the state university, the state medical and dental societies, and a farm foundation. Two-thirds of the families in this area of more than one thousand square miles each pay a specified amount per year into a health association budget for which they receive curative and preventive medical services.

An interesting demonstration in health education is being conducted in North Carolina. The state department of health, in cooperation with local communities and the United States Public Health Service, has placed persons trained in community organization and health education on the staffs of local health departments in several defense areas. It is their responsibility to organize and help local official and nonofficial agencies and individuals to interpret health problems and needs to all individuals in the community.

Maternal and Child Health. Much of the work of the Children's Bureau during 1942 was directed toward wartime problems. Under programs administered by the Children's Brueau, provided for by the Social Security Act, all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico had maternal and child health plans in operation throughout 1942. Payments of federal funds to the states for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, amounted to $5,983,318 for maternal and child health services and $4,053,292 for crippled children services.

Reports from state health departments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, show that 2,199 counties had public health nursing services, 784 counties held prenatal clinics once a month or oftener, 1,041 counties held regular child health conferences, and 170 counties had home delivery nursing services.

There was a total of 340,693 crippled children listed on state registers on June 30, 1942. This was an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year and was due for the most part to more adequate methods of locating crippled children. Rheumatic fever programs financed from crippled children's funds are in operation in 13 states and the District of Columbia.

Approximately 20 per cent of the enlisted personnel of the military forces are married. It is estimated that for the year beginning July 1, 1942, 5 per cent, or 140,000, of the infants born in the United States will be children of military fathers. By October 1, 1942, state health departments in 39 states had requested federal funds amounting to $1,500,000 for the purpose of financing medical and hospital obstetric and pediatric care for wives and children of men in military service who were unable to purchase such service. By December 31, 1942, only $390,177 had been made available for this purpose in 29 states. The first program to be put into effect by a state health department for the wives and children of service men was in the Fort Lewis area in the state of Washington.

Venereal Disease Control. The control of venereal diseases becomes increasingly difficult in time of war. Notable progress has been made in this field during the year under the leadership of federal, state, and local agencies. The United States Public Health Service now has more than 120 commissioned venereal disease control officers as well as other personnel assigned to state and local communities.

The suppression of prostitution is an important factor in the control of venereal diseases. The Social Protection Section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has done outstanding work in this field in 1942. It now has 40 field representatives in 12 regions of the United States and its territories. In cooperation with local agencies they have closed houses of prostitution in more than 350 communities. Federal social protection activities have been pledged full support by both the National Sheriffs' Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

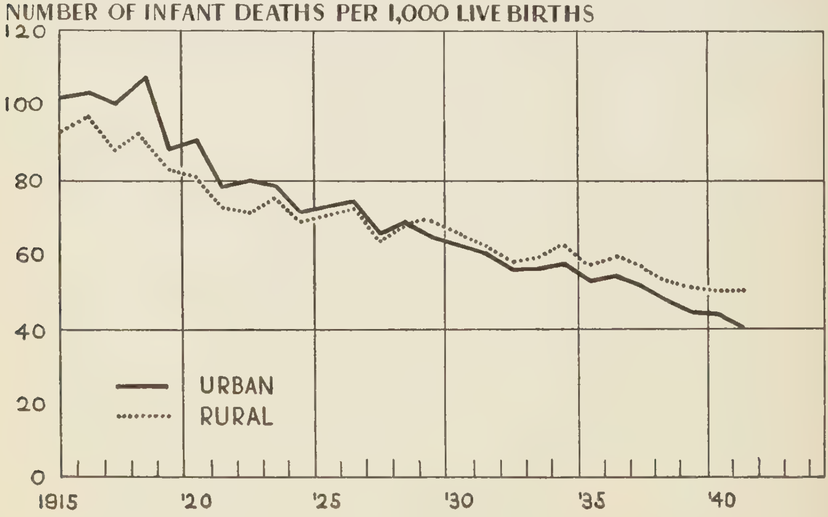
Early in 1942 outstanding police officials and sheriffs from all sections of the country were invited by the director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to serve on a national advisory police committee on social protection. This committee brought to the federal social protection program the practical experience of law enforcement officials in counties, cities, and towns from coast to coast.

The May Act of 1941, which makes it a federal offense to engage in prostitution activities in areas designated by the Secretary of War or of the Navy, has been invoked twice recently.

Another outstanding development in the field of venereal disease control is the program of rapid treatment centers being set up by several states in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Works Agency. These centers will administer approved rapid treatment schedules for early syphilis and gonorrhea to volunteer patients and to others committed by courts and health departments. In addition to medical treatment, the centers will provide vocational guidance so that patient prostitutes may be able to follow some other occupation upon release. Lanham Act funds thus far have been approved for 12 such centers in eight states, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands. Medical and nursing personnel are being furnished by the United States Public Health Service, some of whom are already receiving special training in rapid treatment methods at the University of Michigan.

Nutrition. All states and large cities and more than 80 per cent of the 3,050 counties in the United States now have nutrition committees. They are disseminating information widely concerning nutrition and its relation to health and defense. During 1942 more than 6,200,000 children in 93,000 schools received free lunches made possible by the distribution of surplus commodities. The lunch projects have served as a basis about which to develop the nutrition educational programs in the schools and local communities. The penny milk programs have been extended and at the end of the year were reaching 3,000,000 children in 16,000 schools throughout the land.

Other Developments. The year 1942 was an active one for the American Red Cross. Among other activities, the Blood Donor Service, operating in 24 collec-



Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births in Urban and Rural Areas of the United States: 1915 to 1941

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population. Rates are based on births and deaths tabulated by place of occurrence.

tion centers, procured 1,334,000 pints of blood. A total of 39,861 women received certificates from the Red Cross Volunteer Nurse's Aide courses. In addition, approximately 25,000 women were enrolled in these courses at the end of December.

The year 1942 has seen great movements of population owing to the migration of industrial and agricultural workers and the induction of men into the military service. This has created innumerable health problems. Safe water and food supplies and adequate sewage disposal systems have had to be provided for hundreds of defense areas. Civilian housing projects and huge military camps have had to be constructed. Medical services have had to be provided. In spite of health hazards resulting from the national crisis, preliminary data released by the United States Public Health Service indicates a favorable mortality record for the first half of 1942. The death rates from all causes was 10.5 per 1,000 population or about 5 per cent less than for the same period in 1941. There was a slight increase in the cancer death rate, but there was a decrease in deaths from the other important causes, including heart disease, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage, nephritis, influenza, diabetes, and accidents. The infant and maternal mortality rates continued to decline. The birth rate increased 6 per cent. Infant mortality rates, which are a good index to the general efficiency of the health program, are shown for a 25-year period in the accompanying graph.

At the close of 1942 the nation was more interested in health than ever before. Health department budgets have been increased and health programs have been extended throughout the country. Plans are well under way to meet the health problems created by the war, and long-range health plans are being made for the peace that is to come.

Professional Organization. The American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York), the professional organization for all workers in public health, passed a resolution during the year endorsing full-time local health service for all areas of the country. The newly appointed local health unit committee of the Association, in cooperation with state health officials, has submitted for discussion a plan for such service. The Association conducted statewide public health studies during the year in Illinois and Washington. In cooperation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Association conducted its annual health contest, in which cities and counties are awarded recognition for outstanding public health programs. Recommended educational qualifications of various types of public health workers have been issued by the committee on professional education, and the committee is engaged in producing objective type examinations for the selection of public health personnel. The committee on the hygiene of housing published during the year an evaluation schedule for measuring housing deficiencies.

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Housing

Developments in 1942

By Edmond H. Hoben

Associate Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

Both the private and public production of homes was almost totally converted during 1942 from peacetime to wartime objectives. Migration of war workers is the main factor giving rise to war housing problems. It is estimated that this movement from one employment area to another will involve 1,600,000 workers by July 1, 1943. During 1942 it became apparent that the war housing problem must be solved as much by the reduction of its cause as by the provision of dwelling accommodations, and careful analysis of the location of war industries or military posts in terms of the existing labor resources in a given locality became the rule rather than the exception. The interrelationship of selective service policies, war manpower regulations, and transportation limitations—particularly the reduction of rubber-born traffic—were clearly recognized.

Some of the changes indicative of the conversion from peace to war housing programs are found in the following year-end situations. No critical construction material for housing could be obtained without a preference rating granted by the War Production Board, and preference ratings of some grades were becoming so ineffective that WPB had announced the substitution of a plan for allocating material, to be put in effect in 1943. About 76,000,000 people, living in 355 critical areas, were under the federal rent control regulation. All dwellings constructed with priority assistance had to be offered for use to in-migrant defense workers certified as eligible by the National Housing Agency. The peacetime low-rent public housing program came to a complete stop, and there was no prospect of improving the housing accommodations of families living in slums or blighted areas even though the workers of such families were engaged in a critical war industry.

Federal Administrative Reorganization. The National Housing Agency was created early in the year by the President, exercising powers granted him by the Overman Act. Under this over-all coordinating agency are now grouped 16 different former agencies of the federal government that had either (1) built housing with public funds, or (2) sought to encourage private enterprise to build housing with private funds through extension of government credit or guarantee. The NHA has the primary immediate responsibility of determining the need for the provision of war housing and of programming public and private activities to fill that need. This was the function exercised by the Division of Defense Housing Coordination during 1941. A homes-use program operated directly by NHA sought to make the greatest use of existing dwelling facilities by the registration of all vacancies and the conversion of existing buildings to increase dwelling accommodations. The three federal housing agencies subsidiary to NHA are the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, and the Federal Public Housing Authority. The first two of these three agencies continued almost unchanged the activities they carried on prior to reorganization. The third organization, FPHA, was created to take over all of the public housing activity of the federal government other than that pertaining to farm housing. Two of the major agencies merged into FPHA were the United States Housing Authority and the Division of Defense Housing of the Federal Works Agency. NHA and FPHA adopted a pattern of 10 administrative regions throughout the country. The decentralization of authority to offices in each of these regions was pushed vigorously but was limited in its effectiveness because during most of the year unsatisfactory arrangements on priorities for housing construction material forced many important decisions back into Washington where they had to be thrashed out by NHA, FPHA, and WPB central offices.

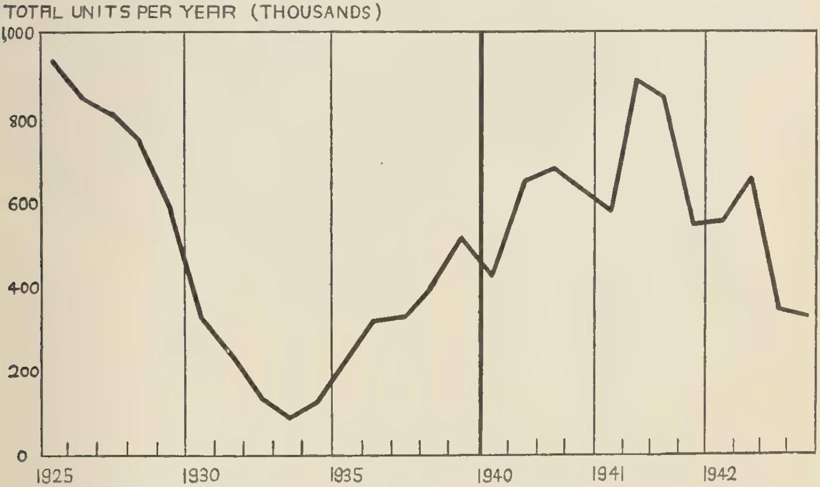
Trends. The volume of new urban construction undertaken privately during 1942 dropped 52 per cent while similar public construction increased 80 per cent. Since the inception of a defense housing program in July, 1940, privately constructed housing has constituted only about 70 per cent of all dwellings built. Trends in total dwelling construction, both public and private, are shown in the accompanying chart.

Since the inauguration of federal aid to public housing in 1933, up to October 1, 1942, the federal government had financed in part or completely about 648,000 urban units of all types and in all stages of development. At the end of the year about 500,000 war workers and members of their families were living in public war housing, and the number was increasing at the rate of about 30,000 a month. No figures are available on the total amount of private construction for war workers during the year, but approximately 195,000 dwelling units for war workers with FHA-insured mortgages were put under construction.

The establishment of local housing authorities in war areas to act as construction and operating agents for the Federal Public Housing Authority added materially to the some 500 such local agencies in existence at the beginning of the year. All construction of housing by local authorities that was not intended directly for war workers or could not be converted to that purpose was stopped, except in a few cases where the non-war public project was so far along that suspension of construction would have constituted a gross waste of funds already expended.

Legislation and Court Action. The appropriation of an additional $600,000,000 by Congress for war housing raised to $1,620,000,000 the total funds available for this purpose. The basic war housing legislation—the Lanham Act—continued to include a provision that no housing financed with war housing funds might be turned over to any public housing agency for other than war use without Congressional action. Congress increased from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 the authorization of the Federal Housing Administration to insure war housing mortgages.

Aside from a few amendments to the state public housing enabling acts authorizing local housing authorities to engage in war housing as well as their low-rent programs, no important state legislation was passed during the year. A significant decision was handed down by the Ohio Supreme Court to the effect that public housing in Ohio is not a public use in the sense of the state constitution, and therefore properties of local housing authorities cannot be exempt from real property taxes and cannot be classed as low-rent housing. If the decision is not offset by further legal or legislative action, the Federal Public Housing Authority, which holds some of the bonds sold to finance the Ohio projects and grants substantial yearly subsidies to the Ohio developments, will take title to them on April 1, 1943. This transfer of title would deprive local governments in Ohio of the right to payments in lieu of taxes that have been



Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW DWELLING UNITS IN NONFARM AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1925 TO 1942

The chart shows the total number of new dwelling units constructed with public and private financing for each year from 1925 through 1939 and for each quarter in the years 1940 to 1942. The quarterly construction rates have been multiplied by four so as to be comparable with the annual rates for the earlier years. Data for 1925–29 are from the National Bureau of Economic Research; data for 1930–42 are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because the 1930–42 estimates are derived by somewhat different techniques than the earlier estimates, caution should be exercised in comparing years in different sections of the series. See *Monthly Labor Review,* April, 1942, "Housing and the Increase in Population"; and May, 1942, "New Dwelling Units in Nonfarm Areas, 1940 and 1941." Urban and rural nonfarm classifications for years 1925–29 are based on 1930 Census, and for years 1930–42 upon 1940 Census.

agreed upon between the local housing authorities and the local government.

Major Municipal Aspects. Municipalities received greater incomes from public housing development during 1942 than in any previous year. This was due to, first, an upward adjustment in the basic payments in lieu of taxes made by local housing authorities on the projects they owned; second, the payment of additional fees representing part of the income from increased rentals in these projects; and third, the payment of sums substantially equal to real property taxes on federally owned war housing projects.

The conversion of both dwelling and non-dwelling buildings under the homes-use program of NHA raised problems of adjustment in zoning regulations in a number of municipalities. There was a general tendency for local governments to be conservative about the granting of exceptions or the making of changes in zoning regulations in order to facilitate conversion. It was felt that initial conversion efforts should be confined to structures that could be altered from nonresidential to residential uses, or whose residential capacity could be increased without requiring any zoning changes. The fact that property to be converted by the federal government was to be leased for a period of only seven years, or the duration plus two years, suggested that the need for changes in zoning might be temporary.

In many communities the sudden addition of great populations and numerous homes severely taxed or completely overburdened the public utilities and other community facilities. Many cities had to turn to the Federal Works Agency for assistance in financing new installations or extensions and had to lean heavily upon both the Federal Works Agency and Work Projects Administration for the operation of expanded community facilities.

Some of the war housing programs involved the construction of complete new cities. An outstanding example was the development of Vanport, Oregon, between Portland and Vancouver, where a community with a population of 40,000 will have been established when development is completed during 1943. Vanport will be the second largest city in the state of Oregon. Such developments have not only pushed the government further into housing activity, but have placed upon either the federal government or local housing authorities acting as agents for the federal government the responsibility of establishing in a period of a few months complete local governments and of operating them.

The War Production Board, by virtue of its complete control over construction material, laid down during the year drastic standards governing maximum use of various critical materials and the maximum floor areas of dwellings eligible for preference ratings. As a result many localities were forced to choose between the modification of their plumbing and building codes, or the relinquishment of further private housing construction. Some have adopted the WPB codes on a temporary basis; others have designated certain areas within which the minimum war housing would be permitted. It appears that the standards now in force by WPB are so low and the materials situation so tight that private builders will be seriously limited during 1943 in the construction of permanent family dwellings as an investment either for rent or for sale. Most public construction, however, will continue to be done by private contractors.

The critical material situation has accelerated experimentation with new materials and methods of construction. If the genuine technical advances of this nature are to be utilized after the war, most municipalities will have to undertake a thorough revision of their building regulations.

The almost complete disappearance of vacancies in most cities rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible, the enforcement of any housing regulations that would result in the compulsory closing or demolition of dwellings. These shortages also made it necessary to retain as tenants in low-rent public housing developments families whose incomes had increased to such a point that in normal times they could obtain satisfactory housing accommodations in the private market. The use of variable rent systems by local public housing agencies increased materially during the year and offered a useful device for raising rent in proportion to rising income. Such rent increases, of course, were kept within the limits of comparable private rentals as set by rent control regulations. As a general policy no rents in public low-rent projects were raised beyond the "economic" level, that is, the amount necessary to operate a housing development without profit or subsidy.

Because the pattern of local housing authority organization did not cover many of the locations where war housing was necessary, the federal government has entered into many communities as a builder and operator of housing. To a certain extent this activity has set back the trend toward a fair degree of local autonomy in housing that was well under way previous to the war. When the war ends it is likely that there will have to be much more collaboration between the federal and local governments about the disposition of war housing than there has been about its location, construction, or operation.

Although housing is widely acclaimed as one of the forms of construction which might well constitute a vast postwar work program, few municipalities have developed either the broad plans into which a large housing program can be fitted, or the detailed plans for site location, site acquisition, dwelling design, and management that must be ready before such a program can be undertaken.

Professional Activities. The National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago), the only organization of public agencies and officials in the field of housing, continued its work on the development and improvement of housing administration. It influenced considerably the reorganization of all federal housing agencies that took place in February, 1942. The work of the committees of the Association and its management division included also: inducing the establishment of a policy by the National Housing Agency and by the Federal Public Housing Authority of using local housing authorities wherever possible as agents for the construction and operation of public war housing; the recommendation of basic policies to be incorporated in federal rent control; working out changes in procedures for the granting of priorities on construction material for public housing; the encouragement of the adoption by federal agencies of the policy favoring the construction of rental housing rather than housing for sale by private enterprise during wartime; submission of recommendations to FPHA leading to the adoption of a policy permitting the use of surplus wartime rental income in public housing projects for the more rapid retirement of outstanding bonds, the increase in vacancy and rent-loss reserves, and the increase of payments in lieu of taxes to local governments; completion of the review of drafts of manuals on general administration and management, subsequently issued by the FPHA; the planning and conduct of a two-day in-service training conference for recently recruited housing management personnel; the development of plans for the publication of a series of case reports on housing management problems; submission of recommendations for revisions of rental policies in war housing projects including the reduction of utility charges from regular retail levels to the actual cost of service; the successful advocacy of the inclusion of at least minimum community facilities in war housing projects where such were not available; and the preparation of a first draft of principles of a postwar housing program.

Public Housing in 1942*

THE transition from defense to war economy in 1942 brought wide and far-reaching changes to the field of housing. The public housing program, designed primarily to meet the needs of low-income groups for adequate housing, was transformed into a public war housing program to cope with the unprecedented wartime demand for housing industrial workers migrating to centers of war industry. As a result of the acceleration during 1942 of this shift in emphasis which began prior to our entry into the war, public war housing comprised more than four-fifths of the 691,000 dwelling accommodations in publicly owned and operated housing projects programmed by December 31, 1942 (see Table 1). Construction of low-rent housing was suspended during the year; more than 55,000 dwelling units originally planned for low-income families located in war centers were converted to war use. Many low-rent projects made housing accommodations available to war workers under graded rent plans.

The tremendous expansion of the war housing program and the shortage of critical materials for this purpose demanded a coordinated approach to the planning, development, and operation of public war housing. The establishment of the National Housing Agency on February 24, 1942, by executive order of the President achieved this objective. Under this order, responsibility for the orderly determination of housing needs in war localities was allocated to the administrator of the National Housing Agency. Responsibility for the development and operation of public housing projects in accordance with the administrator's findings of need was delegated to the Federal Public Housing Authority, a constituent agency. All public war housing (with minor exceptions) and low-rent and other housing projects completed prior to the war were transferred to the Federal Public Housing Authority.

*Prepared by Statistics Division, Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency.

Public housing, completed or in developmental stages, could be found in upwards of 900 communities—double the number with low-rent projects. The value of projects under the program totalled more than $2,250,000,000.

Placing public housing on a war footing necessitated a drastic shift from permanent to temporary construction and sharp reduction in the amount of critical materials used. Dormitories and war apartments with combined bedroom-living rooms made their appearance in greater numbers. The use of trailers for stopgap shelter was expanded considerably.

TABLE I

STATUS OF PUBLIC HOUSING IN TERMS OF DWELLING ACCOMMODATIONS: DECEMBER 31, 1942

	Total Program	Completed	Under Contract	In Early Stages
War Housing:				
Federally Owned	504,685	182,984	182,866	138,835
Federally Aided	55,996	31,984	21,784	2,228
Total War Housing	560,681	214,968	204,650	141,063
Other Housing	130,140	130,140	.....	.....
All Public Housing	690,821	345,108	204,650	141,063

Local housing authorities responsible for low-rent projects under the federally aided slum-clearance program assumed, at the request of the Federal Public Housing Authority, a large share of the job of constructing and managing federally owned war housing projects in addition to all locally owned war housing projects financed under the United States Housing Act. Local housing authorities in more than 200 communities participated in the development or management of the public war housing program during 1942 under agency agreements or leases with the Federal Public Housing Authority. On December 31, 1942, more than one-third of the public war housing program was under development or management of local housing authorities. Many additional units being constructed directly by the Federal Public Housing Authority will also be transferred to them for management when completed.

The new burden imposed on localities in providing municipal services to federally owned housing projects was recognized by Congress in providing for federal payments to local governments of amounts equal to full taxes. The Federal Public Housing Authority adopted a liberal policy of making payments in lieu of taxes under this Congressional authorization.

The magnitude of the job directly assumed by local housing authorities is summarized in Table IX-A. By December 31, 1942, 926 projects with a development cost of more than $1,250,000,000 and providing 327,000 dwelling accommodations had been turned over to local housing authorities; about 62 per cent of this housing was war housing. In addition to the 300,500 accommodations for families, local housing authorities were assigned 25,000 dormitory accommodations for single persons, and 1,500 trailers.

At the end of the year, local authorities were managing 111,000 accommodations completed for war workers and 123,000 family dwelling units in low-rent projects completed prior to January 1, 1942—or a total of more than 234,000 units.

About 93,000 dwelling units in 239 projects, all of them war housing projects, were being developed by local housing authorities on December 31, 1942, and were actually under construction or in planning stages preliminary to contract award.

TABLE 2

PUBLIC HOUSING UNDER DEVELOPMENT OR MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES: DECEMBER 31, 1942

(Corrected to February 10, 1943)

Type of Project	Under Development or Management of Local Housing Authorities						Put Under Construction by Local Housing Authorities During 1942		
	Total		Under Development		Under Management[1]		Projects	Units	Average Development Cost Per Unit
	Projects	Units	Projects	Units	Projects	Units			
Low-rent Housing..	375	123,367	...	...	375	123,367	...	...	...
War Housing:									
Family Dwellings	512	177,517	230	84,325	282	93,192	204	79,378	$3,953
Dormitories......	27	25,213	7	8,952	20	16,261	8	11,042	875
Trailers.........	12	1,531	2	200	10	1,331	2	300	1,687
Total War Housing.	551	204,261	239	93,477	312	110,784	214	90,720	
Total............	926	327,628	239	93,477	687	234,151	214	90,720	

[1] Excludes 18 family dwelling projects with 3,250 units and an estimated development cost of $11,888,000 constructed by local housing authorities, but transferred to other agencies for management.

The significant volume of housing construction undertaken by local authorities during 1942 is shown also in Table 2. More than 90,000 units in 214 projects were actually put under construction during the year, over 10 per cent of which were dormitories. The over-all development cost of accommodations for families awarded for contract was about $3,953 per unit. The average cost for a dormitory accommodation was $875; and for a trailer unit, $1,680.[1]

Information on urban low-rent slum-clearance projects under the United States Housing Act is summarized by cities in Table IX-A. Projects transferred under Public Act 671 or converted to war use as a condition to receiving priority assistance are excluded. Data are provided for each city on the number of projects, number of units, total development cost, the per cent financed from nonfederal funds, and the range in average costs per dwelling unit. Similar information for projects constructed by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and managed by local housing authorities is contained in Table IX-B.

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[1] The cost of units of this type subsequently developed was considerably less.

TABLE IX-A

URBAN SLUM-CLEARANCE LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED BY FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MANAGED BY LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES: DECEMBER 31, 1942

(Corrected to February 10, 1943)

Project Location	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Total Development Cost (in thousands of dollars)[1]	Range in Average Costs Per Dwelling Unit
Over 1,000,000				
Chicago, Ill.	4	2,414	$15,360	$6,022–6,743
Detroit, Mich.	2	1,476	8,818	5,388–6,622
New York, N.Y.	2	2,198	17,022	7,127–7,964
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	258	1,971	7,640
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Boston, Mass.	1	1,016	6,245	6,147
Buffalo, N.Y.	1	658	4,502	6,842
Cleveland, Ohio	3	1,853	10,379	5,066–5,942
Washington, D.C.	1	274	1,774	6,474
250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga.	2	1,279	5,129	3,719–4,336
Birmingham, Ala.	1	512	2,421	4,729
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1,039	6,794	6,539
Dallas, Tex.	1	181	948	5,238
Louisville, Ky.	2	335	1,949	5,752–5,857
Memphis, Tenn.	2	1,085	6,306	5,090–6,835
Toledo, Ohio	1	264	1,861	7,049
100,000 to 250,000				
Cambridge, Mass.	1	294	2,374	8,075
Camden, N.J.	1	514	2,933	5,706
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	215	917	4,265
Miami, Fla.	1	242	909	3,756
Nashville, Tenn.	2	712	3,656	4,440–6,016
Omaha, Neb.	1	284	1,790	6,303
50,000 to 100,000				
Atlantic City, N.J.	1	277	1,485	5,361
Charleston, S.C.	1	212	1,244	5,868
Columbia, S.C.	1	122	662	5,426
Montgomery, Ala.	2	256	911	3,224–4,080
Schenectady, N.Y.	1	219	1,351	6,169
25,000 to 50,000				
Lexington, Ky.	1	280	$1,610	$5,750
Stamford, Conn.	1	146	826	5,658
10,000 to 25,000				
Lackawanna, N.Y.	1	271	1,537	5,672

[1] Financed entirely from federal funds.

TABLE IX-B

URBAN SLUM-CLEARANCE LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED AND MANAGED BY LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES, UNDER UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT: DECEMBER 31, 1942[1]

Corrected to February 10, 1943

Project Location	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Development Cost of Projects		
			Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per Cent Financed From Nonfederal Funds[2]	Range in Average Costs Per Dwelling Unit
Over 1,000,000					
Chicago, Ill.	1	1,662	$8,817	(3)	$5,305
Detroit, Mich.	3	1,035	5,878	(3)	5,330–5,996
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	610	2,004	26.6	3,285
New York, N.Y.	7	10,407	49,315	42.3	4,365–5,268
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	2,859	16,038	24.7	5,349–6,108
500,000 to 1,000,000					
Baltimore, Md.	4	1,826	10,598	(3)	5,447–6,174
Boston, Mass.	3	2,418	13,177	(3)	5,370–5,532
Buffalo, N.Y.	3	1,612	9,200	86.0	5,343–5,790
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1,149	6,549	(3)	5,271–6,119
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3,073	17,629	55.7	5,489–6,123
Washington, D.C.	5	1,325	7,117	(3)	4,770–6,094
250,000 to 500,000					
Atlanta, Ga.	7	3,715	16,635	47.8	3,662–5,362
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2,256	10,143	10.7	4,292–4,581

TABLE IX–B.—URBAN SLUM-CLEARANCE LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING—Continued

Project Location	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Development Cost of Projects		
			Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per Cent Financed From Nonfederal Funds[2]	Range in Average Costs Per Dwelling Unit
250,000 to 500,000—continued					
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	1,764	$ 8,260	(3)	$4,443–5,003
Columbus, Ohio	2	760	3,519	(3)	4,072–5,068
Dallas, Tex	3	1,002	4,485	53.0	4,304–5,088
Denver, Colo	1	422	1,972	27.7	4,673
Houston, Tex	5	1,779	7,339	53.4	3,549–4,676
Jersey City, N.J	1	490	2,458	(3)	5,016
Louisville, Ky	2	1,594	9,172	40.9	5,621–5,891
Memphis, Tenn	3	1,878	9,038	13.9	4,146–5,270
New Orleans, La	6	4,881	26,780	13.6	4,883–5,885
Newark, N.J	4	1,733	9,495	14.7	4,616–6,289
San Antonio, Tex	5	2,554	9,989	13.7	3,250–4,488
Seattle, Wash	1	690	3,236	16.1	4,690
Toledo, Ohio	3	630	3,154	(3)	4,259–5,507
100,000 to 250,000					
Akron, Ohio	1	276	1,393	(3)	5,047
Bridgeport, Conn	2	1,755	8,844	16.8	5,015–5,097
Cambridge, Mass	1	324	2,003	14.8	6,182
Camden, N.J	1	279	1,410	26.6	5,054
Charlotte, N.C	3	820	2,468	10.9	2,832–3,250
Chattanooga, Tenn	2	934	4,299	12.4	4,238–4,924
Dayton, Ohio	2	804	3,224	(3)	3,757–4,775
Elizabeth, N.J	2	828	4,360	13.4	5,014–5,528
Fall River, Mass	2	579	2,827	14.2	4,739–5,112
Fort Wayne, Ind	1	120	333	13.4	2,775
Fort Worth, Tex	2	502	2,250	12.0	4,228–4,734
Gary, Ind	1	305	1,238	14.4	4,059
Hartford, Conn	3	713	3,744	59.8	4,589–5,809
Honolulu, T.H	1	221	1,053	11.1	4,765
Jacksonville, Fla	2	600	2,227	14.0	3,364–4,263
Knoxville, Tenn	3	764	3,718	11.2	4,340–5,127
Lowell, Mass	1	536	3,054	13.7	5,698
Miami, Fla	3	1,075	3,371	11.6	2,690–3,968
Nashville, Tenn	3	830	3,364	13.3	3,983–4,236
New Bedford, Mass	2	400	2,071	13.7	4,560–5,795
New Haven, Conn	3	1,035	5,517	43.0	5,129–5,453
Omaha, Neb	2	794	3,983	85.4	4,794–5,132
Peoria, Ill	2	1,093	5,052	15.1	4,561–4,698
Reading, Pa	1	400	1,946	85.6	4,865
San Juan, P.R	3	635	1,456	(3)	1,929–3,030

Project Location	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Development Cost of Projects		
			Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per Cent Financed From Nonfederal Funds[2]	Range in Average Costs Per Dwelling Unit
25,000 to 50,000—continued					
Danville, Ill	2	229	$1,063	13.1	$4,587–4,840
Great Falls, Mont	1	156	739	13.8	4,737
High Point, N. C	2	450	1,787	13.4	3,915–4,016
Humacao, P. R	1	200	469	(3)	2,345
Kokomo, Ind	1	176	756	11.1	4,295
Laredo, Tex	1	272	908	16.3	3,338
Lexington, Ky	2	292	1,242	13.1	4,151–4,296
Manati, P. R	1	193	400	(3)	2,073
Meridian, Miss	4	378	1,324	10.5	3,277–3,788
Newport News, Va	1	252	997	10.9	3,956
North Bergen, N. J	1	172	1,001	10.9	5,820
Norwalk, Conn	1	136	626	13.7	4,603
Orlando, Fla	2	250	857	(3)	3,329–3,471
Paducah, Ky	2	199	892	11.0	4,256–4,865
Pensacola, Fla	2	240	1,065	11.5	4,150–4,725
Perth Amboy, N. J	1	258	1,258	10.8	4,876
Portsmouth, Ohio	2	395	1,755	(3)	4,373–4,578
Quincy, Ill	2	249	1,186	11.6	4,610–5,388
Raleigh, N. C	2	462	1,986	11.3	4,268–4,329
Rome, Ga	2	242	997	10.9	3,968–4,216
Spartanburg, S. C	2	270	946	10.8	3,453–3,567
Stamford, Conn	1	250	1,200	13.6	4,800
Warren, Ohio	1	224	1,148	(3)	5,125
West Palm Beach, Fla	2	368	1,262	10.5	3,276–3,738
Wilmington, N. C	2	462	1,935	11.5	4,171–4,203
Yauco, P. R	1	227	474	(3)	2,088
Zanesville, Ohio	1	324	1,648	(3)	5,086
10,000 to 25,000					
Aguadilla, P. R	1	199	412	(3)	2,070
Annapolis, Md	1	107	489	15.3	4,570
Asbury Park, N. J	1	126	753	10.8	5,976
Athens, Ga	3	280	1,049	10.6	3,643–4,130
Bayamon, P. R	1	133	257	(3)	1,932
Biloxi, Miss	2	192	731	11.0	3,594–4,021
Bristol, Va	2	204	787	10.7	3,588–3,993
Brownsville, Tex	2	198	780	10.9	3,796–3,987
Brunswick, Ga	2	272	1,033	11.2	3,604–4,016
Caguas, P. R	2	272	514	(3)	1,711–2,117
Cairo, Ill	2	399	1,780	11.1	4,350–4,629

Syracuse, N.Y.	1	678	4,550	73.3	6,711
Tampa, Fla.	3	1,182	4,261	11.2	3,206–4,000
Trenton, N.J.	2	494	2,660	11.0	5,364–5,449
Utica, N.Y.	1	213	966	24.3	4,535
Yonkers, N.Y.	1	552	3,481	73.2	6,306
Youngstown, Ohio	1	618	3,171	15.7	5,131
50,000 to 100,000					
Allentown, Pa.	1	322	1,596	21.8	4,957
Atlantic City, N.J.	1	333	1,995	10.6	5,991
Augusta, Ga.	3	613	2,375	13.9	3,612–4,173
Austin, Tex.	3	330	1,316	11.9	3,575–4,119
Charleston, S.C.	5	731	3,435	15.4	4,327–5,171
Charleston, W.Va.	2	474	2,389	85.4	4,990–5,129
Columbia, S.C.	2	480	1,965	10.4	4,033–4,157
Columbus, Ga.	3	752	2,815	13.8	3,663–3,933
Corpus Christi, Tex.	3	490	1,775	11.2	3,541–3,753
Covington, Ky.	2	398	2,239	14.2	5,200–6,239
Delaware County, Ind.	1	112	506	10.7	4,518
El Paso, Tex.	2	660	2,624	10.9	3,817–4,154
Fresno, Cal.	3	216	807	10.8	3,628–3,933
Hammond, Ind.	1	400	1,759	13.8	4,398
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	460	2,049	11.7	4,356–4,558
Holyoke, Mass.	1	167	924	26.5	5,533
Huntington, W.Va.	3	500	2,335	11.2	4,535–5,312
Lawrence, Mass.	1	292	1,663	13.4	5,695
McKeesport, Pa.	1	206	1,135	11.0	5,510
Macon, Ga.	2	506	1,943	14.1	3,708–4,064
Mayaguez, P. R.	1	476	891	(3)	1,872
Mobile, Ala.	2	398	1,799	11.3	4,360–4,574
Montgomery, Ala.	2	287	1,074	11.3	3,587–3,912
Muncie, Ind.	1	278	1,199	13.6	4,313
New Britain, Conn.	1	340	1,529	13.2	4,497
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	310	1,437	13.9	4,635
Phoenix, Ariz.	3	604	1,924	13.4	2,970–3,420
Ponce, P. R.	3	568	1,067	(3)	1,747–2,224
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2	445	1,657	11.6	3,365–4,025
Savannah, Ga.	3	970	4,045	14.2	3,548–4,577
Springfield, Ill.	1	599	2,670	13.8	4,457
Waco, Tex.	2	242	921	14.1	3,671–3,990
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	302	1,269	13.2	4,202
25,000 to 50,000					
Alexandria, Va.	2	240	1,037	13.7	4,285–4,364
Anniston, Ala.	1	164	596	11.0	3,634
Butte, Mont.	1	225	1,117	13.6	4,964
Clarksdale, Miss.	1	120	394	11.3	3,283
Daytona Beach, Fla.	3	299	987	11.3	3,000–3,879
Decatur, Ga.	1	200	762	13.4	3,810
Fajardo, P. R.	1	210	410	(3)	1,952
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2	258	926	11.1	3,313–3,972
Frankfort, Ky.	1	91	346	11.2	3,802
Frederick, Md.	2	118	534	10.8	4,120–4,824
Granite City, Ill.	1	151	774	13.4	5,126
Harrison, N. J.	1	214	1,070	10.3	5,000
Hattiesburg, Miss.	2	240	867	10.8	3,375–3,850
Helena, Mont.	1	72	342	13.8	4,750
Jackson, Tenn.	2	196	790	10.9	3,865–4,190
Kewanee, Ill.	1	125	535	10.8	4,280
Kingsport, Tenn.	2	184	633	10.7	3,232–3,531
Kinston, N. C.	2	294	1,069	13.6	3,612–3,662
Lakeland, Fla.	1	160	484	11.6	3,025
Laurel, Miss.	2	275	1,009	10.8	3,560–3,760
Long Branch, N. J.	1	127	633	16.2	4,984
McComb City, Miss.	2	160	639	10.6	3,869–4,132
Martinsburg, W. Va.	1	48	184	10.8	3,833
New Bern, N. C.	2	369	1,508	13.6	3,984–4,310
North Little Rock, Ark.	1	148	599	10.7	4,047
Phenix City, Ala.	2	422	1,560	10.6	3,515–3,870
Sarasota, Fla.	1	60	205	12.1	3,417
Twin Falls, Idaho	2	84	372	11.3	4,312–4,643
Vincennes, Ind.	1	83	319	14.9	3,843
5,000 to 10,000					
Hopewell, Va.	1	96	339	11.0	3,531
Madisonville, Ky.	2	95	364	11.0	3,689–3,960
Marietta, Ga.	2	252	913	10.7	3,450–3,780
Williamson, W. Va.	2	108	451	11.3	3,972–4,568
2,500 to 5,000					
Beverly, N. J.	1	71	365	10.8	5,141
Pelly, Tex.	2	60	237	10.5	3,867–4,033
Under 2,500					
Mount Hope, W. Va.	1	70	310	28.4	4,429

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[1] Excludes approved projects which have not yet been constructed and projects which have been converted to war use.

[2] Per cent of minimum development cost approved by FPHA obtained from loans from sources other than the federal government and capital donations (if any) from municipalities.

[3] Project in temporary financing stage.

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Public Works

Developments in 1942

By Norman Hebden

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

Normal public works operations in practically every sense were disrupted after one year of war. The attention of public works officials was riveted on the problems thus created—personnel, salvage, postwar planning and programming, and material and equipment shortages. During 1942 the construction of public improvements in cities and states, except for war projects, came to a complete halt and maintenance activities were curtailed. Capital outlays have been deferred until after the war and in many instances public works services have been cut. On the other hand, in defense areas where military or industrial projects were undertaken, construction activity boomed to new heights, and there were great influxes of population. This, in turn, placed additional heavy burdens upon water, sewerage, electric utilities, transportation facilities, and housing.

The closing down of WPA, effective February 1, 1943, in many states was of notable interest to all public works men and other governmental administrators. Toward the latter part of 1942 the number employed by WPA had dwindled to 350,000 as compared with the peak employment reached in 1938 of 3,335,000. Since its inception in May, 1935, the WPA had spent about $10,500,000,000. According to *Engineering News-Record,* $7,500,000,000 comprised the federal share of construction of streets and highways, water and sewer lines, schools and other public buildings, water and sewage plants, and airports.

Administration and Organization. The loss of competent personnel to the armed services and to war industry has created an acute shortage of labor required for the performance of such vital services as street maintenance and refuse collection. In Washington, D. C., for example, the supervisor of the refuse division reported that during the last eight months it has been necessary to hire more than 600 employees in order to maintain a working-force nucleus of 900 men. The War Manpower Commission early in the fall established a list of essential activities under which most public works services are included. This means, however, that occupational deferments for essential employees can be granted by draft boards only until replacements can be trained or otherwise obtained. To offset the loss of personnel to war industry because of higher wage rates, many cities increased wages and liberalized their personnel policies. Nevertheless, there has been an increasing problem in employer-employee relations; strikes by municipal public works employees increased materially during the year and were widespread geographically. Of outstanding importance was the unanimous decision of the War Labor Board on December 15 that it had no jurisdiction or power to decide labor disputes involving state or municipal agencies and their employees. The issue arose following the action of a three-member panel of WLB which had intervened in the case of a strike of refuse collection employees in Newark.

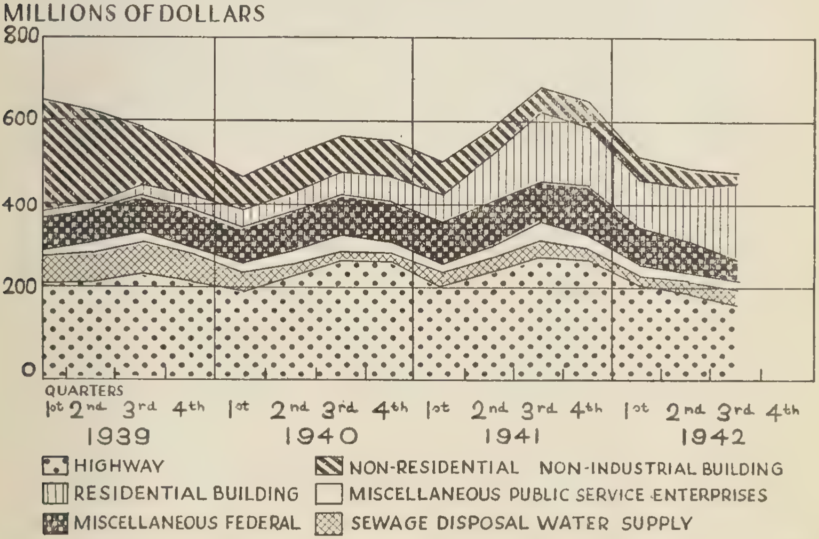
A new activity in 1942 involved public works and utility emergency operations in the civilian defense program. These activities generally were assigned to the public works administrator. The task of setting up an effective emergency organization, selecting and assigning of personnel, establishing training programs, surveying buildings to serve as air raid shelters, and making inventories of equipment, materials, and supplies was a major job, particularly in cities on both coasts and in other target areas. Excellent examples of these activities are typified by the work accomplished in such cities as Portland, Oregon; Syracuse, New York; and New York City. To avert sabotage efforts, protection of such vital facilities as water plants, pumping stations, transformer banks, and other utility plants was extended and improved. Mutual aid plans, particularly in water supply, were extended, and water systems of neighboring communities were linked, as in the case of 36 water districts in northern New Jersey. Legislation enabling such interconnection of water systems was passed in New York and other states. In others, such as North Carolina, Illinois, and Maine, central inventories of emergency equipment and repair parts were set up and maintained.

Some activity in the way of constructive reorganization of public works agencies was noted during the year. On the federal level, the Federal Works Agency established nine regional offices in a plan to decentralize the operation of its various component units. Several comprehensive administrative surveys were made of public works units as in the case of the city of Nashville, Tennessee.

Facing declining revenues, and probably larger expenditures, officials of many cities displayed a more intense interest during 1942 in the service charge method of financing municipal services, continuing the trend that has been noticeable for a number of years. Hard pressed as they are, it is not unlikely, therefore, that more communities will be turning to service charges to carry on certain services in the future. The two services most frequently supported by such special charges are sewerage and refuse collection, and instances of their recent adoption include several cities in Wisconsin, which enacted sewer rental ordinances, and Youngstown, Ohio, which put into effect a service charge for garbage collection. One or two instances in which special assessments were levied to provide services were also noted: Toledo, Ohio, for example, enacted an ordinance providing for the assessment of street cleaning costs against property owners.

In connection with service charges, three important developments are noteworthy of report. The first was the ruling by the Office of Price Administration that *Maximum Price Regulation No. 165* (*as amended*)—*Services* applied to many service charges made by local governments. In the case of a charge made by a city for garbage and other refuse collection, it was ruled that no increase could be made in the charge that was in effect as of March 1, 1942. This came up when officials of Berkeley, California, proposed to increase the service charge for garbage collection 20 per cent to assist in balancing the budget. The second was a decision rendered by the Florida Supreme Court upholding the right of the city of Miami to impose a service charge for refuse collection. And last, probably the first ruling by the courts on the method of enforcement of a sewerage service charge was that made recently by the Ohio Court of Appeals. The city of Mansfield, Ohio, in *Gatton* v. *City of Mansfield,* 36 N.E. 2nd 306, was upheld in cutting off the water for nonpayment of sewerage charges.

Construction and Service Activity. With respect to the administrative phases of public works construction and service activity, Conservation Order L-41, issued by the War Production Board early in April, 1942, and as amended thereafter, effectively halted all types of construction not essential to the war. Nevertheless, total new construction in the United States during 1942 amounted



Source: United States Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business

Value of New Public Construction, by Quarters, 1939 to 1942

(Excluding military, naval, and industrial construction)

"Miscellaneous federal" includes work done by Bureau of Reclamation, Indian Service, Forest Service, Army Engineers, National Park Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, Soil Conservation Service, and other federal agencies not elsewhere included. "Nonresidential, nonindustrial building" includes "public," commercial, educational, social and recreational, hospital and institutional, and miscellaneous public buildings. "Miscellaneous public service enterprises" include such municipal enterprises as street railways and other transit systems, gas systems, ports, docks, harbors, airports, tunnels, et cetera.

to about 13.5 billion dollars, a record peak. According to a report of the Department of Labor, this figure is expected to drop to about 7.5 billion dollars in 1943. This report also estimated that total public construction is expected to decline from 10.6 billion in 1942 to 5.9 billion in 1943. It is expected that any employment slack will be offset by the absorption of the released labor in war industries or the armed services. The volume of sewage disposal and water supply construction was relatively stable during the last six months of 1941 and the first nine months of 1942 (see chart).

To fill the enormous needs in the way of community facilities arising from the war, the Federal Works Agency received an appropriation of $300,000,000 (under an amendment to the Lanham Act) to carry out a program of war public works. Water supplies and services, sewers and disposal plants, incinerators, express and access highways, schools, hospitals, bridges, and other facilities were constructed in all sections of the country. Under terms of an agreement between the WPB and the FWA water supply projects were given special consideration. Next in order were power, fire-fighting equipment, sewage, access roads and bridges, hospitals, health centers, schools, and recreational facilities.

Priorities, limitation orders, and rationing procedures have made terribly difficult the procurement of materials, supplies, and equipment needed to keep municipal services in effective operation. The result has been a sharp reduction in adequate maintenance activity—street, highway, and building maintenance are excellent examples. Mention should be made of Recommendation 45 of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator which restricted the use of road asphalt and tar products except in the case of projects certified by the Public Roads Administration as being "necessary to the successful prosecution of the war." The order was first limited to the 17 states on the eastern seaboard, then extended to cover all states east of the Rocky Mountains, and finally was made nationwide. As a consequence of these factors, deferred maintenance will again be a major item to be provided for as early as possible after the war.

On the other hand, most cities have done everything possible to maintain and conserve their equipment. Revisions in routes and less frequent service in refuse collection and street cleaning have been instituted. Cars have been pooled and plans for more restricted operation were put into effect. In a greater-than-usual number of instances, cities have established a central garage and repair facilities (for example, Richmond, Virginia; Cedertown, Georgia; and Kenosha, Wisconsin) which have shown immediate results in effecting economies. In addition, city repair shops are salvaging parts from junked equipment and are not infrequently devising their own repair parts. Engineers in the public works field have made splendid efforts to utilize substitutes for critical materials.

The salvage of scrap material was an additional activity that came to the forefront in the public works field during 1942. Municipal public works organizations cooperated and participated in the nationwide campaigns, conducted by the War Production Board, by collecting materials in the aluminum, rubber, and steel scrap drives; salvaging abandoned street car rails; recovering salvageable material at incinerators and other places of disposal; and collecting, handling, and shipping tin cans to detinning plants. The salvaging of tin cans assumed major proportions toward the latter part of the year. Owing to the expansion of existing detinning facilities and the construction of new plants to provide greater capacity for recovery of tin and steel scrap, the WPB issued an order in October requiring all cities over 25,000 population in 17 states to use their regular refuse collection machinery in a systematic and continuing collection and segregation of tin cans. The cities in these areas must dispose of the cans by shipping them to shredding or detinning plants nearest them. This has brought new difficulties to municipal refuse collection units which are already heavily burdened with shortages of labor, equipment, and supplies. Nevertheless, these cities are cooperating to the fullest extent.

Postwar Planning and Programming. Postwar public works planning and programming occupies the foremost place in the thoughts of those concerned with public works. Some noteworthy developments in this activity which are indicative of further progress took place during 1942. Although the Public Work Reserve and its successor, the Local Public Works Programming office, were both abandoned, and although Congress failed to make appropriations for this purpose, past efforts to foster public works programming and to create a "shelf" of postwar projects continue to be effective. Officials of state and local governments are aware of the need to have plans and specifications prepared in advance so that projects will be "ready to go," although admittedly there is still much to be accomplished. One of the outstanding developments was the legislation adopted in New York State, under the War Emergency Acts, establishing a temporary commission for postwar public works planning and appropriating $450,000 for the immediate preparation of plans and specifications for state projects to be constructed after the war. The commission was also authorized to prepare and maintain current progress information on the design of postwar projects by cities in the state. Also, the city of New York not only compiled a list of improvements costing $628,000,000 for postwar construction but appropriated about $22,000,000 to prepare plans and specifications in advance.

Along these lines, the Public Roads Administration provides an excellent example of such activity on the federal level. A federal contribution of $10,000,000, to be matched equally by the states, was included in the last highway appropriation act for undertaking *now* advance planning and design work on major highway projects to be constructed after the war. By October the PRA had already approved plans for highway projects, the construction cost of which totals $35,000,000, and state highway departments were beginning to submit projects at an increasing rate.

According to latest information, legislation is in effect in nine states which permits cities to accumulate reserves for financing postwar public improvements. With the legislatures of most states slated for sessions in 1943, it is probable that enabling acts granting cities similar authority will be enacted in additional states.

The National Resources Planning Board, among its many other activities, has published a series of pamphlets dealing with various broad phases of postwar problems, including: *After the War—Full Employment, Better Cities, Post-War Planning, The Future of Transportation, The Role of the Housebuilding Industry, Post-War Agenda,* and *National Resources Development, 1942.*

It is absolutely essential that postwar public works improvements be planned and designed *now* if the inevitable dislocations in turning from a war to a peace economy are to be alleviated. States and cities might well follow the action taken by New York State and New York City in going ahead with the preparation of advanced plans, utilizing current funds or available surpluses or reserves to finance this element of construction cost. In order to extend the gains which have already been made in state and local programming, the most pressing need is for the federal government to assign and finance adequately a program to further the stimulation of this activity through a continuing review and correlation of public works programs in all levels of government.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago), the professional organization of engineers and officials responsible for public works facilities and services, directed its activities during 1942 toward assisting public works agencies and officials in meeting the many war-created problems. The monthly *News Letter* and the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* continued to be published. Two important bulletins published during the year were *Emergency Design of Concrete Pavements and Bases* and *Public Works in Civilian Defense.*

The Association helped public works organizations and various federal agencies with personnel problems, and the staff of the Association also studied and advised upon the salvage problem, working with local public works administrators as well as with federal officials responsible for the nationwide salvage problem. The Association again sponsored a national conference which afforded the means for clearance of ideas and experience between federal, state, and local officials so essential for sound relationships. Four special reports dealt with (1) the restriction of the use of road asphalt and tar products, (2) substitute fibers for street brooms, (3) operating problems at incinerators under wartime salvage conditions, and (4) the effect of gasoline rationing on public works activities and procedures. The Association maintained representation on committees of the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Standards Association, and the Highway Research Board, and set up a special committee on postwar planning and programming which is studying and preparing a report on this important subject.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1942

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

Municipal utility developments during 1942 consisted chiefly of adjustments to war conditions and requirements. This is especially true of electric power and transportation—the first is fundamental to virtually all production and assembly lines and the second is essential to the masses of workers. Both industries have been subjected to the double pressure of enormously increased demands and of rigorous restrictions upon available facilities. More and more electric power and transportation have been provided with minimum additions to plant and equipment. In both fields there have been great increases in loads, wider spread of loads, increased load factors, and almost maximum available economy under war dynamics.

Electric Power. According to Federal Power Commission (FPC) figures, the total electric production for public sale was 183.7 billion kilowatt-hours for the 12 months ended November 30, 1942. This was a 12.7 per cent increase over the same period the year before—and that had been an advance of about 15 per cent over the preceding year. The war effort as measured by electric use is indicated by the lift from 116.7 billion kwh in 1938 to 183.7 as given above, or 56.6 per cent. This combines reduction in civilian production, and so all the greater step-up in war output.

For the same date, November 30, 1942, the total generating capacity in service was 46.4 million kilowatts. This is an increase of about 3.5 million kw over the year before. Sharp priorities have been placed on plant construction and equipment additions. Heavy cancellations have been placed upon public developments that had been scheduled for construction. Additions are approved as necessary, and are placed where they can be most economically installed and operated.

Small plant installations are mostly stopped. But, to enable the smaller operating units to meet their war demands, the large companies which get the necessary priorities are required to establish interconnections and supply the needed power. The rates are left to agreement between seller and purchaser, but if agreement cannot be reached the rates may be fixed by FPC. The rate standards represent mostly net cost to the supplying concern, without the otherwise prevalent demand charges and profit build-ups in the rate structure.

This situation has been hitting particularly hard the municipally owned and operated systems. The plant additions are going principally to private companies. Except the huge federal systems and the largest municipal plants, virtually no new public installations are authorized. Among the exceptions has been Seattle, Washington, which has obtained approval to carry out the second step of the Ross Dam in the Skagit River development, and construction will begin early in 1943. Incidentally, the Seattle municipal plant reports an increase of about 32 per cent in electric sales at the end of November, 1942, over the same time the year before. This increase was obtained with little addition to the peak load, due to staggering of production and the extensive 24-hour operation of the expanding war industries.

Apart from large systems, the municipal plants will depend mostly upon the private companies for additional power supplies that cannot be provided by existing installations. Furthermore, in sections of the country with fuel-oil shortages, the municipal plants with oil-fired steam plants, or with Diesel units, will be constrained (if not ordered) to discontinue or restrict their own generation and take power through interconnection with private companies which generate with coal or hydro. Thus at the beginning of 1943, Norwich, Connecticut, entered into an agreement with Connecticut Light and Power Company whereby the latter would take over the entire oil-steam generated load of the municipal system. This load shift-over will save between 3.5 to 4.0 million gallons of fuel oil a year. The company, because of its size, can supply power at greater over-all economy than the city system, apart from oil saving. The rates cover the increment costs to the company with very moderate additions for overheads.

This arrangement was facilitated through FPC cooperation, and it may serve as a pattern for similar shift-overs from municipal to company generation for the period of the war. The motive: over-all economy and oil saving. The large companies have thus a new status with relation to the municipal plants within their range. They will be responsible for the municipal needs on a nonprofit basis. And, in turn, they will be tied in with other systems on the basis of regional and interregional needs, all to be provided at maximum economy and with reciprocal nonprofit arrangements.

Since the declaration of war, FPC has authorized or assisted in bringing about many interconnections between companies and between companies and public systems. Even a partial list is beyond the limits of this summary. In addition, FPC has pushed forward its other activities under the Federal Power Act. These have included important cost determinations under the federal water power licenses, and the revision of plant accounts on the basis of reasonable original cost of installation. As of August 1, 1942, 273 companies had filed reports for reclassification, and they showed $749,000,000 in excess of original cost of electric plant. But this figure has already been increased to more than one billion dollars through FPC staff adjustments in 64 instances after detailed field inspections. In the 64 instances the book costs exceed the original cost by about 30 per cent.

The revision of electric plant accounts applies to all companies which come within interstate jurisdiction. It includes virtually all the larger systems. It escapes only those companies which have no interstate connections or control.

Its objective is the establishment of the "prudent investment" rate base. Original cost of the properties is the first step; the second is the determination and deduction of depreciation due to physical and functional causes.

The FPC has taken the positive position of adopting prudent investment as rate base. This has applied particularly to the administration of the Natural Gas Act of 1938. The FPC has been going over the natural gas systems as rapidly as practicable. Up to December, 1942, aggregate rate reductions of nearly $25,000,000 a year have been put into effect. The principal companies affected are the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Canadian River Gas Company, Lone Star Gas Company, Hope Natural Gas Company, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, and El Paso Natural Gas Company. Three other important cases are in process: Cities Service Gas Company, United Gas Pipe Line Company, and Interstate Natural Gas Company. These probable reductions are expected to aggregate over $10,000,000.

Breaking Up Large Systems. Not only FPC but also the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has been concerned with the administration of federal law which impinges upon municipal utility developments. The SEC has the enforcement of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, especially the provisions which require corporate simplification and territorial integration of the large holding company systems. In the application of the statute the SEC has adopted the general standard of requiring such integration that any one system will have continuously connected territory within the same state or adjoining states. Under this provision, plus the corporate simplification, most of the large systems will be broken up extensively into the constituent operating units.

Already orders of system dissolutions have been issued to the Electric Bond and Share groups, the North American Company, United Gas Improvement, Associated Gas and Electric, Standard Gas and Electric, Engineers Public Service, and other systems. Naturally there is grave reluctance to comply. The constitutional question underlying the orders has not yet been decided. Some systems have initiated a contest of the law, but appear hesitant to push the proceedings. Considerable agitation is propagated to induce deferment of the dissolution orders till after the war. The prospects are that SEC will proceed with its program, but the constitutional question is likely to be carried to the Supreme Court.

The impending breakup of the systems naturally raises questions of policy in the cities affected. Shifts in control involve financial and managerial policies, and will affect future rates for the localities. There is fear among municipal officials to permit control to pass to unknown interests. Under these conditions, there is extensive discussion of municipalization or other public acquisition; this, however, is difficult of realization under war conditions. But there are serious financial obstacles to private dispositions, due not only to general market conditions unfavorable for sale of stock, but especially to the great increases in federal income taxes. The avoidance of federal taxes will be a major factor in stimulating disposal to public bodies. Recognition of this force has already pervaded important utility groups.

Public Ownership. Despite the restraint of the war, public ownership advanced substantially during 1942. San Antonio, Texas, took over the local electric system of the San Antonio Public Service Company. In Kentucky and South Carolina properties of Associated Gas and Electric were sold to municipalities and to state bodies. In Nebraska the Consumers Public Power District has acquired practically all the privately owned properties in the state, except those of the Nebraska Power Company, and it has started negotiation for the purchase of the remaining private system. If this acquisition is carried through there will be statewide public ownership of electric power. In Washington the public utility districts of Thurston, Lewis, and Cowlitz Counties took by condemnation proceedings the properties of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, located within their territories; similarly the Okanogan and Douglas County districts acquired the local properties of the Washington Water Power Company. In California the Sacramento Municipal Utility District purchased the distribution system within its territory from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Transportation. In the transportation field the problem of getting facilities and service commensurate with mounting needs has been more difficult than with electric power. First, the relative increase in service requirements was greater in the heavy war production areas. Second, the equipment additions could not be obtained, even with priorities. Street railways had been extensively abandoned and the cars disposed of; and there had been little manufacture for many years. Buses were limited in manufacture by material deficiencies, and, worse, there has been the lack of rubber.

The great pressure for transportation has been met so far as possible with increased loading, reduction in stops to expedite movement, staggering of business, spreading production over 24 hours, multiple use of automobiles, keeping private cars off the streets, relocating workers to minimize riding, restricting unnecessary travel—but the problem is still pressing in most war work centers. There will be no end to transportation shortages, and there will be much necessary recourse to walking.

A notable development in municipal transportation during the year was the purchase by the city of Cleveland of the local street railway and bus system. Mortgage revenue bonds up to $17,500,000 have been authorized for the purchase. This followed after several years of negotiation with the company for adjustment of terms in the famous Taylor franchise. With the great increase in traffic, and with the recourse to street railways, the first year of municipal operation is proving to be highly profitable. Cleveland will now rank with Detroit in operating the two largest municipal surface transportation systems.

Miscellaneous. The advance of public ownership has raised questions of managerial dealing with labor. New York, within little more than a year, has faced two threats of subway strikes, in the face of demands for full union recognition and collective bargaining. Mostly the cities and other governmental bodies have avoided union recognition but not the problem. In recent appeals by municipal workers to the War Labor Board to intervene in disputes, that body on December 15 held that it has no authority over municipal and state employment.

In the domain of utility regulation, the chief concern has been the restriction of rate increases. In relatively few instances have there been rate reductions. Among the exceptions, near the close of the year, the Pennsylvania commission terminated the Peoples Natural Gas Company case, ordering a reduction of nearly 15 per cent in gas rates, also refunds of $3,000,000 to the consumers. To meet company demands for rate increases, the New Jersey commission has announced its position against the use of reproduction cost for rate base purposes, and in general has opposed increases except as necessitated under war conditions. The Office of Price Administration has created a public utility division and has intervened in various railroad and public utility cases to oppose increases.

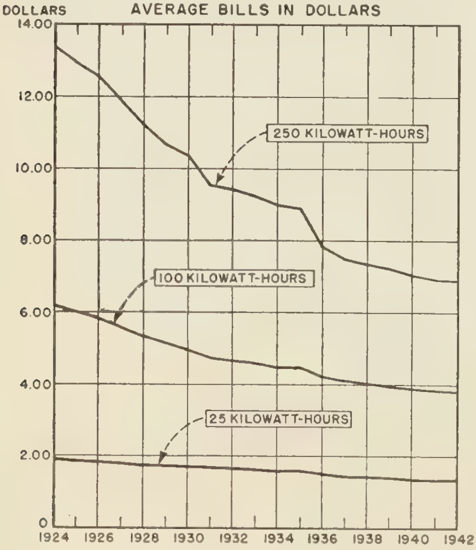
In Nebraska, District Judge J. L. Tewell held that the public power districts are subject to state and county taxes. This decision is based on the legal view that such districts are not subdivisions of government and so do not have tax immunity. The contrary view has been held by the courts heretofore. The issue as raised in Nebraska may have repercussion in other states where the district form of organization has been adopted.

Professional Organizations. The American Water Works Association (500 Fifth Avenue, New York) organized in 1881, and the American Public Power Association (734 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.) established in 1941, are the only two national organizations of local utility officials in the country. The AWWA Committee on Wartime Activities in 1942 acted as a liaison agency between waterworks operators and federal officials. The Association developed and filed with the War Production Board a statement outlining the annual requirements of critical materials for public water supply service, participated in the development of the war housing standards, assisted in reviewing the effects of government orders upon public water supply services and helped develop full cooperation in carrying out federal regulations. The American Public Power Association gave advice and guidance to members on priority problems and on rules and regulations of the federal war agencies.

Average Bills for Electric Service

ELECTRIC rate data gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission from communities over 250 population indicate that average bills generally are higher in smaller than in larger communities. Average typical bills for residential electric service for specified amounts have shown a steady decrease over the last 20 years. In the cities over 50,000 the average bill for 25 kilowatt-hours has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.34 on January 1, 1942, for 100 kwh from $6.18 to $3.80, and for 250 kwh from $13.36 to $6.95 (see chart). During the last four years the rate of decrease has slowed up, but each year has shown a net decrease of several cents for the total number of kilowatt-hours consumed. For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are found in the Pacific Coast states and Tennessee and the highest in the New England states. For cities of more than 1,000,000 the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Los Angeles ($5.10), the highest in New York ($8.09). For cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Washington, D.C. ($4.91), the highest rate in Boston ($9.40). Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 Cincinnati has the lowest rate for 250 kwh ($4.75) and Providence, Rhode Island, the highest ($9.07); for the group between 100,000 and 250,000 Tacoma, Washington, has the low rate ($3.20) and Lowell, Massachusetts, the high ($9.53); of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 Covington, Kentucky, shows the lowest rate ($4.75) and St. Petersburg, Florida, the highest ($10.08); for the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Salem, Oregon, reports the lowest rate ($4.20) and Haverhill, Massachusetts, the highest rate ($10.26).

Of the 412 urban places in the United States over 25,000 population, 32 are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 18 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 362 are served only by a privately owned utility (see Table X). During the period between January 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942, reductions in one or more of the three typical bills for residential service shown in the table were made in 33 cities of more than 50,000 and in 43 cities of 25,000 to 50,000. Increases in rates were noted in three cities and there was no change in the bills of the other 332 communities.



Source: Federal Power Commission

Average Residential Electric Bills, Cities Over 50,000, 1924–1942

Among all cities over 50,000 population there are 22 which operate their own power plants. The average rate charged by these municipal plants for 100 kwh is $3.02 as compared with $3.89 charged by privately owned plants. Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate of $1.70 and Jacksonville, Florida, the highest of $4.60. Jacksonville is the only city of the 22 with city-owned power plants which charges a higher rate than the average charged by the 189 privately owned utilities.

It is interesting to observe that there is little uniformity in rates charged by publicly owned plants, as some rates are from two to two and one-half times as high as others (see p. 389). The differences, however, reflect actual rate policies and the uses to which power plant revenues are put. Often municipal rates are planned so that income from power will contribute heavily to meeting general city expense and thus relieve the tax burden. In the area of the Tennessee Valley Authority, however, municipalities purchasing power from the TVA are not allowed to substitute power profits for tax revenues. Hence, uniformly low rates of $2.50 per 100 kwh exist in Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville, Tennessee.

Residential rates and minimum charges for the 22 cities above 50,000 with municipal plants are shown in chart below. Lansing, Michigan, has the lowest minimum charge of 40 cents, the average for all the 22 cities being 60 cents; and Kalamazoo, Michigan, has the highest minimum of $1.00. The lowest charge for residential consumption of 25 kwh is made by the TVA region cities of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville, the highest charge for similar consumption being $1.50 made by Jacksonville, Florida. For residences using 40,

	CITY	COST IN DOLLARS					RANK OF CITIES				
			K.W.H.								
		MIN.	25	40	100	250	MIN.	25	40	100	250
1	AUSTIN, TEX.	.50	1.25	1.85	3.65	6.65	2	13	11	17	17
2	CHATTANOOGA. TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	5	1	3	2	4
3	CLEVELAND. OHIO	.60	.80	1.19	2.65	5.40	4	2	2	3	8
4	COLUMBUS, OHIO	.50	.98	1.50	3.40	6.28	2	7	5	14	16
5	FORT WAYNE. IND.	.50	.87	1.40	3.50	5.90	2	3	4	15	13
6	GLENDALE. CALIF.	.60	1.08	1.59	2.91	5.04	4	9	6	6	5
7	HAMILTON, OHIO	.50	.94	1.50	3.13	6.13	2	5	5	12	14
8	HOLYOKE. MASS.	.50	1.00	1.60	3.75	8.00	2	8	7	18	19
9	JACKSONVILLE. FLA.	.50	1.50	2.35	4.60	7.60	2	15	13	19	18
10	KALAMAZOO, MICH.	1.00	1.00	1.60	3.00	5.75	6	8	7	9	12
11	KANSAS CITY. KANS.	.75	1.30	1.60	2.80	4.95	5	14	7	5	3
12	KNOXVILLE. TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	5	1	3	2	4
13	LANSING, MICH.	.40	.95	1.40	2.70	5.45	1	6	4	4	9
14	LINCOLN. NEB.	.60	1.20	1.72	3.03	5.48	4	12	9	11	10
15	LOS ANGELES. CALIF.	.55	1.10	1.65	2.97	5.10	3	10	8	8	6
16	MEMPHIS, TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	5	1	3	2	4
17	NASHVILLE. TENN.	.75	.75	1.20	2.50	5.00	5	1	3	2	4
18	PASADENA. CALIF.	.50	1.13	1.80	3.30	5.55	2	11	10	13	11
19	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	.50	1.25	1.90	3.64	6.26	2	13	12	16	15
20	SEATTLE. WASH.	.75	.88	1.40	2.95	5.20	5	4	4	7	7
21	SPRINGFIELD. ILL.	.50	1.25	1.90	3.02	4.80	2	13	12	10	2
22	TACOMA, WASH.	.50	.95	1.10	1.70	3.20	2	6	1	1	1
	MUNICIPAL AVERAGE OF THE 22 CITIES	.60	1.02	1.54	3.02	5.58					

Courtesy of Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES FOR MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS IN CITIES OVER 50,000

Rates are as of January 1, 1942, compiled by the Federal Power Commission.

100, or 250 kwh, Tacoma, Washington, leads the field with rates of $1.10, $1.70, and $3.20, respectively. San Antonio, Texas, and Springfield, Illinois, have the highest rate for 40 kwh of $1.90, while the charge of $4.60 in Jacksonville, Florida, is the top figure for 100 kwh, and the rate of $8.00 in Holyoke, Massachusetts, is the highest for 250 kwh. The municipal averages of the 22 cities for 25, 40, 100, and 250 kwh are represented by the low figures of $1.02, $1.55, $3.05, and $5.61 respectively.

TABLE X

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1942

This table shows, as of January 1, 1942, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service in all of the 412 urban places over 25,000, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. In some cases two bills, indicated by "S" and "O" respectively, are shown for the same utility company. "O" designates the minimum bill under an objective rate plan, applicable only to customers who increase their consumption of electric energy over the amount used during the same month of the previous year. "S" designates the bill under a standard rate plan which does not depend upon an increase or decrease in the customer's consumption. In effect, bills under the "objective" rate plan are the minimum bills, those under the "standard" rate plan the maximum bills, for the energy uses shown. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1941, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill	$1.34	$3.65	$6.65	New York, N. Y.[1]	$1.66	$4.75‡	$8.09‡
Detroit, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†	Philadelphia, Pa	1.37†	3.37†	5.85†
Los Angeles, Calif. P	1.10	2.97	5.10				
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md	1.06	3.78	7.68	Milwaukee, Wis	1.41	3.35	6.23
Boston, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.25	3.80	6.35
Buffalo, N. Y	1.13	3.06	5.31	St. Louis, Mo	1.19	3.13	6.22
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73	San Francisco, Calif	1.15	2.92	5.42
P	.80	2.65	5.40	Washington, D. C	.98	2.56†	4.91†
250,000 to 500,000							
Atlanta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
O	1.22	3.50	6.12	Columbus, Ohio	1.13	4.20	7.50
Birmingham, Ala	.81	2.75	6.13	P	.98	3.40	6.25

Table X.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking	City	Lighting and Small Appliances	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh		25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
250,000 to 500,000—continued							
Dallas, Tex	$1.06	$3.92	$7.54	Newark, N. J	$1.70	$4.35	$8.60
Denver, Colo	1.25	3.80	6.80	Oakland, Calif	1.15	2.92	5.42
Houston, Tex	.96†	3.32†	6.48†	Portland, Ore	.87	3.00	5.30
Indianapolis, Ind	1.25	3.85	6.95	Providence, R. I	1.64	4.82	9.07
Jersey City, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	Rochester, N. Y	1.49	4.11	7.41
Kansas City, Mo	1.25	3.75	7.50	St. Paul, Minn	1.25	3.75	7.00
Louisville, Ky	.88	3.00	6.00	San Antonio, Tex	1.25	3.64	6.26
Memphis, Tenn P	.86	2.88	5.75	Seattle, Wash P	.88	2.95	5.20
Minneapolis, Minn	1.19	3.56	6.65		.88	2.95	5.20
New Orleans, La	1.50	4.40	8.10	Toledo, Ohio	1.15	3.50	6.50
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68	New Bedford, Mass	1.28	3.89	7.46
Albany, N. Y	1.18	3.66	6.91	New Haven, Conn	1.31	3.88	6.88
Bridgeport, Conn	1.31	3.88	6.88	Norfolk, Va	1.25	4.25	7.50
Cambridge, Mass	1.15	3.40	6.90	Oklahoma City, Okla	1.45	4.08	7.58
Camden, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	Omaha, Neb	1.02	3.64	7.42
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60	Paterson, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Charlotte, N. C	1.33	3.20	6.20	Peoria, Ill	1.25	3.13	5.75
Chattanooga, Tenn P	.75	2.50	5.00	Reading, Pa	1.60	4.35	7.60
Dayton, Ohio	1.20	3.88	7.38	Richmond, Va	1.25	4.25	7.50
Des Moines, Iowa	1.00†	3.51†	6.65†	Sacramento, Calif	1.25	3.02	5.52
Duluth, Minn	1.25	3.70	6.70	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.35	3.75	7.00
Elizabeth, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	San Diego, Calif	1.29†	3.04†	5.69†
Erie, Pa	1.45	4.45	7.83	Scranton, Pa	1.25	3.85	7.10
Fall River, Mass	1.50	4.90	9.05	Somerville, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40
Flint, Mich	1.15	3.20	5.95	South Bend, Ind	1.25	3.85	7.60
Fort Wayne, Ind P	.87	3.50	5.90	Spokane, Wash	.89†	2.76†	4.73†
	.87	3.50	5.90	Springfield, Mass	1.18†	3.66†	7.41†
Fort Worth, Tex	1.10	3.96	7.58	Syracuse, N. Y	1.18	3.66	6.91
Gary, Ind	1.50	4.00	7.75	Tacoma, Wash P	.95	1.70	3.20
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.15	3.20	5.95	Tampa, Fla	1.99	5.54	9.19
Hartford, Conn	1.75	3.62	6.95	Trenton, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Jacksonville, Fla P	1.50	4.60	7.60	Tulsa, Okla	1.45	4.20	8.45
Kansas City, Kan P	1.30	2.80	4.95		1.45	4.20	8.30
Knoxville, Tenn P	.75	2.50	5.00	Utica, N. Y	1.18	3.66	6.91
Long Beach, Calif	1.19†	3.29†	6.14†	Wichita, Kan	1.39†	3.84†	7.72†
Lowell, Mass	1.90	5.03	9.53	Wilmington, Del	1.50	4.50	8.00
Miami, Fla	1.78	4.49	7.13	Worcester, Mass	1.25	3.90	7.65
Nashville, Tenn P	.75	2.50	5.00	Yonkers, N. Y	1.65	5.15	8.70
				Youngstown, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.80
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†	Bethlehem, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†
Altoona, Pa S	1.65	5.40	....	Binghamton, N. Y	1.50†	4.12†	7.12†
O	1.65	4.20	7.70	Brockton, Mass	1.72	4.35	8.63
Amarillo, Tex	1.25	4.18	6.80	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.25	4.48	8.23
Arlington County, Va	.98	3.10	5.65	Charleston, S. C	1.45	3.92	6.67
	1.00	3.40	7.25	Charleston, W. Va	1.25	3.85	7.60
Asheville, N. C	1.00	3.40	6.75	Chester, Pa	1.47†	3.94†	6.79†
Atlantic City, N. J	1.65	4.98	8.83	Cicero, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20
Augusta, Ga S	1.45	3.95	6.57	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
O	1.22	3.50	6.12	Columbia, S. C	1.44	3.73	6.98
Austin, Tex P	1.25	3.65	6.65	Columbus, Ga S	1.45	3.95	6.57
Bayonne, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	O	1.22	3.50	6.12
Beaumont, Tex	1.38†	4.30†	7.30†	Corpus Christi, Tex	1.78	4.83	7.95
Berkeley, Calif	1.15	2.92	5.42	Covington, Ky	1.00	2.50	4.75

Table X.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Davenport, Iowa	$1.25	$3.00	$5.75	New Rochelle, N. Y	$1.70	$5.20	$8.70
Dearborn, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†	Newton, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40
Decatur, Ill	1.22	3.80	7.02	Niagara Falls, N. Y	1.13	3.06	5.31
Durham, N. C	1.35†	3.35†	6.60†	Oak Park, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20
East Chicago, Ind	1.50	4.30	8.05	Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.30	5.55
East Orange, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	Passaic, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
East St. Louis, Ill	1.19	3.13	6.22	Pawtucket, R. I.	1.79	4.99	8.94
El Paso, Tex	1.38	4.60	7.60	Phoenix, Ariz	1.52†	4.17†	8.35†
Evanston, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20	Pontiac, Mich	1.26†	3.29†	6.66†
Evansville, Ind	1.25	3.95	6.70	Portland, Me	1.85	4.70	7.70
Fresno, Calif	1.25	3.02	5.52	Portsmouth, Va	1.25	4.25	7.50
Galveston, Tex	.96†	3.32†	6.48†	Pueblo, Colo S	1.60	4.30	8.10
Glendale, Calif P	1.08†	2.91†	5.04†	O	1.45	4.07	8.07
Greensboro, N. C	1.33	3.20	6.20	Quincy, Mass	1.36	4.14	8.67
Hamilton, Ohio	1.00	3.12	6.12	Racine, Wis	1.54	3.73	6.60
P	.94	3.13	6.13	Roanoke, Va	1.25	3.85	7.60
Hammond, Ind	1.50	4.30	8.05	Rockford, Ill	1.44	3.51	6.26
Harrisburg, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†	Saginaw, Mich	1.15	3.20	5.95
Highland Park, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†	St. Joseph, Mo	1.60	4.05	8.30
Hoboken, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	St. Petersburg, Fla	1.91	6.08	10.08
Holyoke, Mass P	1.00	3.75	8.00	San Jose, Calif	1.25	3.02	5.52
Huntington, W. Va	1.25	3.85	7.60	Santa Monica, Calif	1.22†	3.54†	6.44†
Irvington, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60	Savannah, Ga	1.45	4.20	6.95
Jackson, Miss	1.28	3.95	7.56	Schenectady, N. Y	1.18	3.66	6.91
Johnstown, Pa	1.94	4.47	7.97	Shreveport, La	1.50	4.00	8.00
Kalamazoo, Mich	1.15	3.20	5.95	Sioux City, Iowa	1.18	3.96†	7.76†
P	1.00	3.00	5.75	Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73		1.25	3.02	5.22
Lancaster, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†	Springfield, Mo	1.15	3.50	7.25
Lansing, Mich P	.95	2.70	5.45	Springfield, Ohio S	1.25	4.35	7.00
Lawrence, Mass	1.62	5.28	9.63	O	1.20	3.70	6.70
Lincoln, Neb P	1.20†	3.03†	5.48†	Stockton, Calif	1.25	3.02	5.52
Little Rock, Ark	1.48	4.10	8.10	Terre Haute, Ind	1.50	4.25	8.00
Lynn, Mass	1.53	4.28	8.53	Topeka, Kan	1.19	3.48	4.79
McKeesport, Pa	1.25	3.80	6.35	Troy, N. Y	1.18	3.66	6.91
Macon, Ga S	1.45	3.95	6.57	Union City, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
O	1.22	3.50	6.12	Upper Darby tp, Pa	1.47†	3.94†	6.79†
Madison, Wis	1.10	2.60	4.85	Waco, Tex	1.70‡	4.62‡	7.64‡
Malden, Mass	1.50	4.35	8.85	Waterbury, Conn	1.67	3.99†	7.25†
Manchester, N. H	2.00	5.00	8.00	Waterloo, Iowa	1.25†	3.99†	7.79†
Medford, Mass	1.50	4.35	8.85	Wheeling, W. Va	1.25	3.85	7.60
Mobile, Ala	1.20	3.50	6.13	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†
Montgomery, Ala	1.20	3.50	6.13	Winston-Salem, N. C	1.33	3.20	6.20
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1.70	5.20	8.70	York, Pa	1.06	3.01†	5.51†
New Britain, Conn	1.67	3.99†	7.25†				
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex	1.75	4.88	8.13	Ann Arbor, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†
Alameda, Calif P	1.15	2.92	5.40	Anniston, Ala	1.20	3.50	6.13
Albuquerque, N. M	1.55	4.56	8.84	Appleton, Wis	1.54	3.98	6.85
Alexandria, La P	2.00	4.25	8.75	Arlington t, Mass	1.55	4.90†	9.40†
Alexandria, Va	1.00	3.40	7.25	Ashland, Ky	1.25	3.85	7.60
Alhambra, Calif	1.22†	3.54†	6.44†	Auburn, N. Y	1.55†	4.40†	8.15†
Aliquippa, Pa	1.25	3.80	6.35	Aurora, Ill	1.46	4.35	7.49
Alton, Ill	1.19	3.13	6.22	Bakersfield, Calif	1.25	3.02	5.52
Amsterdam, N. Y	1.27	3.94	7.19	Bangor, Me	2.00	4.70	7.70
Anderson, Ind P	1.25	4.25	7.05	Baton Rouge, La	1.38†	4.30†	7.30†

Table X.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Battle Creek, Mich	$1.15	$3.20	$5.95
Bay City, Mich P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belleville, Ill	1.22	3.80	7.02
Belleville, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bellingham, Wash	1.00	3.00	6.25
Belmont t, Mass P	1.00	3.38	6.88
Beloit, Wis	1.73	4.35	7.55
Belvedere tp, Calif	1.22†	3.54†	6.44†
Berwyn, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20
Beverly, Mass	1.68†	4.90†	9.40†
Beverly Hills, Calif	1.19†	3.29†	6.14†
Bloomfield, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Bloomington, Ill	1.20	3.70	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Boise City, Idaho	1.43†	3.53†	6.28†
Bristol, Conn	1.67	3.99†	7.25†
Brookline t, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40
Burbank, Calif P	1.13	3.04	5.44
	1.50	3.59†	6.49
Burlington, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Burlington, Vt P	1.66	4.37	8.41
	1.66	4.37	8.41
Butte, Mont	1.34†	4.11†	7.61†
Central Falls, R. I	1.79	4.99	8.94
Chelsea, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40
Chicopee, Mass P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Clarksburg, W. Va	1.30†	4.06†	7.31†
Clifton, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Clinton, Iowa	1.25	3.83	7.33
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.19	3.41	6.21
Concord, N. H	1.78	4.48	7.43
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.02	3.64	7.42
Cranston, R. I	1.64	4.82	9.07
Cumberland, Md	1.31	4.35	7.95
Danville, Ill	1.22†	3.80†	7.02
Danville, Va P	1.25	4.00	8.50
Dubuque, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.25
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
P	.80	2.65	5.40
E. Providence t, R. I	1.64	4.82	9.07
Easton, Pa	1.60	4.35	7.60
Eau Claire, Wis	1.70	4.23	7.43
Elgin, Ill	1.46	4.35	7.49
Elkhart, Ind	1.25	3.85	7.60
Elmira, N. Y	1 50†	4.12†	7.12‡
Elyria, Ohio	1.40†	4.03†	7.53†
Enid, Okla	1.53	4.23	7.73
Everett, Mass	1.50	4.35	8.85
Everett, Wash	1.00	3.00	6.25
Fargo, N. D	1.43	3.90	7.60
Fitchburg, Mass	2.05	4.95	9.45
Fond du Lac, Wis	1.73	4.35	7.55
Fort Smith, Ark	1.65	4.12	7.62
Gadsden, Ala	1.20	3.50	6.13
Galesburg, Ill	1.22	3.80	7.02
Garfield, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Great Falls, Mont	$1.34†	$4.11†	$7.61†
Green Bay, Wis	1.72	4.35	7.55
Greenville, S. C	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hackensack, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Hagerstown, Md P	1.45	3.70	8.20
	1.45	3.70	8.20
Hamtramck, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†
Haverford tp, Pa	1.47†	3.94†	6.49†
Haverhill, Mass	2.07	5.63	10.26
Hazleton, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†
High Point, N. C P	1 60	4 00	7.50
Huntington Pk., Calif	1.22†	3.54†	6.44†
Hutchinson, Kan	1.20	4.00	7.53
Inglewood, Calif	1.22†	3.54†	6.44†
Jackson, Mich	1.15	3.20	5.95
Jamestown, N. Y P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnson City, Tenn	1.00	3.45	6.45
Joliet, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20
Joplin, Mo S	1.60	4.07	7.57
O	1.45	3.70	7.20
Kearny, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Kenosha, Wis	1.54	3.85	6.73
Kingston, N. Y	1.78	4.65	7.95†
Kokomo, Ind	1.50	4.25	8.00
La Crosse, Wis	1.70	4.23	7.43
Lafayette, Ind	1.50	4.25	8.00
Laredo, Tex	1.91†	5.01†	8.51†
Lebanon, Pa	1.60	4.35	7.60
Lewiston, Me	1.85	4.70	7.70
Lexington, Ky	1.36†	3.86†	7.86†
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lorain, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Lower Merion tp, Pa	1.47†	3.94†	6.79†
Lubbock, Tex P	1.35	3.60	7.20
	1.35	3.60	7.20
Lynchburg, Va	1.25	3.85	7.60
Mansfield, Ohio	1.40†	4.03†	7.53†
Marion, Ind	1.25	3.85	7.60
Marion, Ohio	1.25	4.10	7.85
Mason City, Iowa	1.38	4.20	8.45
Massillon, Ohio	1.95	4.60	8.60
Maywood, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20
Melrose, Mass	1.50	4.35	8.85
Meriden, Conn	1.67	3.99†	7.25†
Meridian, Miss	1.50	4.20	7.20
Miami Beach, Fla	1.78	4.49	7.13
Michigan City, Ind	1.50	4.30	8.05
Middletown, Conn	2.25	4.50	8.35
Middletown, Ohio	1.13	4.13	8.63
Mishawaka, Ind P	1.35	4.32	6.84
	1.25	3.85	7.60
Moline, Ill	1.25	3.25	6.00
Monroe, La P	1.50	5.25	9.75
Montclair, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Muncie, Ind	1.25	3.85	7.60
Muskegon, Mich	1.15	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla	1.53	4.23	7.73

Table X.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Nashua, N. H	$2.00	$5.00	$8.00
New Albany, Ind	1.50	4.25	8.00
New Brunswick, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
New Castle, Pa	1.20	3.83	6.45
New London, Conn	2.19	4.44	8.30
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Newburgh, N. Y	1.78	4.65	7.95†
Newport, Ky	1.00	2.50	4.75
Newport, R. I	1.65	4.90	8.90
Newport News, Va	1.55	4.84	8.88
Norristown, Pa	1.47†	3.94†	6.79†
North Bergen tp, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Norwalk, Conn.[2]	1.67	4.29	7.50†
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
P	1.13	4.18	8.24
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Ogden, Utah	1.35	3.75	7.00
Orange, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Orlando, Fla P	2.03	5.49	8.19
Oshkosh, Wis	1.72	4.35	7.55
Ottumwa, Iowa	1.63	4.75	7.00
Owensboro, Ky P	1.19	3.59	6.59
Paducah, Ky	1.36	3.86	7.86
Parkersburg, W. Va	1.30†	4.06†	7.31†
Pensacola, Fla	1.50	4.50	7.13
Perth Amboy, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Petersburg, Va	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pittsfield, Mass	2.13	5.08	9.33
Plainfield, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Port Arthur, Tex	1.38†	4.30†	7.30†
Port Huron, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1.78	4.65	7.95†
Quincy, Ill	1.40	3.99	7.49
Raleigh, N. C	1.00	3.40	6.75
Revere, Mass	1.70	4.67	9.31
Richmond, Ind P	1.25	3.25	6.25
Riverside, Calif P	1.13	3.26	5.89
Rochester, Minn P	1.17	2.30	4.32
Rock Island, Ill	1.25	3.25	6.00
Rocky Mount, N. C P	1.00	3.40	6.75
Rome, Ga S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.50	6.12
Rome, N. Y	1.34	3.88	7.13
Royal Oak, Mich	1.26†	3.28†	6.66†
Salem, Mass	1.60	4.10	8.60
Salem, Ore	$ .85†	$2.62†	$4.20†
San Angelo, Tex	1.75	4.88	8.13
San Bernardino, Calif	1.28†	3.76†	6.76†
Santa Ana, Calif	1.28†	3.76†	6.76†
Santa Barbara, Calif	1.28†	3.76†	6.76†
Sharon, Pa	1.20	3.83	6.45
Sheboygan, Wis	1.73	4.35	7.55
Sioux Falls, S. D	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.35	3.72	6.87
South Gate, Calif	1.22†	3.54†	6.44†
Spartanburg, S. C	1.33	3.20	6.20
Stamford, Conn	1.91	4.40	8.22
Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Superior, Wis	1.50	3.90	7.40
Taunton, Mass P	1.25	3.88	6.88
Teaneck tp, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Torrington, Conn	1.88	4.20	8.10
Tucson, Ariz	1.40	4.10	8.20
Tuscaloosa, Ala	1.20	3.50	6.13
Tyler, Tex	1.76‡	4.67‡	7.69‡
University City, Mo	1.19	3.13	6.22
Waltham, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40
Warren, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Warwick, R. I	1.64	4.82	9.07
Washington, Pa	1.25†	3.70†	6.70
Watertown t, Mass	1.55	4.90	9.40
Watertown, N. Y	1.34	3.88	7.13
Waukegan, Ill	1.46	4.20	7.20
Wausau, Wis	1.72	3.99	7.55
Wauwatosa, Wis	1.41	3.35	6.23
West Allis, Wis	1.41	3.35	6.23
West Hartford t, Conn	1.75	3.62	6.95
West Haven t, Conn	1.31	3.88	6.88
West New York, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
West Orange, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
West Palm Beach, Fla	2.03	5.04	8.05
White Plains, N. Y	1.70	5.20	8.70
Wichita Falls, Tex	1.56	4.82	8.13
Wilkinsburg, Pa	1.25	3.80	6.35
Williamsport, Pa	1.65†	4.74†	8.24†
Wilmington, N. C	1.44	4.88	8.63
Woodbridge tp, N. J	1.70	4.35	8.60
Woonsocket, R. I	1.79	4.99	8.94
Wyandotte, Mich P	1.20	3.00	6.00
Yakima, Wash	1.21†	3.43†	6.68†
Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60

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[1] These rates are charged by four utility companies serving Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, and part of Queens. Two other companies charge higher rates in Richmond and the remainder of Queens.

[2] A privately owned and two publicly owned utilities operate, without competition, in different districts of this city.

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Fire Administration

Developments in 1942

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

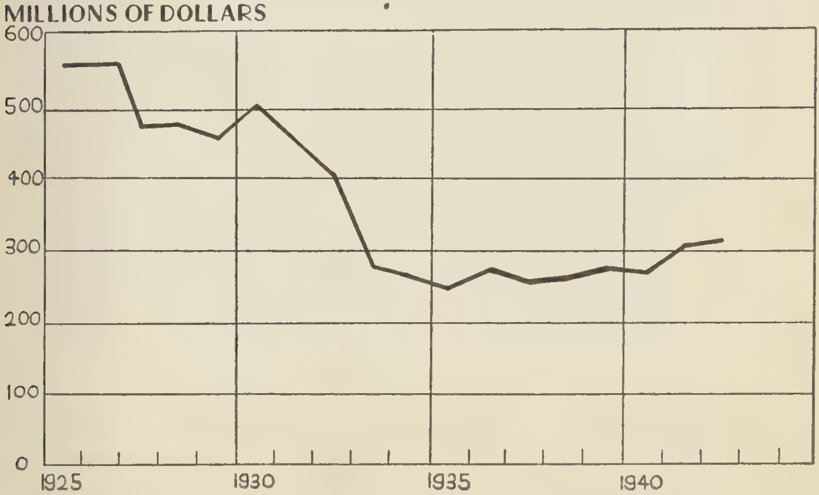
Fire Loss. The preliminary estimates of the fire loss in the United States in 1942 indicate a loss of approximately $310,000,000, as compared with a similar preliminary estimate last year of $322,000,000 loss in 1941. For several years prior to 1942 there was a trend toward a reduction in fires in industry but no similar reduction in fires in dwellings and in farm and rural areas. During 1942 that trend apparently was reversed because in general the losses in dwellings and in farm and rural areas declined while losses in industrial plants increased. An important factor in the lower fire loss is that the general public has had a thorough and sustained object lesson in the destructiveness of fire as a major weapon of modern warfare. Because of the widespread use of incendiary bombs, the civilian defense program has to a very considerable degree concentrated upon fire control. Many civilian defense workers have learned for the first time the elementary precautions to take in controlling fire waste. They have been taught the simple causes of fire and have been told to encourage people to clean up their attics and basements. Thus additional millions have become fire-conscious and the result has been a reduction in the fire hazard. Fire loss trends since 1925 are shown in the accompanying chart.

There have been other favorable factors in the fire loss experience. The anticipated outbreak of sabotage by fire apparently has not developed as it did in World War I. Moreover, the moral hazard has almost disappeared. There have been very few cases of burning for gain, and arson is at an extremely low level. The knowledge that a home or place of business destroyed by fire today may be extremely difficult if not impossible to replace is also a potent factor in inducing carefulness about fire hazards.

An abnormal number of large fires in 1942, mainly in industrial plants, seriously affected the war production program. There were approximately 100 fires involving a loss of $250,000 or more. This is more than twice the average number of such losses. Fire hazards in industry increase in a period of increased production, due to a marked increase in concentration of values, additional hours of work, speed-up of industrial processes, and induction of many untrained workers into industry. All of these factors contributed to the increased industrial loss in 1942. An appreciation of these abnormal fire hazards and the necessity for well-developed plans for combatting them have been rather slow to develop in industry and in government agencies concerned. In wartime there is a tendency to take chances, and because of the urge for great production, plants are erected of combustible materials with abnormally large areas and with inadequate fire protection facilities. Disastrous fires affecting the war effort will continue during the coming year unless more people in positions of responsibility realize that the country cannot afford to destroy through fire plants and machinery and goods that are vital to the success of the war program.

The two outstanding fires of the year, both of which received national attention, were the fire on the Normandie in New York Harbor in February involving the complete destruction of a very well-known and costly vessel, and the fire in November in a night club in Boston which snuffed out 488 lives. In both instances fundamental principles of fire control were violated and the shocking effect of carelessness was vividly impressed upon the public.

The importance of measures for fire control in present-day warfare has been vividly illustrated during the past year. England has learned through bitter experience of the destructiveness of fire when used as a war weapon. Many of the developments in connection with the civilian defense program in this country have had to do with fire waste control. The Fire Defense Section of the Office of Civilian Defense, guided by an advisory Committee on Fire Defense, has been at work on developing quantities of auxiliary fire apparatus for distribution to cities, and such apparatus, built under good specifications, is now being delivered. Large numbers of auxiliary firemen have been enrolled and trained as an adjunct to municipal fire-fighting forces. In a number of states the governor has appointed a state fire coordinator as part of the state civilian defense



Source: National Fire Protection Association

Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1942
The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1942 is provisional.

program and plans for use of auxiliary fire equipment, auxiliary fire forces, mutual aid between cities, and the training of existing and auxiliary fire department forces in wartime fire-fighting problems have been progressing. The relatively recent introduction into incendiary bombs of an explosive charge has made the fire-fighting problem more difficult. Fires from the new type of bomb will be larger fires and consequently will be more difficult to control. No longer can these bombs be handled quickly and effectively by relatively untrained people.

Training. During 1942 more than 130,000 firemen received training under organized firemen's training programs throughout the United States and Canada. The majority of states provided some form of firemen's training in which all fire departments in the state might participate. Training work received additional impetus last year through work done by the National Fire Protection Association Committee on Firemen's Training and through the training division of the Fire Defense Section of the United States Office of Civilian Defense. A comprehensive *Training Manual for Auxiliary Firemen,* developed by the NFPA committee, had wide distribution and served as a basis of training in this important new field.

Major Problems. The organized fire departments of the country were faced with serious situations in 1942 because of depletions of manpower and difficulties in securing standard fire equipment, both for replacement of obsolete apparatus and to meet additional hazards created by the war. While many local selective service boards were sympathetic to the importance of firemen, a considerable number of young and active firemen enlisted in the armed services anyway and in certain cases the selective service boards did not protect the fire department to an adequate degree, so that fire departments generally were faced with heavy additional responsibilities with an ever-decreasing manpower.

Shortages of critical materials and the requirements of the Army and Navy for a large number of pieces of fire-fighting apparatus to protect Army and Navy properties made it difficult for cities to secure fire apparatus. Many cities neglected to provide for adequate replacement of obsolete apparatus during the depression years and have not been able since the outbreak of war to secure adequate equipment, so that in general the fire apparatus situation in many cities is deplorable. Another troublesome problem has been to secure an adequate amount of fire hose. New standard hose now being manufactured and delivered to fire departments is definitely inferior to hose manufactured in peacetime. An era of burst hose at fires a few years hence, therefore, appears to be inevitable, with consequent danger to life and property.

Other serious fire hazard situations relating to the war have developed during 1942. A major problem is that of protecting the stock piles of essential commodities such as rubber, wool, cork, nitrates, etc., against loss by fire. The War Production Board is now taking a constructive attitude toward the fire protection of these stock piles of essential commodities and the danger may be expected to lessen, although it is still severe in some instances.

A new and very serious fire hazard developed as a result of the gasoline rationing program. Many ignorant and unthinking people started to hoard gasoline in all sorts of unapproved and unsafe containers, and deaths and fires have already happened and will continue to occur although most fire officials have recognized this hazard and are doing what they can to correct it.

Another war hazard can be directly attributed to the fuel oil shortage. All sorts of makeshift heating devices are being utilized with consequent fire hazards and if conversion back to coal-burning furnaces becomes general, the old well-known hazard of hot ashes may reappear in a prominent way.

Standards. A number of new fire protection standards appeared in 1942. Perhaps the most important of these are the model *Flammable Liquids Ordinance,* the national *Building Exits Code,* and the *National Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions*—all issued by the National Fire Protection Association. Other standards used in 1942 were the standards on blower and exhaust systems, paint spraying and spray booths, foam extinguishing systems, gas systems for welding and cutting, and air conditioning.

In general, local legislation on building construction and fire hazard prevention showed relatively little development during the past year. Municipalities were struggling with civilian defense, housing, and industry problems, and did not for the most part take time to revise existing inadequate legislation or develop new legislation.

Fire Prevention. Fire prevention activity in general progressed very satisfactorily in 1942. The observance of Fire Prevention Week in October was more widespread than ever before. Over 1,000 cities and towns in the United States and Canada participated in the Fire Prevention Week contest. The first prize in the United States went to Jersey City, New Jersey, and in Canada to Quebec. Cincinnati, Ohio, won first honors in the 1941 contest for year-around fire prevention activity, conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The technical committees of the National Fire Protection Association (60 Batterymarch Street, Boston) in 1942 concentrated upon activities having immediate application to the safeguarding of war production facilities, storage of essential materials, and civilian defense. To help combat the recent increase in industrial fires, the NFPA issued such publications as *Magnesium Dust Explosion Code, Employee Organization for Fire Safety, Preventing Cutting and Welding Fires,* and *National Defense Fires.* Staff members of the NFPA have served in various consulting capacities to the Office of Civilian Defense, the War Production Board, the National Housing Agency, the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, and others.

Both the favorable and unfavorable factors which developed in 1942 appear likely to continue during the coming year. It is hoped, however, that the increasing recognition of the disastrous effects of fire loss upon the war effort will serve to check the number of serious fires that are destroying essential war materials.

Fire Department Statistics

The uniformed services of the typical city—its police and fire departments—account for about one-fourth of the general fund expenditures and an even larger proportion of the payroll. Because of their prominence among city departments a special analysis has been made of the statistics of police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population. Data on the expenditures, types and amount of equipment, fire stations, and personnel of fire departments, and on fire losses and fire insurance classification are shown in Table XI-A for cities over 25,000; similar data, with the exception of data on fire stations and fire losses, appear in Table XI-B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Included for the first time are the employee turnover rate for 1942 and the number of auxiliary firemen trained for civilian defense purposes.

The figures on expenditures, equipment, and personnel provide an analysis of the scope and nature of fire protection activities; the fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; some measure of the results of fire department activity is provided by the loss data.

Number of Fire Department Employees. Table XI-A shows the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees for cities over 25,000. The cities over 25,000 with some volunteer firemen are listed in a note at the end of Table XI-A. Table XI-B, in addition to full-time paid employees, shows the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded, for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Cities were asked to *exclude* civilian defense auxiliary firemen from the number of volunteers reported. Table 1 shows the average number of full-time employees per 1,000 population for all cities in the several population groups, excluding those with volunteer departments; for this purpose volunteer departments are defined as those in which full-time men comprise less than one-half the total reported personnel.

Except for cities under 25,000, the number of employees per 1,000 population does not show much variation with size of city. The average number of fire employees and police employees are closely comparable in cities under 500,000 population, but the largest cities employ an average of 2.33 policemen per 1,000 population as compared with only 1.25 firemen (see page 444 in this YEAR BOOK).

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and the kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size, as do the number of hours per week on duty.

A drop of about 3 per cent in the average number of full-time fire employees per 1,000 population in all cities over 10,000 is recorded for the year 1942, but this decrease took place largely in cities over 500,000—the other population groups showing increases or only small losses. It is probable that the actual decrease in personnel in 1942 was somewhat greater than is revealed by the data, for some cities may have reported the number of fire department positions, including some currently unfilled, rather than the actual number of employees. Table 3, which shows the median number of employees per 1,000 population in each group of cities, indicates further that the decrease in employment was concentrated in a few cities which previously had had a large number of employees, and was not general among all cities, even in the largest population group. In police departments, on the other hand, a small drop in employment was most pronounced in cities under 100,000.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE EMPLOYEES, ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS, AND AUXILIARY FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Total Number of Fire Employees			No. of Cities Reporting Turnover, Auxiliaries*	Turnover Per 100 Employees		Auxiliary Firemen	
	No. of Cities Reporting*	No. of Full-time Employees	No. Per 1,000 Pop.		Additions	Separations	Number	No. Per 10 Employees
Cities over 500,000	14	27,961	1.25	12	7.5	9.8	87,599	34
250,000 to 500,000	22	10,354	1.38	19	14.6	20.4	18,878	21
100,000 to 250,000	54	11,018	1.44	54	13.9	14.7	25,007	23
50,000 to 100,000	97	9,318	1.42	91	12.9	14.2	20,615	24
25,000 to 50,000	183	8,416	1.30	174	14.1	14.1	23,192	29
All over 25,000	370	67,067	1.32	350	11.2	13.3	175,291	28
10,000 to 25,000	328	5,718	1.09	294	20.5	19.8	19,563	38
All over 10,000	698	72,785	1.30	644	11.9	13.8	194,854	29

*Excluded from the tabulation were one city between 100,000 and 250,000 population, seven cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, 27 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 309 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, because these cities reported having more volunteer than full-time paid employees.

Auxiliary Firemen. Tables XI-A and XI-B show for cities over 10,000 the number of auxiliary firemen trained under the civilian defense program. These cities have trained almost three auxiliary firemen for each full-time fireman on their payrolls. The largest number of auxiliaries, relative to the number of full-time firemen, were trained in the very large cities (3.4 auxiliaries per regular fireman in cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (3.8 per fireman in cities from 10,000 to 25,000). These same cities had the largest number of auxiliary firemen per capita. In cities over 500,000 many more auxiliary firemen than policemen have been trained; this relation is reversed in all other population groups (see Table 1).

Turnover of Fire Department Personnel. Each city over 10,000 was asked to report the number of full-time fire department employees who left municipal employment in 1942 for all reasons (including those granted leaves of absence to enter the armed services) and the number of full-time employees appointed to the fire department during 1942. Table 1 shows that the average number of new firemen per 100 employees was 11.9 in all cities over 10,000 population, while the number of employees per 100 who left the service was 13.8 in these same cities. These data agree with those on number of employees in showing a net loss in personnel for the year 1942. When the figures are examined for each population group, however, the relation between change in number of employees and net loss is not close. It has been explained above that the employment figures for 1942 may have been slightly higher than actual employment; similarly, there is reason to believe that reporting of new appointments was incomplete—some cities reporting *net* rather than *gross* additions to the force, and some cities excluding substitutes for men who went into military service. However, it is believed that allowance for all these factors would not change the number of employees, additions, or separations by more than 2 or 3 per cent. Addition and separation rates were relatively low in cities over 500,000 population, and high in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population—amounting to one-fifth the number of full-time employees in the latter group. Addition and separation rates in fire departments were on the average slightly lower than in police departments.

The turnover rate per 100 employees is shown for each city over 25,000 in Table XI-A, and for each city from 10,000 to 25,000 in Table XI-B. This rate is the average of additions and separations for 1942 per 100 full-time employees as of January, 1943. Table 3 shows how these turnover rates varied among the cities of each population group. The median rate for all except the group of smallest cities was in the neighborhood of 12 per 100 employees, or about one in eight. One-fourth of the cities in each population group had turnover rates ranging above 15 or 20 per 100 employees. The magnitude of the in-service training problem faced by our fire departments at the present time is readily apparent from these figures. The median turnover rates for fire departments corresponded closely to those for police departments.

Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment. Cities were asked to report (1) the number of pumpers of 500 gallons–per–minute capacity or larger, (2) the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons–per–minute capacity, (3) the number of city service ladder trucks, (4) the number of aerial ladder trucks, and (5) the number of quadruple combinations. These data are shown in this order in Table XI-A, but only the total number of equipment units is shown in Table XI-B. No attempt has been made to summarize these data because of the varying capacities of the different pieces of equipment, varying building heights within different cities, and other factors. The equipment needs of a city depend upon the kinds of areas to be protected and the types of risks located therein.

Cities over 25,000 were asked to report the number of separate fire companies and the number of fire stations, and the data are tabulated in Table XI-A.

Table XI-A reports one- and two-way radio equipment on the five types of fire apparatus listed. Fifty-five cities over 25,000 report two-way radio on fire equipment, and 40 report one-way radio. Moreover, 268 cities report that officers' cars are equipped with radio, either one- or two-way.

Fire Department Salaries. Substantial increases in fire department salaries were recorded in most cities in 1942. Tables XI-A and XI-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of firemen (privates) and salaries of fire chiefs. The entrance salary in these tables is the total salary paid a fireman the first 12 months he is on the force. Hence, these data are not comparable with the 1942 tabulation which showed the *initial* salary rate of firemen joining the department. Where reporting officials indicated that an increased salary rate or a bonus went into effect January 1, 1943, this new salary is that shown in Tables XI-A and XI-B. Table 3, which summarizes these data, shows that the spread between median entrance and median maximum salaries ranges from $216 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to $314 in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and $500 in cities over 500,000. The median entrance salary in the smallest cities is $1,584 and in the largest cities $1,912, while the median chief's salary is $2,250 in the smallest cities and $7,100 in the largest cities. Median salaries for firemen and policemen are almost the same, as are median chiefs' salaries for the two departments.

Maximum salaries for firemen showed increases in the neighborhood of $100 for the year. In cities over 500,000, the median salary increased about $60, while in cities of 100,000 and less, the increase was about $120. Median chiefs' salaries in the several population groups showed increases ranging from $50 to $250.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XI-A and XI-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. These data were obtained from the cities early in 1942, and corrected for changes reported since that date. In 25 per cent of the 1,043 cities reporting, the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 28 per cent by the mayor, in 12 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 16 per cent by the city manager, and in 10 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in .5 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 8.5 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Fire Department Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report the expenditures for the year 1942 or the last fiscal year for (1) fire department salaries and wages, (2) the amount paid *by the city* into retirement system funds for firemen, (3) the amount paid for hydrant rental (water service), and (4) all other fire expenditures including new equipment. Tables XI-A and XI-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure, the total expenditure for the department, and the contribution to the firemen's retirement fund. The total expenditure figure includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, and all other expenditures *except* for retirement and hydrant rental. Because of the exclusion of the latter two items, the total expenditure data in this YEAR BOOK are not comparable with the data in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. Since practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals and since there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems, the comparability of the data should be enhanced by exclusion of these items from the new totals. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived. Every effort has been made, however, to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures; also excluded are payments into the city pension funds by states. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the fire department, no amount has been shown in the "Retirement" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XI-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1942 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	Population of Cities Reporting* (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1942					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total	No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita			
Cities over 500,000...	14	22,368	$77,348	$3.46	$81,628	$3.65	94.8	14	92.9
250,000 to 500,000...	22	7,527	21,867	2.91	23,692	3.15	92.3	22	100.0
100,000 to 250,000...	53	7,554	23,118	3.06	25,016	3.31	92.4	52	86.5
50,000 to 100,000....	93	6,342	17,978	2.83	19,944	3.14	90.1	95	83.2
25,000 to 50,000.....	179	6,316	16,341	2.59	18,378	2.91	88.9	172	79.7
10,000 to 25,000.....	309	4,963	9,508	1.92	11,304	2.28	84.1	379	59.6
All over 10,000......	670	55,070	$166,160	$3.02	$179,962	$3.27	92.3	734	71.1

*One city in the population group between 100,000 and 250,000, seven cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 27 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 309 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have been excluded from the tabulation of expenditures because they had volunteer departments, i.e., they reported having more volunteer than full-time employees. Also excluded are cities which reported salaries and wages or total expenditures but not both.

Table 2 analyzes expenditures for salaries and wages and total expenditures per capita for the several population groups. Omitted are cities with volunteer fire departments (i.e., departments in which more than one-half of the personnel are not full-time paid employees). Total per capita expenditures vary rather consistently with the size of the cities, ranging from $3.65 per capita in those over 500,000 to $2.28 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of expenditure figures with the data in Tables 1 and 3 shows that, except for cities under 25,000, this variation reflects salary differentials rather than differences in the number of employees per 1,000 population. The per capita expenditure for salaries and wages, which averaged $2.92 in 1941, increased 10 cents to $3.02 in 1942. In 1942 the average total expenditure for all cities over 10,000 was $3.27, and salaries and wages made up 92.3 per cent of this total. Because of the change in definition discussed above, it is not possible to compare these last two figures with those for the year 1941. Except for cities over 500,000, average salary and wage expenditures for fire and police departments are almost equal, but total expenditures for police departments average somewhat higher than the fire department totals. Slightly more than 71 per cent of the 734 cities which reported fire department retirement systems in 1942 reported that the city made a contribution to those systems.

Of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 309, or 47 per cent, reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. No expenditures for salaries and wages have been shown for these cities in Table XI-B, but rather a code designation explained on page 425 has been used to indicate the method of payment to volunteer firemen. Of the 298 cities reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen, 14 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 20 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 20 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 16 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 2 per cent combine two of the foregoing bases of payment; 28 per cent of these cities make no payment whatsoever. Thirty-five of the 410 cities over 25,000 population also reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1942, average annual per capita fire losses for 1938 to 1942 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1942, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XI-A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 3. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1943 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used. The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation in Table XI-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect fire risks: climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trend of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether

TABLE 3

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1942)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting...	14	20	51	95	179	...
Lowest....................	$ .62	$ .53	$ .17	$ .22	$ .06	...
Lower Quartile..............	1.19	.98	1.02	.89	.72	...
Median....................	1.47	1.66	1.53	1.30	1.35	...
Upper Quartile..............	2.01	2.44	2.09	2.43	2.63	...
Highest....................	2.88	5.25	5.52	8.74	8.97	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1938–42)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting...	13	23	55	105	198	...
Lowest....................	$ .86	$ .68	$ .65	$ .14	$ .19	...
Lower Quartile..............	1.04	1.19	1.02	.92	.90	...
Median....................	1.21	1.65	1.54	1.28	1.44	...
Upper Quartile..............	1.95	1.93	2.08	2.11	2.28	...
Highest....................	2.85	3.62	9.19	4.68	6.56	...
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1942)						
Number of Cities Reporting....	11	19	50	95	175	...
Lowest....................	$ 184	$ 95	$ 51	$ 66	$ 30	...
Lower Quartile..............	354	341	208	200	150	...
Median....................	495	456	298	321	289	...
Upper Quartile..............	552	617	491	633	601	...
Highest....................	984	2,701	1,356	2,554	5,663	...
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1942)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting...	11	19	50	95	178	...
Lowest....................	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	...
Lower Quartile..............	2.6	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	...
Median....................	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	...
Upper Quartile..............	5.1	4.4	5.9	5.7	6.4	...
Highest....................	6.0	11.0	14.0	14.6	18.2	...
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (January, 1943)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting...	14	22	54	97	183	327
Lowest....................	.87	.98	.75	.70	.53	.24
Lower Quartile..............	1.08	1.16	1.20	1.09	1.00	.79
Median....................	1.31	1.34	1.40	1.34	1.25	.98
Upper Quartile..............	1.49	1.59	1.72	1.66	1.54	1.28
Highest....................	1.94	1.82	2.33	3.59	2.69	3.76
TURNOVER PER 100 EMPLOYEES (1942)						
Number of Cities Reporting...	12	20	53	91	173	296
Lowest....................	4.2	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Quartile..............	6.7	12.3	8.7	7.3	6.4	6.7
Median....................	10.9	15.5	11.6	11.1	11.6	16.7
Upper Quartile..............	14.5	19.7	16.8	16.2	21.1	29.1
Highest....................	16.8	36.3	48.3	52.3	78.8	230.0
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1943)						
Number of Cities Reporting...	14	22	54	95	181	323
Lowest....................	$1,600	$1,390	$1,293	$1,080	$ 840	$ 538
Lower Quartile..............	1,695	1,671	1,680	1,560	1,559	1,320
Median....................	1,912	1,787	1,800	1,800	1,710	1,584
Upper Quartile..............	2,176	1,944	1,940	1,980	1,920	1,800
Highest....................	2,598	2,340	2,215	2,502	2,450	2,470
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1943)						
Number of Cities Reporting...	14	22	54	96	181	326
Lowest....................	$2,000	$1,740	$1,680	$1,254	$1,020	$ 538
Lower Quartile..............	2,160	1,920	1,980	1,800	1,800	1,560
Median....................	2,413	2,101	2,134	2,072	1,980	1,800
Upper Quartile..............	2,682	2,300	2,276	2,288	2,141	2,000
Highest....................	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,950	2,700	3,000
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (January, 1943)						
Number of Cities Reporting...	14	22	54	97	181	327
Median....................	$7,100	$5,000	$4,065	$3,600	$2,950	$2,250

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[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 12. [2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making inter-city comparisons, the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1942, since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

In all population groups, the median 1942 per capita loss was higher than the corresponding figure for 1941. The increase reflected a higher average loss per building fire in the current year, for the number of building fires showed only a slight rise. The most plausible explanation of this phenomenon is an increase in commercial and industrial fires with high average loss, counterbalanced by a reduction in the number of residential fires (see "Fire Administration" in this YEAR BOOK, page 398). The fire loss experience for 1942 still showed an improvement over losses five years ago—as indicated by the continued decline in 1942 of the five-year average.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XI-A and XI-B present for the cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 4 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, with 7 per cent in class 2, and 10 per cent in classes 6 and 7. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 55 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Tables XI-A and XI-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 4), shows 41 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit and Milwaukee in class 1 and of 29 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of three cities are in class 3: Albany, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; and Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1942 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1942). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 23 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1942 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and surveys in three other cities were under way at the end of the year, which compares with an annual average of approximately 26 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 12-year period from 1930 to 1941. All except three of the cities regraded in 1942 had been graded sometime during the 10 years from 1932 to 1941. The average number of years since the previous grading for all 23 cities was 7.4 years as compared with an average of 8.6 years for the cities graded in 1941 and seven years for the cities graded in 1939 and 1940.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	27	7.0	7	6	6	4	4	0	29	1
3	102	26.3	5	11	29	38	19	3	66	3
4	131	33.8	1	6	14	38	72	66	75	25
5	88	22.7	0	0	5	18	65	155	62	56
6	40	10.3	0	0	1	5	34	205	54	118
7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	78	34	106
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	11	16	83
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Reporting	388	100.0	13	23	55	103	194	518	340	434
Not reporting	22		1	0	0	3	18	144[1]	70	228[2]

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XI-B).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XI-B).

As a result of the new gradings in 1942, 15 of the 23 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in five of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Johnson City, Tennessee, Paducah, Kentucky, and Rocky Mount, North Carolina, class 6 to class 5; Newport, Kentucky, and Woodbridge tp, New Jersey, class 5 to class 4. The remaining 10 cities which received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency but not sufficient to put them into a better class were: Burbank, California; Dayton, Ohio; Elgin, Illinois; Lorain and Mansfield, Ohio; New Brunswick, New Jersey; and Kingston, Newburgh, Schenectady, and Watertown, New York.

Eight of the 23 cities over 25,000 population that were regraded in 1942 received a greater number of points of deficiency, but in only three cities was the additional number of points of deficiency sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Akron, Ohio, class 3 to class 5; Superior, Wisconsin, class 3 to class 4; and Youngstown, Ohio, class 4 to class 5. The other cities receiving an increase in the total number of points of deficiency but remaining in the same class were: Montclair, New Jersey; Rock Island, Illinois; San Diego, California; South Bend, Indiana; and Warren, Ohio. At the end of 1942 new surveys were in progress in Bloomington and Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Lincoln, Nebraska.

Information received for several cities indicates that surveys made prior to 1942 but not reported in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK resulted in a smaller number of deficiency points but no change in class for Buffalo, New York, and Huntington Park, California; a smaller number of deficiency points and a change from class 7 to class 6 for Danville, Illinois; and an increase in deficiency points but no change in class for Petersburg, Virginia.

The fire departments in 13 cities over 25,000, as a result of the regrading in 1942, received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency, and this was sufficient in seven cities to put the department into a better class for the fire department: Elgin, Illinois; Johnson City, Tennessee; Newport and Paducah, Kentucky; New Brunswick, New Jersey; and Newburgh and Watertown, New York. In six other cities the number of deficiency points for the fire department was increased sufficiently to put the department in a poorer classification: Akron, Mansfield, Warren, and Youngstown, Ohio; Montclair, New Jersey; and Superior, Wisconsin.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Thirty-two cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1942, as compared with 44 in 1941, by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 22 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency (including one Texas city and two New Jersey cities), and in 12 this reduction was sufficient to put the city into a better class: Gainesville, Florida, Glens Falls, New York, and Manitowoc, Wisconsin, class 5 to class 4; Greenville, North Carolina, and Ventura, California, class 6 to class 5; Fostoria, Ohio, and Gainesville, Georgia, class 7 to class 6; Beckley, West Virginia, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, class 8 to class 7; Rahway, New Jersey, D to B, and Red Bank, New Jersey, E to D; and Cleburne, Texas, which received a reduction from 31 to 30 in its key rate. Ten cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them in a better class: Bloomington and Connersville, Indiana; Columbia, Tennessee; Hickory, Lexington, and Reidsville, North Carolina; Jacksonville and Kewanee, Illinois; Oneonta, New York; and San Leandro, California.

Ten cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as the result of the new grading, but in none was this sufficient to put the city into a poorer class; these cities are Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Frankfort, Hopkinsville, and Middlesboro, Kentucky; Helena, Montana; Hudson and Saratoga Springs, New York; Huntington, Indiana; Martinsville, Virginia; and Orangeburg, South Carolina.

All except four of the cities regraded in 1942 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1932–41, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 5.7 years, as compared with 7.4 years for the cities over 25,000.

For 28 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 13 cities, and this was sufficient in 10 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Bloomington, Indiana; Fostoria, Ohio; Gainesville, Florida; Gainesville, Georgia; Glens Falls, New York; Greenville and Lexington, North Carolina; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Ventura, California. In 13 of the 28 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in five cities to put the fire department into a poorer class: Helena, Montana; Hickory, North Carolina; Jacksonville and Kewanee, Illinois; and Martinsville, Virginia. In two cities, Hudson and Oneonta, New York, there was no change in the number of points of deficiency for the fire department.

Rating Bureaus. Information about the classification of a city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to officials of cities over 25,000 population but prints such information on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to insurance rating agencies. The rating organizations in some areas are reluctant to make available the summary of gradings on cities. For example, the rating agency for New England states, excluding New Hampshire, did not make available any grading data for cities in the states of Maine, Rhode Island (except Providence), and Vermont, and furnished only the total class for cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Table XI-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1943

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1942 and early in 1943 by city officials, except the fire loss data which were obtained from city officials in March, 1943, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1942, except as indicated in notes at end of Table XI-B. ¶ Under **"Number of Employees,"** the first figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees; the second, in Table XI-A only, is the number of auxiliary firemen who have been trained under the civilian defense program. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XI-A only, indicates the city has some volunteer firemen, and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. ¶ The **"Turnover Per 100 Employees"** is the average of additions and separations for the year per 100 employees. ¶ Under **"Number of Pieces of Equipment,"** the first number is the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, the second is the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute, the third is the number of city service ladder trucks, the fourth is the number of aerial ladder trucks, and the fifth is the number of quadruple combinations. All other equipment is excluded. ¶ Under **"Radio"** is given the number of pieces of equipment other than officers' cars that have one- and two-way radio. ¶ Under **"Number of Companies and Stations,"** the number of fire companies precedes the number of stations. The number of companies sometimes exceeds the number of pieces of equipment because of rescue, salvage, and miscellaneous companies. ¶ **Expenditures** are for calendar year 1942 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported; "L" indicates less than $500. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if more than one-half of the employees are volunteers. **"Total Expenditures for Department"** include new equipment and all other expenditures except retirement expenditures and hydrant rental. Under **"Retirement,"** amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund, and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. ¶ The 1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. A section mark (§), in Table XI-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from only three or four of the last five years. ¶ Under **"Total Fire Insurance Class. . ."** the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year the last grading was made. See preceding article for further explanations; also notes at the end of Table XI-B. A dagger (†) indicates 1941 figures; leaders (. . . .) indicate data unknown. Capital letters under "Salaries and Wages" explained on page 425.

Fire Chief—How Appointed

A—by city manager
B—by fire or safety board
C—by city council
D—elected by fire department
E—elected by the people
M—by mayor
S—by fire or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government

Retirement Expenditures (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although retirement system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands)			Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1942	Ave. Per Capita 1938–42	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1942	
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill., 3,397....	2,972–9,000	7	$2,598–2,802	$10,080M	115–7–6–46–6	0–0	184–141	.....	.....	AU	$1.41	$1.46§	2.6	$ 541	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich., 1,623...	1,657–4,150	10	2,310–2,904	8,220B	53–3–14–17–0	0–0	92–60	$4,558	$4,840	$612	2.01	1.60	3.8	524	2– 632 100 35

Los Angeles, Cal., 1,504	1,773–2,549v	17	2,040–2,400	7,200B	85–64–13–7–1	0–0	111–83	4,481	4,964	539	1.47	1.15	3.0	495	3–1402	212	35
New York, N.Y., 7,455.	11,020–50,000v	4	1,660–3,000	12,500M	279–130–6–147–0	0–0	367–271	33,629	34,213	2,593	1.25	1.21	2.3	552	no grading		
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,931.	2,287–7,657	10	2,225–2,590	7,500M	73–42–0–27–1	0–0	112–84	4,771	5,071	NP	2.56†	1.83§	2.3†	1,112†	2– 614	216	31
500,000 to 1,000,000																	
Baltimore, Md., 859...	1,488– 698	12	1,700–2,000	5,600B	52–5–3–21–3	0–0	95–75	2,917	3,283	249	2.47	2.25	6.0	414	2– 739	183	32
Boston, Mass., 771.....	1,417–6,631	15	1,600–2,100	6,500M	62–57–11–28–0	0–0	23–30	3,160	3,808	179	....	2.85§	...	...	2–note 3		
Buffalo, N.Y., 576.....	878–1,997	..	1,950–2,250	7,000M	31–2–1–13–0	46–0	36–36	2,184	2,215	257	1.19	1.09	2.2	554	2– 993	290	40
Cleveland, Ohio, 878...	1,048–2,269	6	1,923–2,675	6,671S	38–2–1–15–3	0–3	60–39	2,685	2,862	399	2.89	2.30	2.9	984	3–1460	718	31
Milwaukee, Wis., 587..	801–2,098	11	1,800–2,160	6,500B	34–3–12–3–0	0–0	57–37	1,799	2,031	409	1.00	1.01	5.4	184	2– 855	122	34
Pittsburgh, Pa., 672....	895– 387	14	1,732–2,425	5,970S	49–9–12–10–0	0–0	52–48	2,154	2,226	390	1.95	1.13	5.1	379	3–1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo., 816....	843–1,198	7	1,680–2,160	5,600S	43–12–9–14–0	0–0	78–43	1,919	2,034	155	.62	.86§	3.0	207	4–1553	501	32
San Francisco, Cal., 635.	1,244–15,544	13	2,160–2,400	7,200B	47–12–13–3–0	0–0	78–53	3,151	3,592	1,234	....	....	5.1	...	3–1081	207	38
Washington, D.C., 663.	936– 962	17	1,900–2,460	8,000C	51–9–0–15–0	0–0	45–32	2,139	2,293	AU	1.53	1.00	4.3	354	2– 891	203	..
250,000 to 500,000																	
Atlanta, Ga., 302......	350– 350	14	1,914–2,310	5,500B	23–0–7–5–0	0–4	30–20	830	893	83	.96	1.28	2.7	359	3–1419	431	33
Birmingham, Ala., 268.	281– 400	17	1,860–2,100	5,119C‡	31–3–3–2–0	0–0	31–24	590	668	44	2.09	1.53	4.8	434	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio, 456...	612– 700	15	1,644–2,124	6,000A	38–0–7–8–1	3–1	55–37	1,362	1,422	278	2.97	1.67	3.7	793	3–1316	388	33
Columbus, Ohio, 306...	336–1,425	12	1,920 2,160	4,500S	29–1–4–4–1	0–3	28–19	774	822	252	.57	.82	6.0	95	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Tex., 295......	458– 812	36	1,492–1,800	5,000A	23–5–6–2–0	36–0	31–22	866	945	76	5.25	3.62	1.9	2,701	3–1225	351	31
Denver, Colo., 322.....	407– 450	15	1,740–1,920	4,200S	18–2–6–4–1	0–0	33–21	799	968	93	....	1.09§	...	...	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Tex., 385....	547–2,000	19	1,870–2,040	6,000M‡	28–2–8–2–0	0–0	43–29	1,014	1,110	83	2.47	2.05	4.0	621	4–1672	278	29
Indianapolis, Ind., 387.	609– 390	10	1,700–2,100	5,200M	31–2–12–16–0	0–0	40–29	1,306	1,408	222	2.79	1.65	5.4	517	3–1088	230	36
Jersey City, N.J., 301..	(not reporting)									....	.53	2.12	4.2	126	2– 941	169	35
Kansas City, Mo., 399.	535– 735	36	1,606–1,920	4,140S	25–1–4–7–0	0–0	40–30	871	983	82	2.33	2.05	...	...	3–1409	326	35
Louisville, Ky., 319 ...	315– 475	20	1,680–1,920	4,500S	24–0–1–3–5	0–0	26–21	638	745	47	1.23	1.29	4.5	272	3–1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn., 293...	360†– ...	..	1,440–1,740†	4,320†C‡	21–1–3–3–0†	17–8†	20–19†	645	708	58	1.66	1.67§	4.4	378	2– 968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn., 492	502–1,234	16	1,680–2,280	5,000C	20–9–2–5–4	0–0	32–23	1,130	1,184	174	1.43	1.93	2.3	617	3–1116	175	37
New Orleans, La., 495..	690–1,940	17	1,788–1,788	5,000C‡	45–1–7–4–0	0–0	58–43	1,032	1,117	39	.79	1.19	2.2	354	4–1593	451	34
Newark, N.J., 430	762–1,234	12	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	36–13–0–14–0	1–0	45–31	1,961	2,072	235	1.98	1.83	4.1	486	2– 870	227	32
Oakland, Calif., 302. ..	404–1,850	14	2,340–2,590	5,580A	21–6–6–1–0	0–0	31–24	979	1,073	64	1.94	1.31	4.1	474	4–1748	371	39
Portland, Ore., 305....	557–3,000	23	2,014–2,296	4,864S‡	23–11–4–4–0	8–0	48–37	1,322	1,455	93	4.46	2.69§	11.0	405	2– 931	170	39
Providence, R.I., 254...	427– 600	16	1,851–2,102	5,200B	30–0–10–7–0	0–0	36–28	1,012	1,087	129	2.07	1.71	2.5	833	2– 829	268	30
Rochester, N.Y., 325...	538– ...	13	1,785–2,200	4,900S	22–0–4–6–1	0–0	35–26	1,124	1,186	184	1.09	.91	2.4	456	3–1042	312	36
St. Paul, Minn., 288...	371– 780	8	2,052–2,365	4,000S‡	19–4–4–5–1	0–0	28–19	752	834	98	1.65	1.90	3.5	472	3–1485	377	41
San Antonio, Tex., 254.	295– 160	26	1,390–1,800	4,200S‡	19–1–2–1–0	0–20	23–20	598	654	59	.97	.68	2.9	341	3–1189	256	32
Seattle, Wash., 368....	608–1,250	..	2,160–2,400	6,000M	37–4–11–4–0	0–0	46–37	1,412	1,473	248	1.42†	1.13§	2.7†	226†	2– 993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio, 282.	390– 343	10	1,680–2,100	4,080A	18–3–5–2–0	0–0	21–21	850	885	AU	1.01	1.52	3.6	283	4–1866	731	36
100,000 to 250,000																	
Akron, Ohio, 245......	186–1,800	12	1,848–2,145	3,960M	11–2–2–1–0	2–0	11–11	405	437	63	1.55	1.17	3.5	441	3–2092	924	41
Albany, N.Y., 131	238–1,600	12	1,700–1,900	4,500S	11–1–0–5–0	0–0	17–15	458	520	15	....	1.97§	...	...	2– 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn., 147.	229– 100	16	1,740–2,300	5,500B	14–4–3–3–0	0–0	15–11	565	603	121	3.80	2.45	3.6	959	3–note 3		
Cambridge, Mass., 111.	211– 190	6	1,782–2,190	4,500A	11–8–0–5–0	0–0	14–10	501	525	12	2.15	2.28	7.7	280	3–note 3		
Camden, N.J., 118.....	158– 560	8	1,650–2,400	4,125S‡	10–6–1–3–0	0–0	12– 9	380	397	74	1.78	1.96	3.3	548	4–1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio, 108.....	106– 160	10	1,770–2,160	3,370M	7–1–1–1–0	0–0	7– 7	222	250	42	.73	1.18	2.5	290	5–2057	773	35
Charlotte, N.C., 101...	138– ...	13	1,755–1,953	3,940C	9–0–3–1–0	0–0	13– 7	239	269	NP	1.36	1.57	7.3	186	3–1384	371	40

TABLE XI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands)			Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1942	Ave. Per Capita 1938–42	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1942			
100,000 to 250,000—continued																	
Chattanooga, Tenn., 128	184–350	9	$1,620–2,040	$3,300S‡	14–0–2–1–0	0–0	14–14	...	...	AU	$2.13	$1.80	5.6	$381	3–1492	366	39
Dayton, Ohio, 211	245–420	18	2,010–2,160	4,240A	16–0–3–3–0	0–0	16–15	$496	$529	$98	1.54	1.53	5.9	260	3–1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa, 160	202–200	15	1,830–2,064	4,000S‡	9–6–5–1–0	0–0	21–14	398	430	50	1.32	2.20	5.0	264	4–1622	448	28
Duluth, Minn., 101	160–200	13	1,680–1,980	3,900S‡	8–2–1–1–0	0–0	15–9	326	347	26	1.46	1.88	7.0	205	4–1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N.J., 110	171–195	8	2,215–2,550	4,500B	9–3–0–3–0	0–0	13–12	447	478	44	1.32	.86	3.2	418	3–1058	326	32
Erie, Pa., 117	142–125	9	1,860–2,160	3,600C‡	9–0–2–1–0	0–0	12–9	321	343	NP	.87	.82	3.2	274	4–1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass., 115	192–500	10	2,057–2,057	4,050B	9–2–1–4–0	0–0	11–10	391	428	35	.77	9.19	3.6	217	2–note 3		
Flint, Mich., 152	181–189	6	1,854–2,205	4,800A	9–0–5–2–0	0–0	16–8	383	438	15	.66	.91	4.6	145	4–1673	687	30
Fort Wayne, Ind., 118	151–570	5	2,100–2,220	3,960M	9–2–1–2–0	0–2	11–11	334	368	42	.32	.66	6.3	51	3–1445	448	34
Ft. Worth, Tex., 178	271–565	23	1,500–1,884	4,200A	17–1–2–1–4	24–0	24–20	476	505	NS	1.26	1.83	6.1	205	3–1332	373	38
Gary, Ind., 112	135–303	8	1,935–2,268	3,600M	11–1–2–3–0	0–0	12–8	313	333	27	.46	.75	4.1	112	4–1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich., 164	207–2,700	11	1,804–2,109	3,900A	12–2–5–2–0	0–0	17–11	453	491	37	1.83	1.86	2.1	862	3–1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn., 166	313–350	7	2,100–2,300	5,200B	25–1–2–5–0	0–0	27–15	750	830	104	1.21	1.20	4.1	297	2–note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla., 173	222–23	16	1,839–2,328	5,040C	13–2–2–2–0	1–0	21–15	499	548	43	1.62	2.07	9.6	169	3–1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan., 121	148–564	14	1,800–1,980	3,600M‡	12–0–2–1–1	0–0	15–12	295	324	29	1.27	2.15	5.0	257	4–1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn., 112	143–378	19	1,800–2,100	3,600S	12–0–1–1–0	0–0	14–11	271	285	23	1.00	1.01	5.9	169	3–1432	501	40
Long Beach, Cal., 164	282–800	21	2,194–2,496	4,680A	16–1–0–1–1	4–2	15–15	619	672	23	.77	.65	2.5	307	4–1701	399	33
Lowell, Mass., 101	181–450	13	2,190–2,190	3,500M	11–0–3–1–0	0–0	16–11	405	420	34	2.03	2.11	4.1	491	4–note 3		
Miami, Fla., 172	198–...	28	1,740–2,125	4,120A	10–1–2–1–1	1–14	10–10	427	460	AU	.17	.66§	.9	190	3–1464	461	37
Nashville, Tenn., 167	259–...	10	1,920–1,920	4,200B	18–0–2–2–0	0–0	22–17	554	566	36	2.38	2.27	4.8	492	3–1293	339	33
New Bedford, Mass., 110	195–200	9	1,636–1,842	3,465M	8–4–1–4–0	0–0	17–11	370	393	AU	1.58	2.86	4.3	366	2–note 3		
New Haven, Conn., 161	288–225	15	1,825–2,107	6,000M	17–12–2–4–1	1–1	21–15	642	731	106	1.62	1.85	4.3	374	3–note 3		
Norfolk, Va., 144	238–223	17	1,659–2,088	4,410A	19–0–0–8–0	0–0	17–11	491	547	AU	4.21	3.10	10.0	423	4–1723	537	32
Okla. City, Okla., 204	230–...	48	1,500–1,860	4,200A	19–6–3–3–0	25–0	22–12	401	426	NP	1.53	.90	2.7	556	4–1783	504	34
Omaha, Neb., 224	268–275	25	1,440–1,680	4,020C‡	12–5–6–2–0	0–0	25–17	466	508	316	1.88	1.54	5.0	379	3–1394	367	30
Paterson, N.J., 140	215–190	9	1,900–2,300	4,200B	13–0–0–3–0	0–0	16–13	457	475	25	1.32	2.48	4.4	302	3–1185	368	33
Peoria, Ill., 105	121–750	4	2,100–2,100	3,000M	5–6–2–2–1	0–0	16–11	250	264	1	1.28	1.83	7.7	166	5–2058	855	37
Reading, Pa., 111	83–800v	10	1,660–1,660	2,400D	24–3–3–0–0	0–0	15–14	U	153	NS	.65	.77	2.8	238	4–1081	698	28
Richmond, Va., 193	361–325	12	1,380–1,782	3,780S	23–21–0–8–0	0–0	26–20	692	717	NS	1.02	.83	9.2	111	3–1387	533	33
Sacramento, Cal., 106	190–150	18	2,040–2,400	4,500A	9–0–1–2–0	0–0	14–10	469	489	66	3.23	2.05	4.3	747	3–1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah, 150	147–76	12	1,860–1,980	4,200M‡	10–0–1–1–1	0–0	10–10	291	381	NP	5.52	3.10	4.2	1,319	5–2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif., 203	239–1,140	29	2,100–2,800	5,100A	26–1–1–2–0	0–1	23–21	531	614	95	2.25	.85	3.0†	134†	3–1392	396	42
Scranton, Pa., 140	207–200	5	1,680–2,040	2,800M	9–5–2–1–0	0–0	17–12	428	431	NP	1.65	1.45§	2.4	700	4–1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass., 102	148–206	12	1,770–2,190	4,000M	7–6–1–3–0	0–0	12–7	353	369	AU	1.65	1.83§	4.3	387	4–note 3		
South Bend, Ind., 101	135–604	3	1,890–2,142	3,675M	11–1–1–2–0	0–0	15–11	300	332	50	1.10†	1.41§	6.0†	185†	3–1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash., 122	154–1,287	35	1,680–2,040	3,420S‡	10–3–3–1–0	0–0	16–12	330	357	74	1.25	2.36	5.6	224	3–1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass., 150	349–471	9	2,011–2,184	5,200B	9–12–1–7–0	0–0	23–15	807	849	2	2.09	1.57§	3.7	562	2–note 3		
Syracuse, N.Y., 206	403–1,350	12	1,800–2,160	6,000M	21–0–0–9–0	0–0	32–20	846	904	AU	2.70	1.40	2.7	994	3–1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash., 109	169–465	8	1,800–2,340	3,900S‡	14–4–1–2–0	0–0	18–16	414	463	44	4.67	2.08	14.0	335	3–1381	358	39
Tampa, Fla., 108	82–700	15	1,293–1,865	4,200M	0–0–0–2–8	0–0	11–8	166	184	34	1.39†	1.11§	...	...	6–2700	1198	34

Trenton, N.J., 125.....	225–	300	9	1,950–2,400	4,400S‡	10–0–0–4–0	0–0	14–11	534	577	64	1.05	1.51	3.7	287	3–1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla., 142......	142–	200	11	1,785–2,340	4,050M‡	13–0–1–2–0	0–6	16–12	320	337	NP	.70	1.01	4.3	162	3–1489	421	34
Utica, N.Y., 101......	197–	350	9	1,550–2,000	4,000S	12–1–2–3–0	0–0	19–12	389	429	AU	2.81	1.45	2.1	1,356	3– 941	170	40
Wichita, Kan., 115.....	153–	235	21	1,650–1,980	4,080A	12–1–3–2–0	2–0	18– 9	275	320	27	1.32	1.25	6.3	209	3–1474	441	41
Wilmington, Del., 113..	179–	580	28	1,937–2,110	3,985S	10–6–1–2–3	0–0	12– 9	352	370	5	1.56	1.25	5.2	299	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass., 194..	369–	313	16	2,002–2,184	5,000C	12–9–7–3–0	0–0	30–19	792	881	NP	2.36	2.67	3.9	609	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N.Y., 143....	185–	500	11	1,500–2,625	5,688A	8–4–1–3–0	0–0	15–11	473†	500†	80†	.99	1.45	4.3	230	3–1124	309	33
Youngstown, Ohio, 168.	176–	400	12	1,689–1,980	3,771M	13–2–1–1–1	0–0	15–12	351	372	50	.96	1.02	3.8	255	5–2028	866	42

50,000 to 100,000

Allentown, Pa., 97.....	81–	117v	4	1,770–1,920	2,900S‡	10–2–0–2–2	0–0	15–12	U	223	2	.23	.54	2.2	104	6–2504	1074	34
Altoona, Pa., 80.......	86–	535	8	1,920–1,920	2,700S‡	8–3–2–1–0	0–0	12–10	...	...	AU	.81†	.48§	7.1†	114†	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex., 52.....	57–	0	24	1,560–1,680	2,520A	5–0–0–1–1	0–0	7– 4	78	86	NS	4.98	1.78	3.1	1,631	5–2119	519	30
Asheville, N.C., 51.....	61–	250	43	1,632–1,800	3,000A	6–0–1–2–0	1–0	9– 5	108	125	2	.48	1.05	1.0	487	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N.J., 64.	210†–	...	..	2,050–2,550†	5,000†S‡	10–10–0–6–0†	0–0†	16– 9†	588	624	88	....	1.45§	5.6†	...	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga., 66......	99–	200	4	1,800–1,800	3,600B	7–0–2–1–0	0–0	8– 7	190	242	NP	1.06	1.47§	7.6	140	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Tex., 88.......	122†–	...	31	1,440–1,800†	3,760†A	11–6–0–3–0	3–17	19–10	247	258	9	2.49	1.28	3.9	633	4–1640	563	39
Bayonne, N.J., 79.....	....		..	......	.....S‡	....	...	.....	513	540	39	1.16†	.99§	4.8†	240†	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex., 59....	76–	568	13	1,890	4,032A	5–3–1–1–0	6–4	8– 7	143	158	NS	2.43	1.21	11.0	221	4–1518	499	32
Berkeley, Calif., 86....	121–	713	7	2,502–2,766	5,214A	6–10–1–1–1	1–0	14– 9	269	285	40	.85	.93	3.8	223	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa., 58.....	43–	500v	12	1,800–1,920	2,400C‡	6–4–0–2–0	0–0	11–11	G	86	3	4.50	3.12	1.8	2,554	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N.Y., 78..	146–	163	18	1,913–2,291	3,675M	8–1–1–2–0	0–0	13– 9	304	319	15	1.79	2.29	2.6	677	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass., 62...	135–	150	6	1,800–2,200	4,000M	6–6–1–2–0	0–0	9– 6	267	300	AU	.75	2.87	8.6	88	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 62	70–	68	9	1,620–1,890	3,000S‡	4–4–1–1–2	0–2	6– 6	115	150	26	1.71	1.15	5.4	314	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S.C., 71...	94–	110	16	1,519–1,694	3,601B	8–5–1–1–0	0–0	9– 9	152	169	NP	1.90	1.13	6.4	296	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W.Va., 68..	65–	100	9	1,500–1,740	3,000M	7–2–0–1–1	0–0	10– 7	121	127	1	1.00	.99	3.3	306	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa., 59.......	15†–	...v	..	.....	1,000†D	8–1–0–2–1†	0–0†	5– 5†	...	51†	NS	....	2.83§	...	...	5–2423	1005	34
Cicero, Ill., 65.........	73–	100	14	1,848–2,310	4,200M	6–0–0–1–0	0–0	7– 5	153†	165†	10†	2.15	.90	3.1	696	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., O., 55	53–	105v	5	1,980–2,679	4,156A	4–0–1–1–1	0–0	6– 3	120	126	8	.22	.14	2.8	80	4–1516	492	29
Columbia, S.C., 62.....	75–	169	21	1,386–2,441	3,600C‡	4–0–1–1–0	0–0	0– 1	129	155	NP	2.62	1.36	5.6	472	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga., 53.....	77–	100	16	1,608–1,806	3,630C	6–1–2–0–0	0–0	8– 4	133	147	NP	...	.64§	...	...	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex., 57	53–	170v	26	1,620–1,740	3,000C‡	6–2–0–1–0	0–3	8– 4	81	210	NS	.87	1.10	3.8	228	6–2897	1173	37
Covington, Ky., 62....	77–	76	12	1,560–1,860	3,000A	6–3–0–1–1	0–0	9– 7	146	163	10	.45	.30	6.8	66	4–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa, 66...	75–	40	13	1,710–1,980	3,600M	7–0–0–1–1	0–0	9– 7	131	146	4	.90	1.49	1.7	529	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich., 64...	107–	245	9	2,425–2,950	5,100M	4–1–2–1–0	0–0	9– 3	279	300	NP	3.45	1.55	3.0	1,142	3–1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill., 59.......	63–	276	16	2,100–2,100	3,000B	5–0–1–1–0	0–1	6– 6	138	153	16	2.43	1.56	6.6	369	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N.C., 60.....	63–	419	15	1,200–1,680	3,450A	4–2–1–1–0	0–0	5– 4	110	122	NP	.61	.75	2.7	226	3–1205	528	28
East Chicago, Ind., 55.	58–	...	3	2,280–2,400	3,600M	4–0–1–1–0	0–0	6– 4	131	139	18	8.33	3.13	1.00	835	5–2448	803	38
East Orange, N.J., 69..	90–	435	12	1,887–2,500	5,000M	5–0–0–2–0	0–0	8– 5	245	265	27	1.37	.68	3.5	391	2– 813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill., 76..	61–	252	13	2,100–2,100	3,300C‡	7–1–1–1–1	0–0	8– 7	206†	224†	21†	.41†	.87§	...	...	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex., 97......	105–	375	22	1,800–1,800	3,600M‡	8–1–2–0–1	11–0	11– 8	209	221	13	.52	.64§	3.8	137	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill., 65......	82–	130	7	2,268–2,268	4,725M	6–1–1–2–0	0–0	7– 4	190	195	NP	.92	2.98	4.2	221	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind., 97....	158–	146	8	1,920–2,100	3,900M	13–2–4–2–0	0–0	17–12	335	356	43	.87	2.02	8.7	99	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif., 61......	147–	290	17	1,800–2,100	4,200M‡	7–4–1–1–0	0–0	10– 7	318	349	19	1.04	1.62	2.3	458	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex., 61....	103–	125	34	1,440–1,440	2,400C‡	8–2–2–1–0	0–1	8– 8	161	185	NP	4.85	2.35	5.4	903	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif., 83....	93–	1,200	10	2,004–2,460	4,500A	9–2–0–0–1	0–9	7– 7	203	218	NS	.30	.26	1.7	178	3–1412	343	37
Greensboro, N.C., 59...	71–	68	16	1,398–1,824	3,564A	7–0–1–1–0	0–0	8– 5	117	129	NS	.92	1.05	2.7	333	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio, 51....	56–	200	14	1,914–2,046	3,300A	5–0–0–1–1	0–0	7– 6	117	123	18	2.12	1.80	10.6	199	4–1809	675	36

TABLE XI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance – Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way	Radio Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands) Retirement	Fire Loss Per Capita 1942	Fire Loss Ave. Per Capita 1938–42	Fire Loss Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Fire Loss Per Bldg. Fire 1942	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued																		
Hammond, Ind., 70	....	..	.....	.....M	....	...		.....	$182	$192	$18	$1.19	$ .79	3.9	$ 308	4–1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa., 84	75–163v	14	$1,572–1,884	$3,004S‡	8–8–0–3–0	0	0	16 13	G	177	AU	1.06	.42	3.9	270	4–1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich., 51	92–85	12	2,150–2,700	4,000B	4–1–0–2–0	1	0	7–4	212	224	19	.76	.93	3.8	198	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N.J., 50	180† ...	..	1,875–2,250†	5,000†S‡	7–6–0–4–0†	0	0†	.....	...	...	U	....	2.47§	...	...	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass., 54	128–500	9	1,990–2,190	4,000B	7–0–1–2–0	0	0	10–5	295	306	29	5.21	3.10	7.3	713	2–note 3		
Huntington, W.Va., 79	96–127	9	1,680–1,800	2,700M	8–1–1–1–0	0	0	11–8	170	202	11	2.78	1.56	3.7	754	5–2057	895	35
Irvington, N.J., 55	91–600	7	2,200–2,500	5,200S‡	6–1–1–2–1	1	0	7 4	229†	251†	8†	1.22	.85	3.3	372	2– 808	182	40
Jackson, Miss., 62	62–75	26	1,200–1,740	3,000C‡	6–0–1–1–0	8	0	6 6	110	124	3	.43	1.07	4.3	99	3–1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa., 67	86–265	11	1,764–1,968	2,880M‡	7–0–0–1–0	0	0	7 7	169	180	NP	.61	1.04	4.8	127	4–1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich., 54	89 250	10	1,800–2,132	3,561A	6–0–1–1–0	0	0	8 6	174	185	3	3.51	2.69	5.9	597	3–1249	362	38
Lakewood, Ohio, 69	66–150	0	1,980–2,580	4,200M	4–0–1–1–0	0	0	4–3	169	189	31	1.53	.56	1.1	1,427	3–1290	264	34
Lancaster, Pa., 61	63–175	2	1,450–1,650	3,500C‡	7–0–1–1–0	0	0	8 5	113	127	NP	1.95	1.17	2.3	854	5–2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich., 79	112 1,500	7	1,850–2,200	4,300B	8–0–1–2–0	0	0	11 8	238	281	13	1.40	1.08	2.2	650	4–1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass., 84	135–108v	4	2,184–2,184	3,000S	8–0–2–2–0	0	0	11 8	282	326	40	1.30	2.98	3.3	399	3–note 3		
Lincoln, Neb., 82	103–37	24	1,362–1,620	2,940C	8–0–2–1–0	0	0	11 6	166	200	29	.78	.92	3.7	210	4–1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark., 88	86–100	33	1,500–1,770	3,120M	9–1–2–1–0	0	0	9–8	152	176	AU	5.99	2.88	6.6	908	4–1850	401	40
Lynn, Mass., 98	215†– ...	..	1,995–2,200	3,600M	14–1–0–4–0	0	0	18–13	453	475	50	2.26	4.20	6.4	355	3–note 3		
McKeesport, Pa., 55	56–107	13	2,280–2,280	2,899M‡	7–0–1–1–0	0	0	4–4	147	173	NP	1.05	.82	3.6	295	6–2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga., 58	78–300	5	1,320–1,869	3,000B	6–0–2–1–0	0	0	9–5	129†	148†	3†	1.47	1.52	6.2	238	4–1984	668	39
Madison, Wis., 67	95–120	11	1,860–2,136	3,648B	7–1–3–1–1	0	0	7–7	195	211	11	1.12	1.51§	6.0	188	3–1461	528	40
Malden, Mass., 58	112 180	13	2,120–2,449	3,314S	3–4–1–2–0	2	0	11–6	245	278	18	4.43	2.35	4.1	1,081	3–note 3		
Manchester, N.H., 78	121–60v	6	1,600–1,800	4,500B	10–3–3–2–1	0	0	13 10	235	262	14	1.67†	1.13§	6.4†	263†	3–1387	384	25
Medford, Mass., 63	110–208	6	1,952–2,252	3,600M	6–1–1–1–1	0	0	9 6	242	252	9	1.82	1.50	2.6	698	3–note 3		
Mobile, Ala., 79	108 800	52	1,752–1,812	3,612C‡	9–0–1–1–2	0	0	12 8	160	199	AU	1.65	1.05	14.6	113	5–2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala., 78	112† .	.	1,080–1,254†	3,000†M‡	9–1–1–1–0†	0	0†	10 8†	131†	144†	NP	1.06	1.34	4.2	251	4–1706	534	33
Mount Vernon, N.Y., 67	57–350v	7	1,500–3,000	5,000B	6–0–0–3–0	0	0	9 7	U	161	20	1.11	1.40	2.4	459	3–1409	569	33
New Britain, Conn., 69	100–150	12	2,058–2,354	4,500B	7–0–1–1–0	0	0	9 7	231	250	10	5.69	3.50	2.4	2,370	4–note 3		
New Rochelle, N.Y., 58	94–150	6	1,750–2,900	6,000A	8–3–1–3–0	0	0	9 7	278	294	22	1.68	.94	3.4	498	3–1224	242	33
Newton, Mass., 70	131–185	2	1,790–2,190	4,200M	15–0–2–1–1	0	1	12 10	296	319	AU	1.10	1.32	3.4	319	2–note 3		
Niagara Falls, N.Y., 78	131–134	11	1,980–2,500	4,000A	9–4–1–3–0	0	0	9 9	289	308	32	1.64	1.27	3.5	465	3–1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill., 66	54–200	11	2,002–2,305	4,600B	4–0–0–2–0	0	0	6 3	128	147	L	.30	.34	3.3	89	3–1498	541	33
Pasadena, Calif., 82	119–250	14	1,920–2,280	4,800A	10–8–1–2–0	0	9	8 7	281	312	78	1.02	.86	2.0	501	3–1479	244	36
Passaic, N.J., 61	98–226	10	2,100–2,500	3,600S‡	6–3–0–2–0	0	0	6 8	252	269	23	2.07	2.98	4.3	484	4–1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R.I., 76	70–80	11	1,820–1,820	2,860S	3–3–2–1–0	0	0	9 7	128	139	NP	5.38	2.50	4.4	1,228	not available		
Phoenix, Ariz., 65	110–170	38	1,758–2,268	4,200A	9–0–0–1–0	3	0	10 8	213	228	7	.93	.87	5.4	174	4–1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich., 67	73–200	7	1,950–2,310	3,960A	5–0–2–0–0	0	0	6 4	162	172	NS	8.74	2.75	5.4	1,622	4–1583	659	34
Portland, Me., 74	132–250v	23	1,467–1,725	3,800A	10–0–2–3–2	0	0	17 11	212	237	28	1.49	2.26	4.7	316	not available		
Portsmouth, Va., 51	46–100	14	1,680–2,040	2,700A	6–0–1–0–0	0	0	7 6	86	108	U	3.49	2.21	5.7	611	5–2453	1108	35
Pueblo, Colo., 52	62–98	11	1,710–1,800	2,580C‡	3–2–1–1–1	0	0	6 6	112	125	3	.68	.50	5.4	125	6–2523	1059	33
Quincy, Mass., 76	128–550	10	1,900–2,100	3,600M	6–1–3–1–0	1	0	11–6	267	289	AU	1.96	2.73	4.9	402	3–note 3		

Racine, Wis., 67	67–	175	17	1,800–2,160	3,600B	5–1–2–1–0	0–0	9– 7	137	149	5	1.10	1.39	4.4	248	4–1734	777	41
Roanoke, Va., 69	118–	325	2	1,500–1,800	3,600A	10–1–0–2–0	0–0	9– 9	219	231	10	1.72	1.30	5.9	291	3–1483	327	36
Rockford, Ill., 85	96–	300	7	2,100–2,100	3,600M	8–0–2–1–0	0–0	9– 7	205	238	12	1.87	.92	5.2	360	4–1771	491	36
Saginaw, Mich., 83	119–	...	16	1,770–2,100	4,500A	17–1–3–2–0	0–0	9– 9	211	262	18	.98	1.35	4.0	243	3–1497	378	34
St. Joseph, Mo., 76	110–	105	6	1,080–1,590	2,940M	11–1–3–1–0	0–0	16–11	201	210	3	.99	.37	9.2	108	4–1883	500	33
St. Petersburg, Fla., 61.	57–	100	22	1,488–1,824	3,600A	7–5–0–1–0	2–0	5– 5	102	168	1	2.46	1.11	2.2	1,115	4–1997	726	39
San Jose, Calif., 68	80–	50	16	2,040–2,400	4,320A	7–8–1–1–0	0–1	12–10	187	207	4	1.02	.32	4.4	233	5–2200	588	37
Santa Monica, Cal., 54.	38–	100	11	1,980–2,472	3,772M‡	6–1–0–0–0	0–4	4– 4	86	102	NS	.30	.52	3.1	96	5–2118	661	38
Savannah, Ga., 96	130–	300	47	1,455–1,740	3,300M	9–2–1–2–0	0–0	10– 8	196	217	AU	1.12	1.17	7.0	159	4–1890	622	33
Schenectady, N.Y., 88	141†–	...v	..	1,700–2,350†	4,500†A	11–0–1–3–0†	0–4†	16– 9†	U	387	26	1.04†	1.17§	3.1†	340†	3–1431	478	41
Shreveport, La., 98	112–	200	34	1,560–1,800	4,500C‡	11–0–1–2–0	1–0	9– 9	231	249	26	3.21	2.20	3.8	846	3–1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa, 82	95–	52	14	1,560–1,980	3,000S‡	8–4–2–1–0	0–0	11– 7	177	195	2	.85	1.19	2.9	290	4–1548	486	33
Springfield, Ill., 76	90–	50	16	2,100–2,100	3,300S‡	7–0–0–2–1	0–0	4– 6	184	204	29	4.31	2.36	4.9	875	4–1976	734	38
Springfield, Mo., 61	69–	138	10	1,605–1,740	2,820M‡	4–3–1–1–0	0–0	9– 5	124	129	NS	.90†	.86§	7.5†	120†	5–2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio, 71	71–	250	6	1,710–1,980	3,900A	7–1–2–1–0	0–0	11– 8	149	180	17	2.03	2.07	6.4	318	5–2014	732	29
Stockton, Calif., 55	118–	320	9	2,040–2,400	4,200A	9–2–1–1–1	0–0	11– 8	260	281	8	2.14	2.23	4.1	518	3–1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind., 63	116–	150	8	1,620–1,800	3,000M	9–0–3–1–1	0–0	14– 9	215	236	23	1.17	1.87	5.9	200	3–1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan., 68	87–	31	20	1,572–1,956	3,240S‡	6–1–1–1–0	0–9	9– 7	151	169	15	.55	1.19	6.6	83	4–1526	559	37
Troy, N.Y., 70	160–	320	6	1,500–1,800	3,250S	11–1–3–0–0	0–0	15–10	292	316	16	3.41	1.71	6.9	494	3–1132	417	31
Union City, N.J., 56	116†–	...	..	2,100–2,500†	4,200†S‡	7–1–0–3–0†	0–3†	10– 6†	300†	300†	40†	1.46	1.08	3.9	375	3 1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.,57	9–	500v	11	1,800–1,800	1,825D	8–2–2–1–1	1–0	4– 4	G	43	NS	.46	....	1.4	321	6–2620	1112	37
Waco, Tex., 56	86–	275	19	1,665–1,710	3,276C	7–0–1–2–0	10–0	10– 7	140	150	6	3.86	2.79	5.1	750	5–2080	476	38
Waterbury, Conn., 99	199–	212	10	1,911–2,098	6,000B	15–0–2–4–0	0–0	14–11	424	488	18	4.09	2.15	4.6	889	4–note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa, 52	59–	0	5	1,680–1,800	3,000M	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	8– 4	101	120	17	2.46	2.06	5.3	468	3–1416	465	29
Wheeling, W.Va., 61	83–	144	7	1,860–1,860	2,760A	8–1–1–1–0	0–0	10– 8	149	162	12	1.05	1 44	7.3	145	4–1833	644	38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 86	119–	500	4	1,980–1,980	3,500C‡	8–6–2–3–0	0–0	9– 9	240	250	AU	.51	1.42	3.4	151	4–1959	554	28
Winston-Salem, N.C., 80	82–	250	12	1,240–1,740	3,090M	6–6–1–1–0	0–0	7– 6	145	159	NP	.89	.92	2.2	403	4–1910	657	34
York, Pa., 57	37–	300v	8	1,820–1,820	2,300C‡	8–7–1–1–0	0–0	8– 8	S	79	NS	.59	1.26	2.6	223	5–2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																		
Abilene, Tex., 27	(not reporting)											...	1.90§	...	...	4–1933	478	38
Alameda, Calif., 36	59–	550	9	2,280–2,574	4,080A	5–1–1–1–1	0–1	7– 4	120	142	21	.97†	58§	...	429†	4–1780	392	31
Albuquerque, N.M., 35.	33–	33	39	1,440–1,716	3,180A	3–0–0–0–1	0–0	4– 4	69	78	NS	2.70	1.66	4.5	599	6–2596	838	30
Alexandria, La., 27	40†–	...	..	1,284–1,624†	3,300†M‡	4–1–2–1–0†	0–0†	1– 3†	...	...	...	.69	1.38	2.7	257	4–1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va., 34	25–	308v	16	1,848–2,310	3,425A	7–0–0–1–1	0–3	4– 4	G	84	NS	...	....	...	...	5–2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif., 39	37–	205	14	1,800–2,160	3,300A	3–0–0–0–1	0–1	4– 4	84	93	NS	.38	....	.7	507	4–1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa., 27	11–	50v	46	1,830–1,980	3,000C	4–0–1–1–0	0–0	3– 3	H	39	NS	.28	.40	4 0	69	not graded		
Alton, Ill., 31	18–	45	6	1,860–2,100	2,940M	4–0–0–0–0	0–0	4– 3	45	45	NP	.77	2 78	4.8	161	6–2647	1074	38
Amsterdam, N.Y., 33	49–	300	3	1,500–1,914	2,640S	2–3–1–1–0	0–0	5– 5	101	115	L	2.26	3 86	5.2	439	4–1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind., 42	73–	125	16	1,890–1,890	3,000M	5–0–1–1–0	0–0	7– 5	143	152	8	.77	.86	8 1	95	5–2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich., 30	38–	90	5	1,800– ...	3,210B	3–0–2–1–0	0–0	3– 1	63	68	6	4.46	2.21	3 2	1,401	5–2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala., 26	20–	50	5	1,620–1,740	2,520M‡	4–0–1–0–0	0–0	5– 4	33	35	2	....	.96§	...	...	6–2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis., 28	33–	96	12	1,515–1,755	2,520B	3–1–1–0–0	0–0	3– 2	58	70	5	2.60	1.22	5 4	484	5–2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass., 40	52†–	...	..	1,825–2,190†	3,500†C	....	...	.....	123	133	6	.84	92	...	...	3–note 3		
Ashland, Ky., 30	29–	42	0	1,800–1,800	2,900C	3–1–1–0–0	0–0	4– 3	...	90	AU	....	1 21§	...	...	5–2116	936	33
Auburn, N.Y., 36	59–	540	7	1,633–1,900	2,980A	4–1–1–1–0	0–0	6– 3	118	123	20	.44	.61	2.9	155	4–1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill., 47	39–	50	22	2,100–2,100	3,300M	5–0–0–1–1	0–0	5– 4	85	108	1	1.89	1.27	4.9	388	5–2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif., 29	60–	120	30	1,950–2,310	3,750A	6–2–1–1–0	2–0	7– 4	127	162	13	5.42	3.50	2.8	1,932	4–1820	311	40

TABLE XI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands)			Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Per Capita 1942	Ave. Per Capita 1938-42	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1942	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Bangor, Me., 30	58- 95	6	$1,275-1,825	$3,000A	5-1-3-1-0	0-0	8- 3	$102	$114	NS	$3.27	$2.15	18.2	$ 198	not available
Baton Rouge, La., 35	36- 325	14	1,440-1,848	4,200M‡	5-3-0-1-0	0-0	6- 4	67	80	$4	1.29†	.97§	1.0†	1,246†	3-1410 568 34
Battle Creek, Mich., 43	74- 600	16	1,911 2,132	3,600C‡	5-1-2-1-0	0-1	8- 4	124	142	NP	.69	.80	3.8	180	3-1437 486 33
Bay City, Mich., 48	98- 165	9	1,680-2,020	3,154C	6-3-2-1-0	0-0	11- 7	172	197	NP	.74	1.49	3.0	247	4-1925 532 39
Belleville, Ill., 28	19- 54	5	2,100-2,100	2,100M	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	3- 3	42	44	4	.63	.53	4.1	154	4-1802 548 35
Belleville, N.J., 28	27- 150v	13	1,900-2,600	3,500S‡	4-1-1-1-0	0-0	3- 3	67	67	AU	2.41	.82	1.5	158	4-1610 725 38
Bellingham, Wash., 29	45- 300	24	1,680-1,980	2,400M	3-0-0-1-1	1-4	4- 3	89	109	5	3.78	1.63	5.4	698	4-1624 695 32
Belmont t, Mass., 27	45- 125v	6	1,900-2,200	4,000C	3-1-1-1-0	0-0	4- 3	88	97	AU	.59	1.23	5.5	109	4-note 3
Beloit, Wis., 25	25- 70v	12	1,680-2,040	.....A	3-2-0-0-0	0-0	4- 2	48	54	1	1.41	.74	11.4	124	5-2250 938 37
Berwyn, Ill., 48	28- 35	14	1,800-2,150	2,950M	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	4- 3	62	65	5	.47	.32	1.0	470	5-2135 699 40
Beverly, Mass., 26	64- 130v	21	2,098-2,098	2,590M	5-5-3-0-0	0-0	9- 7	132	146	5	1.71	2.36	8.3	206	4-note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif., 27	55- 82	33	2,220-2,940	5,000C	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	5- 3	109	120	8	.68	1.68	2.3	291	3-1374 305 39
Bloomfield, N.J., 42	50- ...	16	2,300-2,500	3,700C	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	6- 4	126	138	5	.71	.60	3.1	226	2- 987 452 41
Bloomington, Ill., 33	26- 44	15	2,100 2,100	2,520B	2-0-0-1-1	0-0	3- 1	56	59	8	.53	3.86	4.7	113	4-1802 548 35
Boise City, Idaho, 26	41- 35	34	1,560-1,680	2,420M	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	5- 3	68	74	NS	3.73	3.14	6.4	580	5-2309 727 37
Bristol, Conn., 30	40- 90v	15	1,976-2,182	3,600C	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	5- 5	79	120	1	1.03	2.11	2.8	375	5-note 3
Brookline t, Mass., 50	134- 81v	..	1,991-2,190	4,250S	7-2-0-3-0	1-0	12- 7	307	353	NP	3.01	1.93	10.1	297	2-note 3
Burbank, Calif., 34	39- 200	1	2,100-2,628	3,888A	2-2-0-0-0	0-0	4- 3	80	88	NS	2.79	1.19	1.1	2,594	5-2056 623 42
Burlington, Iowa, 26	33- 100	62	1,644-1,740	2,100S‡	5-1-1-1-0	3-2	5- 4	37†	77†	4†	1.98	1.70	3.7	539	4-1890 760 29
Burlington, Vt., 28	43- 87	21	1,655-1,731	2,750B	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	4- 3	70	87	10	....	....	9.0	...	not available
Butte, Mont., 37	43- 250	8	1,920-1,980	3,060M	2-2-1-1-0	0-0	2- 2	87	96	15	1.07	1.09	2.1	511	6-2958 1246 37
Central Falls, R.I., 25	18†- ...v	..	1,460-1,551	2,600C	1-2-1-1-0	0-0	5- 2	34	45	7	1.21†	1.13§	3.8†	318†	not available
Chelsea, Mass., 41	88- 75v	6	2,000-2,196	3,600M	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	7- 5	217	229	1	3.34	4.56	4.8	693	3-note 3
Chicopee, Mass., 42	72- 150v	6	1,882-2,155	3,000M	4-5-2-0-1	0-0	6- 6	166	186	NP	3.13	1.67	4.2	779	4-note 3
Clarksburg, W.Va., 31	22- 210	9	1,560-1,800	3,000A	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	4- 4	45	55	5	1.82	1.51	7.3	248	6-2987 1191 35
Clifton, N.J., 49	62- 200v	0	2,100-2,625	3,475A	5-2-1-0-1	0-0	8- 7	164	178	7	.95	2.54	1.4	682	4-1990 787 35
Clinton, Iowa, 26	28- 50	5	1,440-1,920	2,280M	2-1-1-1-0	0-1	4- 3	57	59	9	1.02	.90	8.4	122	5-2418 803 30
Colorado Springs, Colo., 37	43- 75	35	1,560-1,680	3,000A	5-0-0-1-0	0-0	6- 5	74	80	1	.22†	1.02§	3.4†	64†	4-1682 627 40
Concord, N.H., 27	26- ...v	..	1,785-1,995	1,665B	6-5-2-1-0	0-0	10- 6	S	86	1	.95	1.54	15.9†	91†	A1 note 4
Council Bluffs, Iowa, 41	41- 10	33	1,620-1,890	2,280M	3-2-0-1-0	0-0	5- 4	69	84	14	.74	1.40	5.8	128	4-1731 613 33
Cranston, R.I., 47	43- 110	22	1,450-1,800	3,000C	3-1-3-0-0	1-0	7- 3	81	96	NS	.89	1.00§	3.3	270	not available
Cumberland, Md., 39	37- 21	14	1,380-1,740	2,400M‡	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	4- 4	56	68	2	1.41	1.89	6.7	209	not graded
Danville, Ill., 37	37- 100	5	2,100-2,100	2,229B	4-2-0-1-0	0-0	4- 4	78	83	4	....	1.62§	...	...	6-2739 1008 37
Danville, Va., 33	41- 120	27	1,500-1,800	3,000C	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	3- 3	74	84	NS	4.17	3.11	5.5	763	5-2284 810 36
Dubuque, Iowa, 44	56- 40	9	1,650 1,914	3,102A	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	6- 5	99	110	21	8.97	2.71	7.5	1,190	3-1491 407 31
E. Cleveland, Ohio, 39	34- 184	15	2,040-2,700	4,180A	2-0-0-0-1	0-0	3- 2	90	93	18	.30	.51	2.3	132	4-1933 703 41
E. Providence t, R.I., 32	42- 200v	29	1,887-2,098	3,450C	3-5-1-2-0	0-0	9- 5	U	99	3	1.55	1.54	3.2	489	not available
Easton, Pa., 34	35- 750	11	1,660-1,860	2,760S‡	4-1-0-1-0	0-0	3- 3	63	87	NP	6.48	1.82	2.7	2,419	5-2312 954 41
Eau Claire, Wis., 31	31- 650	19	1,530-1,740	2,760B	4-1-1-0-0	0-0	4- 4	58	63	6	.99	1.36	6.2	161	5-2167 878 35
Elgin, Ill., 38	35- 10	11	1,800-1,800	2,400B	4-2-0-1-0	0-0	6- 5	66	70	8	.74	.66	3.1	237	4-1644 595 41

Elkhart, Ind., 33	49–	130	15	1,800–1,920	2,580M	5-0-1-0-0	0–0	6– 4	90	95	AU	2.01	1.22	6.9	293	4–1824	671	37
Elmira, N.Y., 45	80–	165	10	1,716–1,980	3,300A	4-0-1-1-1	0-0	7– 4	163	186	8	1.29	1.23	4.5	289	4–1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio, 25	33–	60	18	1,840–2,040	2,520M	3-0 0-1-1	0–0	5– 3	69	72	8	1.11	2.13	3.1	352	5–2335	864	38
Enid, Okla., 28	21–	53	45	1,560–1,560	2,100C‡	6-1-0-1-0	2–1	5– 3	33	34	1	.47	.65	3.5	136	6–2793	1001	36
Everett, Mass., 47	100–	264	6	2,100–2,300	3,300B	5-0-2-1-1	9–0	9– 3	232	246	AU	1.92	2.29	3.3	588	3–note 3		
Everett, Wash., 30	45–	400	13	1,800–2,220	3,060S‡	3-1-0-1-1	4–0	4– 3	95	145	10	.98	.82	14.4	68	3–1244	412	39
Fargo, N.D., 33	31–	32	21	1,710–1,800	2,520B	2-2-1-1-0	0–0	2– 2	54†	61†	U	.93	2.19	5.4	173	5–2252	942	40
Fitchburg, Mass., 42	75–	85v	11	1,965–2,056	3,300M	7-4-2-1-0	0–0	10– 5	171	198	15	1.74	3.06	8.1	215	4–note 3		
Fond du Lac, Wis., 27	42–	36	0	1,558–1,857	2,640B	3-1-0-0-1	0–0	3– 3	76	80	3	.57	2.63	7.2	79	4–1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark., 37	49–	50	29	1,350–1,440	2,520C‡	7-0-1-1-0	0–0	7– 5	74	77	NP	7.31	4.31	5.2	1,407	4–1770	425	38
Gadsden, Ala., 37	31–	200	7	1,500–1,500	2,520C‡	4-1-0-1-0	0–0	5– 4	44	49	NP	.40	.60	9.5	43	6–2723	991	37
Galesburg, Ill., 29	26–	70	12	2,100-2,100	2,200M	0-0-0-1-4	0 0	4– 3	56	59	4	2.33	1.17	4.2	555	6–2702	880	38
Garfield, N.J., 28	0–	275v	..	.....	.....M	3-0-1-1-0	0–0	5– 5	S	18	NS	.22	.56	1.7	131	6–2599	930	34
Great Falls, Mont., 30	35–	45	3	2,112–2,166	2,970M	2-1-1-1-0	0–0	2– 2	72	76	2	1.44	1.10	.9	1,542	6–2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis., 46	62–	26	2	1,680–1,980	3,600B	3-1-1-2-1	1–0	6– 3	121	131	10	3.41	1.75	4.5	759	4–1708	581	34
Greenville, S.C., 35	47–	250	17	1,500–1,800	3,000C	4-0-1-1-0	0–0	4– 3	87	94	NP	3.25	1.54§	10.2	317	5–2214	748	30
Hackensack, N.J., 26	37–	185	4	2,000–2,500	3,500A	3-1 0-2-0	0–0	6– 3	102	112	5	.76	1.16	4.0	190	4–1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md., 32	14–	108v	0	1,780–1,780	NoneD	4-1-1-1-1	0–0	5– 5	...	22	3	....	....	...	...	5–2453	880	38
Hamtramck, Mich., 50	78†–	...	..	1,700–2,520†	3,500†S	4-0-1-1-0†	0–0†	4– 2†	208	210	18	1.77	1.99	4.7	374	3–1343	408	35
Haverford tp, Pa., 28	1–	380v	0	1,700–1,700	NoneD	5-6-1-0-0	0–0	6– 5	U	13	NS	....	....	...	...	4–1962	566	29
Haverhill, Mass., 47	85–	60v	11	2,007-2,007	2,800C‡	6-1-0-2-0	0–0	9– 5	176†	223†	8†	5.96	4.82	8.3	721	4–note 3		
Hazleton, Pa., 38	23†–	...v	..	1,680 1,680†	710†C‡	4-1-1-1-1†	0–0†	5– 5†	U	56	NP	1.30†	1.39§	1.8†	707†	5–2351	902	37
High Point, N.C., 38	53–	200v	19	1,320–1,620	2,940A	5-0-1-1-0	0–0	7– 6	89	102	NP	6.72	2.23	4.4	1,512	5–2116	626	39
Huntington Pk., Cal., 29	27–	200	32	1,980-2,040	2,940C	6-2-1-0-2	0–0	11– 2	56	59	NS	1.13	1.93	2.1	538	5–2301	864	39
Hutchinson, Kan., 30	33–	40	32	1,530-1,808	2,752C‡	3-1-0-1-1	3–0	4– 4	62	68	3	1.77	1.43	6.2	285	4–1848	568	37
Inglewood, Calif., 30	19–	125	11	1,800–1,980	2,700C	2-2 0-0-0	0–0	3– 3	43	57	NS	.25	.69	1.8	136	5–2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich., 50	80–	76	10	1,861–2,047	3,474C	6-0-1-1-0	0–0	8– 5	145	161	4	4.42	2.52	6.1	719	4–1763	468	32
Jamestown, N.Y., 43	73–	125	10	1,800–1,920	2,800M	4-1-1-1-0	0–0	6– 5	141	154	12	3.24	2.42	4.8	671	4–1541	518	34
Johnson City, Tenn., 25	22–	100	32	1,177–1,380	1,860A	3-0-0 0-1	0–0	4– 4	25	31	NS	.75	.79	3.9	190	5–2206	677	42
Joliet, Ill., 42	47–	260	13	2,100-2,100	3,150B	5-4-1-1-0	0–0	5– 4	94†	105†	1†	1.37	2.53	4.3	317	5–2232	651	38
Joplin, Mo., 37	34–	75	15	1,320–1,776	2,310M‡	2-4-0-1-0	0–0	3– 3	59	66	NP	.78†	1.07§	8.6†	90†	6–2591	905	32
Kearny, N.J., 39	85–	176	9	2,450-2,650	4,300C	5-0-2-2-0	0–0	8– 4	221	240	9	5.30	2.94	2.7	1,956	3–1317	423	35
Kenosha, Wis., 49	62–	104	6	2,073–2,199	4,000B	5-0-1-1-0	1–1	8– 4	147	155	5	.78	.77	5.7	136	4–1552	556	37
Kingston, N.Y., 29	41–	50v	22	1,800–2,040	3,250B	4-5-1-1-0	0–0	10– 9	U	91	AU	.95	1.48§	5.8†	126†	4–1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind., 34	46–	700	7	1,571–2,004	2,592M	3-0-1-1 0	0–2	5– 3	86	96	16	6.09	3.70	7.0	2,284	5–2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis., 43	73–	0	8	1,906–2,045	3,000B	3-2-2-1-1	0–0	5– 5	143	170	54	1.08	.78	3.4	320	3–1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind., 29	47–	150	9	1,680–1,680	2,280M	5-1-0-1-0	1–0	5– 5	81	88	4	1.37	1.78	4.2	330	5–2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex., 39	51–	110	47	840 1,020	2,400C	4-1-1-0-0	0–0	5– 3	36	44	NS	.06	.20	1.9	30	6–2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa., 27	8–	180v	0	1,380-1,380	250M‡	6-1-0-1-0	0–0	8– 8	G	26	NS	1.60	.63§	1.5	1,062	5–2355	890	24
Lewiston, Me., 39	47–	75v	11	1,650–1,760	2,750B	5-1-1-1-0	0–0	7– 3	71	79	4	...	3.31§	...	...	not available		
Lexington, Ky., 49	83–	101	10	1,476–1,716	3,120A	6-1-0-1-1	0–0	8– 6	149	158	AU	3.23	2.14	8.6	378	3–1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio, 45	43–	120	7	1,650–1,815	2,520M	6-0-0-1-0	0–0	6– 6	78	85	6	4.18	1.37	4.1	1,020	6–2600	999	34
Lorain, Ohio, 44	52–	200v	6	2,311-2,311	3,210S	6-2-0-2-0	0–0	8– 7	H	143	36	2.39	1.10	2.3	1,044	4–1532	482	42
Lower Merion tp, Pa., 40	12†–	. .v	..	1,800–1,975†	....†D	11-0-2-2-0†	0–1†	5– 6†	G	50	NS	1.87	....	3.0	623	5–2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex., 32	23–	16	52	1,440–1,620	2,700C	2-1-0-0-1	0–0	2– 2	36	40	NS	2.50	1.46	...	...	23–note 1		
Lynchburg, Va., 45	74–	200	11	1,275–1,800	2,700A	6-1-0-1-0	0–0	0– 4	126	141	NS	1.52	1.72	6.5	232	4–1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio, 37	36–	64	7	1,440–1,920	2,520M	4-2-0-1-0	0–0	5– 4	69	107	12	6.93	2.43	4.5	1,532	6–2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind., 27	50–	117	4	1,560–1,740	2,400M	6-0-1-1-0	2–0	7– 5	90	102	3	1.35	1.40	12.3	109	5–2105	535	32
Marion, Ohio, 31	38–	113	8	1,680–1,830	2,700M	4-0-0-1-1	1–0	3– 3	59†	77†	AU	.99	2.09	6.1	162	6–2514	1042	40

TABLE XI-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands)			Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retire-ment	Per Capita 1942	Ave. Per Capita 1938–42	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1942	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Mason City, Iowa, 27..	30– 85	8	$1,380–1,800	$3,120A	2–1–0–0–1	0–1	4– 2	$ 57	$ 63	$6	$ .96	$1.80	4.2	$230	4–1984 736 36
Massillon, Ohio, 27....	18– 85v	6	1,960–2,100	2,400M	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	3– 3	35	38	7	.38	1.15	3.2	122	6–2624 1012 36
Maywood, Ill., 27......	15– 200	0	2,100–2,100	2,520M	2–0–1–0–0	0–0	3– 2	33	...	AU	.39	.58	5.6	69	6–2517 1057 35
Melrose, Mass., 25.....	36– 181v	11	2,200–2,200	3,000M	2–2–0–1–0	0–0	4– 3	82	91	4	2.48	1.97	2.6	953	4–note 3
Meriden, Conn., 39....	48– 98v	8	2,184–2,184	3,640B	5–1–0–1–0	0–0	5– 4	116	127	12	1.40	2.20	4.4	322	not available
Meridian, Miss., 35....	42– 40	19	1,310–1,440	2,100C‡	2–5–0–1–0	0–0	6– 6	58†	62†	3†	1.04	1.89	6.6	157	6–2660 1137 30
Miami Beach, Fla., 28..	42– 0	16	1,800–2,460	4,200A	3–0–0–1–0	3–0	4– 3	105	123	3	.43	....	3.9	110	5–2437 1084 37
Michigan City, Ind., 26	29– 69	0	1,920–1,920	2,880M	3–0–0–1–0	0–0	3– 3	61	66	2	1.38	1.27	7.7	180	5–2120 859 36
Middletown, Conn., 26.	17– 63v	6	2,120–2,120	2,900C	3–0–0–1–0	0–0	4– 3	G	...	AU	.32	4.25§	4.2	76	5–note 3
Middletown, Ohio, 31..	35– 68	17	1,740–1,920	2,720C	2–1–0–1–1	0–1	3– 3	61†	70†	10†	2.01	2.26	6.4	316	5–2310 887 39
Mishawaka, Ind., 28...	47– 102	9	1,896–2,016	2,460M	4–1–2–0–0	0–0	12– 4	91	93	8	1.41	.76	4.6	304	4–1615 563 41
Moline, Ill., 35........	34– 0	9	2,100–2,100	2,400B	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	5– 4	53	59	4	.53†	.68§	1.7†	318†	4–1664 655 37
Monroe, La., 28.......	38– 350	15	1,470–1,710	3,212	6–1–1–0–0	0–0	5– 4	69	80	1	1.64	2.52§	6.1	269	6–2542 794 34
Montclair, N.J., 40....	70– 125	7	1,600–2,700	4,700S‡	5–0–1–1–0	0–0	7– 4	188†	201	7†	1.09	1.28	4.3	251	3–1308 477 42
Muncie, Ind., 50.......	61– 120	3	2,100–2,100	3,000M	6–0–1–1–0	0–1	8– 5	118	138	24	.92	1.14	7.9	117	5–2449 959 36
Muskegon, Mich., 48...	65– 200	5	1,900–2,100	3,150A	7–0–1–0–1	0–2	7– 5	131	146	1	3.84	2.34	1.6	2,443	4–1732 491 32
Muskogee, Okla., 32...	40– 60	35	1,560–1,560	2,700A	4–1–1–0–0	0–0	5– 3	59	68	NP	1.43	2.41	7.3	195	5–2204 884 41
Nashua, N.H., 33......	46– 134v	20	1,740–1,800	3,500B	5–5–3–1–0	0–0	7– 4	91	109	9	6.10	3.41	10.1	601	5–2018 638 30
New Albany, Ind., 25..	39– 67	8	1,800–1,800	1,920M	4–0–1–0–0	0–0	5– 5	63	69	2	1.44	3.39	9.6	150	6–2646 819 35
New Brunswick, N.J.,33	50– 150	1	2,400–2,400	3,600C‡	6–0–0–1–0	0–0	4– 4	125†	146†	16†	1.81	1.30	4.6	389	4–1505 448 42
New Castle, Pa., 48....	46– 300v	13	1,735–1,860	2,172S‡	5–2–0–1–1	0–0	9– 7	U	100	NP	.81	.90	3.8	214	6–2688 1021 28
New London, Conn., 30	28– 227v	29	1,600–2,000	2,700A	5–1–0–2–0	0–0	8– 7	G	104	NP	1.65	6.56	4.7	352	5–note 3
Newark, Ohio, 31......	32– 12	19	1,620–1,680	2,340M	1–3–0–1–1	1–0	6– 4	53	56	11	.49	.51	3.0	160	5–2312 725 27
Newburgh, N.Y., 32...	59– 115v	21	1,500–1,900	2,600A	6–1–0–2–0	0–0	8– 6	107	123	6	.73	1.55	2.6	277	3–1172 430 42
Newport, Ky., 31......	40– 60	5	1,681–1,681	2,078A	3–1–0–1–1	1–0	2– 2	69	75	2	1.00	1.12	4.9	204	4–1927 732 42
Newport, R.I., 31......	57– 40v	28	1,733–2,007	2,740C	6–1–0–2–0	0–0	1– 3	112	126	4	....	2.72§	...	...	not available
Newport News, Va., 37.	51– 442v	42	1,803–2,081	3,468A	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	5– 5	G	155	NS	4.80	1.56	10.5	456	4–1744 736 35
Norristown, Pa., 38....	5†– ...v	..	1,820–1,820†	600†C	9–0–1–1–0†	0–0†	5– 5†	...	45	NS	.72	1.29	2.3	314	4–1966 688 27
N. Bergen tp, N.J., 40.	74†– ...v	..	2,100–2,500†	5,000†S‡	5–0–0–2–0†	0–0†	6– 6†	204	220	8	2.25†	.59§	4.7†	483†	4–1734 673 39
Norwalk, Conn., 40....	51– 206v	26	1,825–2,190	3,285B	5–2–1–0–1	0–0	6– 3	G	112	NP	1.68	1.09	5.5	307	4–note 3
Norwood, Ohio, 34.....	34– 170	13	1,800–1,944	2,644S	2–0–0–1–0	0–0	3– 2	58†	64†	10†	.32	.60	3.2	101	5–2051 829 33
Ogden, Utah, 44.......	34– 50	2	1,764–2,184	3,000M‡	5–0–0–1–0	0–0	4– 3	70	77	NP	1.26	.96	5.1	248	6–2898 1252 40
Orange, N.J., 36.......	48– 169	8	1,900–2,500	4,500S‡	3–1–0–1–0	0–0	4– 1	122	126	5	.30	.68	2.1	143	4–1628 537 41
Orlando, Fla., 37......	39†– ...	..	....	.....M	....	...	.....	70	83	1	.79	.59	1.4	549	5–2423 1067 35
Oshkosh, Wis., 39......	60– 251	2	1,560–1,860	2,880B	6–1–1–1–0	0–0	5– 6	109	119	7	.85	.86	5.8	146	3–1449 398 37
Ottumwa, Iowa, 32....	21– 0	36	1,560–1,800	2,040S‡	3–1–0–1–0	0–3	0– 2	37	45	AU	2.93	3.49	12.5	235	6–2648 1117 39
Owensboro, Ky., 30....	38– 100	12	1,365–1,440	2,000M‡	3–0–0–1–0	0–0	6– 3	37	44	2	.71	2.17	7.4	96	4–1945 628 41
Paducah, Ky., 34......	37– 60	38	1,416–1,560	2,400A	3 0–1–1–0	0 0	4– 3	59	69	3	1.89	2.50§	10.2	186	5–2088 788 41
Parkersburg, W.Va., 30.	22– 0	27	1,800–1,920	2,280C‡	5 0–1–0–1	0–0	4– 4	45	52	4	3.93	1.14	2.8	1,393	5–2034 917 40
Pensacola, Fla., 37.....	53– 16	8	1,670–1,701	3,040A	5–0–1–1–0	0–0	4– 4	95	110	NP	....	....	...	...	6–2646 883 39

Perth Amboy, N.J., 41	26–	453v	..	2,250–2,650	3,300D	7–0–2–1–0	0–0	8– 6	...	86	9	3.17†	....	2.0†	6,708†	4–1794	756	36
Petersburg, Va., 31	39–	120	21	1,608–1,752	2,750A	4–1–1–1–0	0–0	3– 3	63	69	NP	1.11	1.11	7.8	142	4–1759	623	33
Pittsfield, Mass., 50	60–	76	1	1,500–2,007	2,882M	4–1–1–1–0	0–0	6– 3	122	133	AU	4.18	2.64	4.1	1,012	5–note 3		
Plainfield, N.J., 37	55–	150	13	2,000–2,500	4,500M	5–0–2–1–0	0–0	3– 3	132	146	5	1.09	1.49	4.8	229	3–1451	466	35
Port Arthur, Tex., 46	26–	200	26	1,539–1,980	3,714A	6–2–1–1–0	1–0	6– 5	49	58	NP	.49	.75	2.5	198	5–2169	786	30
Port Huron, Mich., 33	50–	128	3	1,680–2,100	2,964A	4–0–1–1–0	0–0	4– 4	96	100	5	4.70	2.83	6.7	701	4–1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio, 40	43–	105	1	1,620–1,800	3,000A	4–2–0–1–1	0–0	4– 4	82	89	7	.63†	1.45§	5.2†	120†	4–1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 40	52–	26v	6	1,740–2,240	3,000M	5–2–0–2–0	0–0	10– 8	G	126	AU	1.37	1.49	4.7	292	4–1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill., 40	44–	360	13	2,100–2,100	2,400M	7–2–0–1–0	0–0	5– 3	90	106	7	.59	1.22	6.6	89	5–2337	846	41
Raleigh, N.C., 47	59–	227	15	1,620–1,620	2,700S‡	6–1–1–1–0	0–0	7– 5	89	106	NP	.96†	.78§	12.7†	76†	4–1665	526	31
Revere, Mass., 34	68–	150v	12	1,800–2,100	2,800M	5–0–0–2–0	0–0	7– 5	146†	152†	6†	1.38	2.57	2.6	527	4–note 3		
Richmond, Ind., 35	44–	75	3	1,920–1,980	2,772M	4–1–0–1–1	0–0	6– 5	82	86	8	8.25	2.12	8.1	1,017	4–1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif., 35	39–	100	24	1,890–2,100	2,940B	4–5–0–0–0	3–2	5– 4	73	94	NS	.48	2.35	3.2	150	5–2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn., 26	31–	39	13	1,440–1,740	3,000C	4–1–0–1–1	0–0	3– 1	54	61	2	.65	4.38	5.1	128	6–2735	1200	31
Rock Island, Ill., 43	34†–	...	..	.....–2,100†	2,400†B	3–3–0–1–0†	0–0†	..– 6†	60	66	4	1.38	1.24	4.2	333	5–2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N.C., 26	17–	77v	35	1,620–1,860	2,040C	4–0–0–1–0	0–0	5– 2	G	35	NP	.52	.63§	4.4	119	5–2155	837	42
Rome, Ga., 26	42–	60	24	1,260–1,440	2,400	4–2–0–1–0	0–0	6– 5	62	72	NS	2.17	1.55	7.7	282	5–2334	779	38
Rome, N.Y., 34	39–	200	5	1,660–2,030	3,000B	4–2–1–1–0	0–0	4– 2	73	86	8	7.12	3.45	5.2	1,368	4–1891	714	40
Royal Oak, Mich., 25	26–	35v	12	2,100–2,490	2,950A	3–2–1–0–0	0–0	2– 2	51	56	NS	....	....	...	...	5–2131	858	31
Salem, Mass., 41	68–	80v	16	1,650–1,815	2,970M	6–1–1–1–0	0–0	8– 6	157	168	8	4.66	3.08	4.7	995	2–note 3		
Salem, Ore., 31	45–	187	18	1,650–1,800	2,640C	7–0–0–1–0	0–0	4– 4	93	100	NS	2.31	1.20	10.3†	...	5–2177	742	40
San Angelo, Tex., 26	33–	150v	79	1,290–1,560	2,580A	4–3–1–0–0	1–0	4– 4	45	48	L	1.75	1.45	7.1	247	20–note 1		
San Bernardino, Cal., 44	51–	40	28	1,710–2,040	3,600M	3–4–0–1–0	0–5	5– 5	83	95	NS	.92	2.28	2.9	313	5–2419	779	36
Santa Ana, Calif., 32	36–	175v	44	1,829–1,949	3,120C	4–1–1–0–0	0–0	6– 4	66	83	NS	.38	.38	2.8	136	5–2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Cal., 35	53–	65	32	1,890–2,160	3,360B	4–2–0–1–0	0–2	7– 5	103	117	9	....	1.06§	...	...	4–1786	565	37
Sharon, Pa., 26	15†–	...v	..	1,680–1,800†	2,400†C‡	2–2–0–0–0†	0–0†	3– 2†	U	33	NS	.80	.96	.7	1,141	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis., 41	57–	60	2	1,770–1,860	2,940B	2–2–1–1–0	0–0	5– 3	113	125	NP	.77	.64	6.0	129	4–1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S.D., 41	47–	0	12	1,560–1,800	2,820M‡	3–1–2–1–0	0–0	6– 2	78	119	NP	.88	1.34	2.9	299	6–2614	945	31
South Gate, Calif., 27	31–	493	37	1,965–2,290	3,210C	2–3–0–0–0	1–1	3– 3	48	54	NS	2.73	.92	2.2	1,266	6–2565	834	35
Spartanburg, S.C., 32	46–	150	4	1,500–1,853	2,657C‡	3–1–0–1–0	0–0	4– 2	80	91	NP	2.63	2.04	8.4	314	5–2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn., 48	77–	150	4	2,000–2,400	4,700B	4–0–2–1–0	0–0	3– 3	169	188	AU	2.95	2.57	5.3	559	4–note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio, 38	35–	200	14	1,872–2,076	2,580M	3–0–0–1–1	0–0	4– 3	85	85	4	3.53	2.34	4.0	887	5–2413	913	33
Superior, Wis., 35	69–	50	12	1,890–2,070	3,330B	3–1–0–1–1	0–0	6– 4	143	151	38	7.23	.45	6.6	5,663	4–1790	386	41
Taunton, Mass., 37	56–	200v	7	1,500–1,650	2,682C	6–2–2–1–0	0–0	9– 5	130	167	NP	.56	3.36	7.4	1,431	4–note 3		
Teaneck tp, N.J., 25	38–	120v	34	1,500–2,500	3,800A	3–2–0–1–1	0–1	7– 4	86	105	3	.74	1.04§	4.0	184	3–1145	482	38
Torrington, Conn., 27	21–	40v	2	1,800–2,216	3,124B	3–0–1–0–0	0–0	1– 1	H	63	1	....	1.58§	4.2†	...	5–note 3		
Tucson, Ariz., 37	38–	221	29	1,800–2,160	3,600A	5–0–0–1–1	0–0	6– 4	83	93	3	2.14	2.38	3.1	690	4–1988	700	39
Tuscaloosa, Ala., 27	23–	128v	44	1,245–1,650	2,430C‡	3–0–0–0–1	0–0	3– 2	29	31	NS	3.42	1.59	3.3	1,022	5–2480	927	37
Tyler, Tex., 28	27–	140	74	1,290–1,584	2,400C	4–2–1–0–0	0–0	5– 2	36	43	NP	5.04	4.69	3.3	1,517	6–2821	992	40
University City, Mo., 33	25–	104	8	1,770–1,980	2,832M	3–0–1–0–0	0–0	3– 3	45	49	NP	.42	1.30	3.9	110	6–note 3		
Waltham, Mass., 40	48–	60v	6	1,900–2,200	3,200M	4–2–1–1–0	0–0	8– 5	112†	120†	AU	1.63	2.32	3.7	443	4–note 3		
Warren, Ohio, 43	49–	150	33	1,680–2,204	3,300S	4–1–1–1–0	0–0	4– 4	99	119	19	.78	.72	5.9	132	4–1913	791	42
Warwick, R.I., 29	14–	225v	25	.....–1,664	.....D	9–5–2–0–0	0–0	7– 7	G	48	NS	...	....	...	...	not available		
Washington, Pa., 26	14–	300	0	1,980–1,980	2,574C‡	2–1–0–0–0	0–0	1– 1	29	31	9	.56	.81	5.7	98	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass., 35	57†–	...	..	2,000–2,200†	3,200†C	3–0–2–0–0†	0–0†	4– 2†	131	150	NP	1.41	1.25	1.6	877	3–note 3		
Watertown, N.Y., 33	48–	50	16	1,700–1,986	3,100A	4–1–1–1–0	0–0	5– 4	92	101	12	3.28	2.50	5.3	618	4–1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill., 34	20–	100	23	1,590–2,100	2,970M	2–0–1–0–0	0–0	3– 2	54†	58†	1†	.31	1.09	5.7	54	5–2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis., 27	39–	40	10	1,500–1,680	2,520B	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	4– 4	64	70	3	.66	.79	12.4	53	5–2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis., 28	38–	74	21	1,800–2,160	3,300B	2–0–0–0–1	0–0	3– 1	54	130	2	.55	.55	2.7	205	4–1545	594	33

Table XI-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-way Two-way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1942 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retire-ment	Fire Loss Per Capita 1942	Ave. Per Capita 1938–42	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1942	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
West Allis, Wis., 36....	39– 171	3	$1,860–2,100	$3,060B	3–0–1–0–0	0–0	4– 1	$88	$97	$5	$1.05	$.79	1.9	$552	4–1976 748 32
W. Hartford t, Conn.,34	54– 75	6	2,002–2,345	4,000S	5–3–1–0–1	0–0	6– 4	109	137	NS	2.25	1.44	3.9	572	5–note 3
W. Haven t, Conn., 30.	(not reporting)														6–note 3
W. New York, N.J., 39.	73†– ...	..	1,700–2,500†	4,500†S‡	4–0–0–2–0†	0–0†	6– 6†	192	205	8	.95	.97	5.7	168	3–1188 414 35
W. Orange, N.J., 26....	40– 225	8	2,000–2,500	4,200S‡	4–0–2–0–0	0–0	3– 3	105	110	6	.34	.95	3.7	93	4–1686 547 38
W. Palm Beach, Fla.,34	35– 43	23	1,530–1,680	3,000A	5–5–1–1–0	0–0	3– 3	58	72	NP	.40	.64§	2.7	148	5–2093 806 35
White Plains, N.Y., 40.	77– 45v	3	1,575–2,750	5,000S‡	6–0–1–2–0	0–0	10– 6	U	238†	12 †	.63	.89	2.4	266	2– 942 309 33
Wichita Falls, Tex., 45.	55– 150	44	1,260–1,620	2,400A	7–0–1–1–0	1–2	6– 6	79	102	NS	5.07	2.48	5.5	922	5–2328 850 38
Wilkinsburg, Pa., 30...	30– 25	13	1,980–2,040	2,760C	2–1–0–1–0	0–0	2– 2	63	64	NP	.31	.19	3.5	90	4–1565 501 23
Williamsport, Pa., 44...	49– 90v	6	1,764–1,839	2,666C‡	8–0–0–2–0	0–0	8– 6	92	107	U	.64	2.67	2.5	258	5–2383 811 40
Wilmington, N.C., 33..	68– 100	20	1,590–1,830	3,060A	5–0–1–1–1	0–0	7– 5	96	122	2	1.85	1.77	11.0	168	6–2681 1083 35
Woodbridge tp, N.J., 27.	6†– ...v	..	1,800–2,300†	None†D	2–1–1–0–0†	0–0†	1– 1†	G	...	...	....	....	1.0	...	4–1901 794 42
Woonsocket, R.I., 49...	112– 67	7	1,564–1,825	4,000C	6–1–0–3–0	0–0	10– 6	208	225	17	4.32	3.20	4.2	1,033	not available
Wyandotte, Mich., 31..	45– 70	9	2,214–2,508	3,240B	4–0–0–1–0	0–0	3– 3	91	103	NS	.80	.74	8.7	93	5–2167 871 35
Yakima, Wash., 27.....	47– 60	26	1,650 2,046	3,000M‡	4–2–0–1–1	1–0	4– 2	85	96	AU	.96	2.86	6.0	162	4–1740 524 40
Zanesville, Ohio, 38....	39– 200	18	1,440–1,680	2,160S	6–0–0–1–0	0–0	6– 5	66	71	12	.26	.72	6.0	44	6–2607 901 33

Note: The following 73 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of civilian defense auxiliary firemen in Table XI-A. The number after the name of the city indicates the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded: Alexandria, Virginia, 190; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, 140; Allentown, Pennsylvania, 2,961; Belleville, New Jersey, 75; Belmont t, Massachusetts, 2; Beloit, Wisconsin, 10; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1,500; Beverly, Massachusetts, 36; Bristol, Connecticut, 23; Brookline t, Massachusetts, 1; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16; Chelsea, Massachusetts, 13; Chester, Pennsylvania, 1,000; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 17; Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 20; Clifton, New Jersey, 62; Concord, New Hampshire, 174; Corpus Christi, Texas, 27; East Providence, Rhode Island, 100; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 11; Garfield, New Jersey, 175; Hagerstown, Maryland, 25; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1,600; Haverford tp, Pennsylvania, 160; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 25; Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 650; High Point, North Carolina, 6; Kingston, New York, 250; Lawrence, Massachusetts, 24; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 2,400; Lewiston, Maine, 14; Lorain, Ohio, 90; Los Angeles, California, 8; Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania, 212; Manchester, New Hampshire, 33; Massillon, Ohio, 4; Melrose, Massachusetts, 5; Meriden, Connecticut, 20; Middletown, Connecticut, 153; Mount Vernon, New York, 484; Nashua, New Hampshire, 32; New Castle, Pennsylvania, 135; New London, Connecticut, 500; New York, New York, 77; Newburgh, New York, 54; Newport, Rhode Island, 20; Newport News, Virginia, 125; Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1,000; North Bergen tp, New Jersey, 9; Norwalk, Connecticut, 175; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 453; Portland, Maine, 13; Poughkeepsie, New York, 100; Reading, Pennsylvania, 2,560; Revere, Massachusetts, 1; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 37; Royal Oak, Michigan, 25; Salem, Massachusetts, 7; San Angelo, Texas, 10; Santa Ana, California, 13; Schenectady, New York, 350; Sharon, Pennsylvania, 20; Taunton, Massachusetts, 30; Teaneck tp, New Jersey, 5; Torrington, Connecticut, 30; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 8; Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania, 250; Waltham, Massachusetts, 26; Warwick, Rhode Island, 175; White Plains, New York, 200; Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 11; Woodbridge tp, New Jersey, 70; York, Pennsylvania, 2,500.

For notes on fire insurance classification see end of Table XI-B.

Table XI-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1943

This table lists all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Under "Number of Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers," the second is the number of volunteer firemen, and the third the number of auxiliary firemen. The number of pieces of equipment shown is the total number of pumpers, hose wagons, combinations, city service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks; all other equipment is excluded. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if the number of volunteer firemen exceeds the number of full-time paid employees; for these cities the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of payment to volunteers (see code below). A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XI-A. Notes referred to in the last column are at end of table.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN:

H—payments on basis number **H**ours worked	G—**G**ross or lump sums to the companies
F—payments on basis of number of **F**ires	S—nominal **S**alary U—**U**npaid

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Aberdeen, S. D., 17	22 – 30– 60	27	5	$1,260–1,400	$2,000C‡	H	$35.9	NP	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash., 19	30 – 0– 72	2	5	2,040–2,220	2,820M	$58.8	82.5	NP	4–1905 624 33
Abington tp, Pa., 21	...	..	..	... ...	... D	G	15.0	NS	not available
Ada, Okla., 15	15 – 6– 60	27	7	1,500–1,620	1,800M‡	16.0	19.7	NP	6–2948 872 40
Adams t, Mass., 13	1 – 45– 40	0	3	... ...	400E	U	.8	NS	5–note 3
Adrian, Mich., 14	22 – 0–120	8	6	1,440–1,740	2,040C‡	30.2	30.2	NS	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif., 11	9 – 0†–..	..	3†	1,860–2,040†	2,460†C	17.6	35.3	$0.6	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga., 19	25 – 0–110	56	6	1,680–1,926	5280,B	46.9	55.4	NS	3–1357 345 22
Albert Lea, Minn., 12	4 – 17–...	25	3	1,560–1,680	600A	S	13.8	NS	7–3053 1017 36
Alliance, Ohio, 22	14 – 10–150	18	4	1,510–1,800	2,400M	27.2	41.3	3.4	7–3153 1490 39
Alpena, Mich., 13	21 – 0– 25	17	5	1,440–1,800	2,000A	36.4	40.1	NS	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa., 19	4 – 21– 50	0	3	2,040–2,040	2,496C	H	13.7	NS	not available
Ames, Iowa, 13	9 – 5– 30	11	3	1,320–1,800	2,000A	17.7	28.4	2.8	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t, Mass., 11	8 – 31– 70	13	6	1,895–1,895	300C	S	21.9	AU	6–note 3
Anaconda, Mont., 11	12 – 0–120	0	2	2,088–2,160	2,520M	23.1†	26.6†	0.5†	5–2491 1072 40
Anaheim, Calif., 11	6 – 18– 73	0	2	1,800–2,100	3,090C	GS	15.3	NS	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S. C., 19	16 – 0–100	19	6	1,260–1,440	2,010C	20.9†	23.1†	0.4†	5–2270 912 38
Andover t, Mass., 11	10 – 18– 45	20	7	1,872–2,126	2,750C	S	31.0	1.7	5–note 3
Annapolis, Md., 13	9 –200– 35	67	8	1,680–1,680	NoneC	U	21.1	NP	not graded
Ansonia, Conn., 19	0 –325–100	..	5	None–None	250M	U	16.9	NS	6–note 3
Ardmore, Okla., 17	18 – 0– 40	39	6	1,416–1,476	1,920A	24.7	25.3	NP	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan., 13	13†– 0†–...	..	5†	1,584– ...	2,120†A	20.1	21.2	NP	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa., 11	3 –100– 70	0	2	1,960–1,960	2,160D	U	7.0	NP	6–2514 860 24
Asbury Park, N. J., 15	35 – 96–300	20	9	1,800–2,300	3,500C	H	101.4	4.0	CS–note 2
Ashland, Ohio, 12	5 – 85– 51	0	4	1,584–1,584	1,800M	H	9.8	0.2	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis., 11	16 – 0– 80	0	4	1,320–1,569	1,980B	..	...	AU	6–2654 776 36
Ashtabula, Ohio, 21	17 – 0– 84	15	4	1,600–2,000	2,400A	43.1	45.5	1.0	7–3130 1277 40
Astoria, Ore., 10	16 – 0– 47	47	5	1,778–1,998	2,418A	28.4	32.2	NS	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan., 13	17 – 0– 17	3	4	1,260–1,380	1,920A	25.3	26.8	2.1	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga., 21	31 – 0– 60	19	6	1,417–1,575	2,400B	49.7	54.4	0.9	3–1496 460 38
Athol t, Mass., 11	7 – 34– 43	43	6	1,922–1,922	2,400C	S	33.8	1.4	6–note 3
Attleboro, Mass., 22	45 – 0– 72	16	8	1,400–1,500	2,500M	85.7	92.7	NP	4–note 3
Auburn, Me., 20	24 – 39–400	29	7	1,651–1,801	2,400A	S	61.9	NS	not available
Augusta, Me., 19	14 – 34†–..	..	6†	1,300–1,800†	2,666†M	S	37.2	AU	not available
Austin, Minn., 18	17 – 0– 40	18	3	1,530–1,800	2,000C	23.9	27.5	NS	6–2993 1163 39
Barberton, Ohio, 24	17 – 0–227	29	3	1,980–2,220	2,400S	32.7	34.2	7.1	6–note 5
Barre, Vt., 11	11 – 35– 15	27	4	1,456–1,820	2,600M	H	29.2	NS	not available

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Bartlesville, Okla., 16	11 – 0– 0	32	4	$1,310–1,800	$2,100A	$21.3	$46.8	NS	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N. Y., 17	24 – 0– 89	17	3	1,1515–1,600	1,900C	42.1	49.2	AU	5–2403 897 35
Bath, Me., 10	7 – 57†–..	..	6†	1,716–1,716†	2,000†M	G	26.2	NS	not available
Beacon, N. Y., 13	7 –200–...	..	3	... ...	NoneD	U	16.7	NP	5–2418 816 29
Beatrice, Neb., 11	8 – 20– 40	38	2	1,200–1,386	1,980M‡	H	15.3	NS	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Dam, Wis., 10	4 – 20–150	50	2	1,380–1,500	500B	H	10.6	NS	6–2906 948 37
Beaver Falls, Pa., 17	7 – 70–...	14	4	2,134–2,134	2,697S‡	H	24.3	NP	not available
Beckley, W. Va., 13	5 – 11– 15	10	3	1,650–1,800	2,280M	H	10.7	NP	7–3305 1188 42
Bedford, Ind., 13	12 – 0– 20	0	2	1,836–1,794	2,070	19.8	22.5	$0.9	7–3303 1061 39
Bell, Calif., 11	6 – 0– 30	17	1	1,800–2,112	2,508C	12.3	13.3	NS	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio, 14	7 – 16†–..	..	3‡	1,560–1,560	1,680M	S	...	U	7–3304 1258 40
Bellevue, Pa., 10	2 – 51– 18	0	3	1,620–1,920†	None†D	U	5.2	NS	4–1910 580 30
Bend, Ore., 10	6 – 30–100	42	4	1,890–1,980	2,640A	G	9.6	NS	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich., 17	13 – 0–125	15	3	1,440–1,860	2,280A	24.7	27.2	2.3	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N. J., 10	3 – 75–139	0	4	1,850–2,400	100D	S	15.2	0.3	D–note 2
Berlin, N. H., 19	27 – 25– 75	7	6	1,664–1,825	2,528M	...	56.8	U	A1–note 4
Berwick, Pa., 13	0 –700–200	..	7	None–None	120D	H	16.3	NS	not available
Bessemer, Ala., 23	15 – 0–100	0	4	1,650–2,034	2,655C	28.8	34.1	NP	6–2960 1191 39
Biddeford, Me., 20	10 – 35– 35	55	6	1,287–1,287	1,658M	S	8.5	0.2	not available
Big Spring, Tex., 13	11 – 0– 22	36	3	1,440–1,740	2,040A	14.3	18.7	NP	28–note 1
Billings, Mont., 23	25 – 0– 60	14	5	2,040–2,160	2,580C	47.1	47.9	1.1	6–2740 1089 39
Biloxi, Miss., 17	15 – 0– 0	87	5	... –1,260	1,740	...	48.6	0.3	6–2908 898 40
Birmingham, Mich., 11	14 – 18–120	43	3	2,160–2,400	3,660A	S	34.4	NS	6–2630 819 40
Bismarck, N. D., 15	8 – 4– 30	25	2	1,200–1,500	1,860C‡	10.2	14.4	1.4	8–3595 1348 41
Bloomington, Ind., 21	21 – 0– 35	2	5	1,950–1,950	2,400M	35.7	39.1	2.7	7–3039 1196 42
Blue Island, Ill., 17	6 – 17– 65	0	3	1,800–1,800	1,920M	H	...	U	5–2109 657 39
Bluefield, W. Va., 21	21 – 0– 27	5	5	1,260–1,680	2,280B	36.6	63.2	2.1	6–2838 902 40
Blytheville, Ark., 11	2 – 15– 20	0	6	1,700–1,800	600M	F	6.8†	NS	7–3399 1175 38
Bogalusa, La., 15	17 – 0– 50	24	3	1,320–1,560	3,000C‡	26.0	30.2	NP	5–2157 742 32
Boone, Iowa, 12	7 – 11– 0	0	3	13,20–1,620	1,825M	H	12.6	0.9	6–2980 1203 38
Borger, Tex., 10	5 – 20†–..	..	2†	1,500–2,400†	2,400†A	U	8.5	NS	38–note 1
Boulder, Colo., 13	13 – 0– 35	15	4	1,470–1,620	2,100A	21.5	23.5	NP	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky., 15	15 – 0– 0	13	4	1,200–1,200	1,980C	21.4	24.0	NS	5–2486 778 41
Braddock, Pa., 18	17 – 0– 50	35	2	1,565–1,565	1,920C	31.1	33.0	NS	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa., 18	22 –...– 25	9	7	1,740–1,848	2,580S‡	U	49.5	NP	not available
Brainerd, Minn., 12	4 – 47– 15	13	4	1,800–1,800	1,920	H	10.5	NP	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree t, Mass., 16	28 – 30–150	18	8	1,700–2,000	3,000C	H	113.5	U	5–note 3
Brawley, Calif., 12	9 – 5– 12	33	3	1,890–2,100	3,000C	19.5	22.3	NS	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash., 15	30 – 0– 76	37	8	2,160–2,160	2,580M‡	35.3	46.9	3.0	5–2422 1031 40
Bridgeton, N. J., 16	9 – 19–160	56	5	1,560–1,680	396S	S	...	...	D–note 2
Bristol, Pa., 12	9 – 59– 0	17	6	1,650–1,650	550D	H	...	NS	5–2177 294 24
Bristol t, R. I., 11	0 –200– 50	..	4	None–None	200C	G	...	NS	not available
Bristol, Tenn., 14	2 – 15– 80	0	2	1,420–1,620	600M‡	H	9.7	...	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill., 11	3 – 12– 20	0	2	1,980–2,160	900M	H	10.5	2.8	6–2616 1106 40
Brownsville, Tex., 22	30 – 0– 25	22	6	1,200–1,500	2,400A	32.0	36.1	NS	16–note 1
Brownwood, Tex., 13	11 – 34– 0	18	5	1,068–1,188	1,584C	U	19.0	NS	31–note 1
Brunswick, Ga., 15	21 – 0– 45	81	3	1,404–1,680	2,250A	25.3	30.0	NS	7–3095 1182 33
Bryan, Tex., 12	4 – 16– 60	38	4	1,290–1,440	NoneD	H	9.0	NS	16–note 1
Burlingame, Calif., 16	13 – 8– 64	23	4	2,180–2,225	2,820C	30.4	37.6	U	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, N. J., 11	...	..	..	... ...	... D	...	...	NS	E–note 2
Burlington, N. C., 12	4 – 38–...	50	7	1,440–1,440	540	F	...	NS	6–2551 1084 39
Butler, Pa., 24	22 – 0– 75	23	5	1,680–1,680	2,100M‡	38.4	40.4	5.9	not available
Cairo, Ill., 14	11 – 0– 20	27	3	1,800–1,800	1,980S‡	17.2	22.8	NS	not available
Calumet City, Ill., 13	7 – 0– 40	7	1	1,860–1,860	2,040B	13.8	13.8	1.0	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Md., 10	2 – 30†–..	..	6†	... ...	50†C	G	11.5	NS	not graded
Cambridge, Ohio, 15	3 – 14– 19	0	3	1,500–1,500	1,500S	F	7.8	1.2	7–3491 1329 30
Campbell, Ohio, 14	7 – 12– 30	7	2	2,280–2,280	2,760S	F	13.8	NP	7–3220 1268 26
Canonsburg, Pa., 13	...	..	..	... ...	... D	3.1	8.5	NS	not available
Canton, Ill., 12	8 – 2– 15	25	3	1,800–1,800	1,800M	14.4	20.4	NP	7–3191 1241 40
Cape Girardeau, Mo., 19	11 – 0– 84	55	4	1,140–1,140	1,440B	...	17.0	NS	7–note 3

Table XI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Carbondale, Pa., 19	5 –200†–..	..	..†	$1,800–1,800†	$ 600†C‡	H	$ 9.3	NS	not available
Carlisle, Pa., 14	5 –...–100	60	8	1,200–1,200	381C	U	14.0	NS	not available
Carnegie, Pa., 13	8 – 0– 36	25	2	1,800–1,860	2,200C	$15.5	18.2	NP	6–2895 1167 24
Carteret, N. J., 12	6 – 50†–..	..	2†	2,200–2,500†	75†D	...	19.2†	AU	E–note 2
Carthage, Mo., 11	10 – 0– 43	0	5	1,452–1,452	1,914M	13.7	16.1	NS	6–note 3
Casper, Wyo., 18	21 – 0– 80	14	4	1,890–2,100	2,400M	38.2	40.4	NP	5–2309 922 27
Centralia, Ill., 16	9 – 2– 50	0	4	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	22.9	27.3	NS	7–3490 1300 41
Chambersburg, Pa., 15	12 –100– 30	4	8	1,680–1,680	1,000C	U	20.0	NS	not available
Champaign, Ill., 23	19 – 15–125	13	6	1,800–1,800	2,200B	26.7	30.1	$0.2	5–2314 901 40
Chanute, Kan., 10	9 – 9– 28	44	3	1,320–1,320	1,800M‡	11.5†	16.0†	NS	6–2751 996 39
Charleroi, Pa., 11	1 – 53†–..	..	3†	None–None	None†D	U	6.3†	NS	not available
Charlottesville, Va., 19	6 – 60– 50	50	8	1,320–1,680	2,100A	U	20.6	NS	6–2591 909 40
Cheltenham tp, Pa., 19	1 –175†–..	..	12†	1,200–1,500†	None†D	G	33.9	NS	5–2407 747 33
Cheyenne, Wyo., 22	22 – 0– 60	23	5	1,650–1,860	2,280M‡	35.6	52.8	NP	6–2569 994 27
Chicago Heights, Ill., 22	21 – 0– 25	14	4	1,980–1,980	3,000C‡	39.4	42.9	4.8	5–2271 1001 36
Chickasha, Okla., 14	15 – 0– 40	60	4	1,200–1,320	1,680M	18.8	20.0	NP	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio, 20	19 – 0– 81	11	5	1,620–1,620	2,000S	31.3	35.6	6.0	5–2405 970 41
Chippewa Falls, Wis., 10	12 – 0– 25	0	3	1,320–1,650	1,830B	17.7	19.1	0.9	6–2799 969 37
Clairton, Pa., 16	18 – 0– 45	17	2	2,185–2,274	3,000C‡	40.7	41.6	NP	6–2649 938 28
Claremont t, N. H., 12	8 – 61– 40	19	6	1,820–1,820	2,400E	H	...	...	A1–note 4
Clarksdale, Miss., 12	...	..	..	... ...	... M‡	...	...	U	5–2205 719 37
Clarksville, Tenn., 12	6 – 25– 25	25	4	1,452–1,452	1,728M	H	29.2†	NS	6–2941 876 41
Clayton, Mo., 13	11 – 0– 65	0	2	1,812–1,932	3,300M	23.4	24.0	NP	6–note 3
Clearwater, Fla., 10	9 – 14– 58	39	4	1,200–1,800	2,175C	H	18.1	NP	5–2380 795 36
Cleburne, Tex., 11	8 – 0– 26	38	4	1,320–1,320	1,620M	12.5	13.6	NP	30–note 1
Cleveland, Tenn., 11	3 – 12– 30	33	2	... ...	720C‡	F	6.9	...	6–2956 1250 38
Cliffside Park, N. J., 17	14 – 36–156	14	3	1,800–2,200	3,000M	S	28.9	1.1	D–note 2
Clinton t, Mass., 12	9 – 30†–..	..	5†	1,602–1,602†	2,045†C	S	19.4	7.0†	6–note 3
Clovis, N. M., 10	3 – 10– 20	0	3	1,200–1,380	1,800C	F	6.3	NS	7–3319 995 41
Coatesville, Pa., 14	3 –300–105	0	8	1,500–1,500	300D	G	15.1	NS	5–2172 743 21
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 10	7 – 2– 26	29	4	1,680–1,680	1,895M	...	14.4	NS	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan., 17	17 – 48– 40	12	5	1,200–1,680	2,040M‡	H	29.6	4.2	5–2275 585 38
Cohoes, N. Y., 22	42 – 0†–..	..	6†	1,650–1,650†	2,000†S	68.6	79.3	NP	5–2058 817 32
Collingswood, N. J., 13	...	..	..	... ...	... C‡	...	...	NS	D–note 2
Columbia, Mo., 18	12 – 18– 41	33	4	1,320–1,644	2,220M	F	20.3	NS	7–note 3
Columbia, Pa., 12	0 – 50–150	..	6	None–None	50	G	12.0	NS	not available
Columbia, Tenn., 11	2 – 8†–..	..	3†	... –1,500†	1,500†A	F	12.6†	NS	7–3100 1192 42
Columbus, Ind., 12	16 – 0– 50	13	4	1,296–1,560	1,890M	23.6	27.0	3.4	6–2527 881 40
Columbus, Miss., 14	16 – 0– 45	19	2	1,500–1,560	1,920M	8.4	13.4	NS	6–2968 912 31
Compton, Calif., 16	40 – 0– 39	5	3	1,860–2,000	2,750A	22.6	24.0	NS	6–2769 1093 41
Concord, N. C., 16	6 – 20†–..	..	3†	960–1,380†	300†M	...	11.4	NS	7–3331 1352 40
Connellsville, Pa., 14	7 – 50– 42	0	3	1,680–1,800	2,160S‡	G	19.9	0.4	not available
Connersville, Ind., 13	15 – 0– 78	57	4	1,716–1,884	2,280M	24.8	27.0	NS	4–2050 620 42
Conshohocken, Pa., 11	...	..	..	... ...	...	...	8.2	...	5–2354 688 33
Coraopolis, Pa., 11	0 – 40– 12	..	3	None–None	90D	H	1.8	0.6	5–2361 799 37
Corning, N. Y., 16	15 – 4–145	..	5	1,620–1,920	3,000B	29.1	34.6	2.2	4–1507 509 38
Corsicana, Tex., 15	14 –...– 25	50	8	960–1,140	1,725C‡	13.7†	18.1†	NP	23–note 1
Cortland, N. Y., 16	12 –170– 30	42	5	1,456–1,856	200D	S	26.2	AU	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio, 12	10 – 30– 30	0	2	1,560–1,560	1,740S	F	17.1	2.2	6–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp, N. J., 13	8 – 31†–..	..	4†	2,000–2,500†	3,800†B	SF	25.2	.9	C–note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind., 11	19 – 0†–33	11	4	1,500–1,560	2,040M	30.2	32.0	NP	6–2688 762 40
Cudahy, Wis., 11	4 – 25–120	25	4	1,800–2,040	900M	F	10.3	1.9	7–3200 988 37
Cumberland t, R. I., 11	(No municipal fire department)								not available
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 21	15 – 0–200	7	3	1,775–2,160	2,640S	29.0	32.9	4.8	6–note 5
Dalton, Ga., 10	4 – 8– 35	25	3	1,260–1,260	1,480C	F	15.4†	NS	7–3461 1403 40
Danbury, Conn., 22	28 –200–290	7	9	2,000–2,200	3,000M	S	86.6	NP	6–note 3
Danvers t, Mass., 14	11 – 35– 65	5	7	2,007–2,007	2,725B	S	35.6	NP	5–note 3
Darby, Pa., 10	0 –235– 55	..	5	None–None	50C	U	...	NS	5–2478 842 22
Daytona Beach, Fla., 23	30 – 8– 35	43	7	1,320–1,560	2,700C	38.4	42.1	NP	5–2227 599 39
Decatur, Ala., 17	7 – 0– 80	71	3	1,296–1,560	1,538C	8.7†	11.1†	NS	7–3349 1248 37

Table XI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turn-over Rate per 100 Em-ployees	Number of Pieces of Equip-ment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insur-ance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Depart-ment	Retire-ment System	
Decatur, Ga., 17	9 – 6– 80	22	2	$1,200–1,584	$2,082A	$15.5	$17.9	NS	6–2836 1205 38
Dedham t, Mass., 16	16 – 28– 50	3	6	1,800–2,100	3,100C	S	49.0	NP	5–note 3
Del Rio, Tex., 13	5 – 21– 19	60	4	1,500–1,620	2,300C‡	F	...	NS	32–note 1
Denison, Tex., 16	22 – 0–146	26	7	1,620–1,680	2,220C‡	35.1	48.4	...	17–note 1
Denton, Tex., 11	7 – 48– 50	43	5	1,320–1,680	1,950D	G	16.8	NS	23–note 1
Derby, Conn., 10	0 –135– 85	0	3	None–None	50S	U	44.2	NS	5–note 3
Dickson City, Pa., 12	0 – 70– 40	..	2	None–None	100D	G	.4†	NS	not available
Dixon, Ill., 11	7 – 0– 12	0	3	1,800–1,800	2,000M‡	12.8	14.2	$1.1	7–3430 1282 36
Donora, Pa., 13	...	..	..	... ...	...C	...	7.4	1.1	not available
Dormont, Pa., 13	4 – 20– 60	25	2	1,700–2,180	300D	H	11.3	NS	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala., 17	11 –...– 85	46	5	1,200–1,440	2,116C‡	F	20.3	NS	6–2853 970 35
Dover, N. H., 15	9 – 45–100	22	5	1,820–1,820	2,200C	S	25.5†	NP	A1–note 4
Dover, N. J., 10	3 –125– 80	0	4	1,600–2,100	100D	S	...	NS	E–note 2
Du Bois, Pa., 12	0 –950†–..	..	6†	None–None†	65†D	G	...	NS	not available
Dunkirk, N. Y., 18	18 –...– 30	11	5	1,820–1,940	2,400B	U	...	AU	4–1998 788 34
Dunmore, Pa., 23	16 – 50– 50	0	4	1,620–1,620	1,774C	G	30.4†	NS	not available
Duquesne, Pa., 21	17 – 0– 57	12	3	2,260–2,260	2,890C‡	39.7	41.5	NP	5–2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla., 10	9 – 2– 34	22	3	1,200–1,500	1,800M	...	...	AU	8–3673 1178 38
Dyersburg, Tenn., 10	15 – 8– 40	67	3	962–1,040	2,400C	9.0	11.0	NS	6–2763 969 35
East Hartford t, Conn., 19	23 –248–260	22	4	1,990–2,300	3,300B	H	75.8	2.6	6–note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio, 24	22 – 0–125	21	7	1,920–1,920	2,400S	...	...	AU	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill., 12	9 – 0– 26	0	2	1,800–1,800	2,160B	19.5	20.8	1.4	7–3245 897 36
East Point, Ga., 12	11 – 0– 24	18	3	1,755–2,010	2,955M	22.0	25.4	NS	7–3028 1026 36
Easthampton t, Mass., 10	8 – 20– 40	25	3	2,101–2,101	320C	...	...	AU	5–note 3
Ecorse, Mich., 13	25 – ..– ..	6	3	2,470–2,600	3,445B	61.4	68.8	NP	6–2917 799 30
El Centro, Calif., 10	9 – 9– 12	22	4	1,960–2,280	3,240C	22.8	27.0	NS	6–2912 551 37
El Dorado, Ark., 16	11 – 12– 64	46	4	1,470–1,740	2,100M	F	21.0	AU	6–2736 1033 33
El Dorado, Kan., 10	7 – 0– 32	43	3	1,320–1,680	2,180A	11.5	12.8	1.0	6–2649 818 38
El Reno, Okla., 10	6 – 10†–..	..	4†	1,200–1,380†	1,875†A	H	11.2†	NP	6–2990 1004 37
Elizabeth City, N. C., 12	10 – 32– 50	60	6	1,410–1,680	NoneB	G	31.4	NS	5–2390 878 42
Ellwood City, Pa., 12	4 – 42– 75	0	4	1,890–1,968	2,292A	H	11.4	...	not available
Elmhurst, Ill., 15	2 – 20– 33	0	3	1,740–1,920	360D	H	21.4	NS	6–2671 1023 34
Elmwood Park, Ill., 14	7 – 10†–..	..	2†	1,668–1,668†	2,000†C	...	13.8	3.5	6–2504 882 39
Elwood, Ind., 11	16 – 0†–..	..	3†	1,380–1,380†	1,476†M	...	...	U	6–2919 984 38
Emporia, Kan., 13	11 – 0– 50	0	4	1,380–1,560	2,004M‡	18.0	19.9	NS	6–2573 835 40
Endicott, N. Y., 18	24 –...–150	21	7	2,030–2,210	3,000B	U	56.2	AU	4–1955 820 38
Englewood, N. J., 19	26 – 0–125	10	9	2,000–2,500	4,000C	65.7	77.2	2.7	B–note 2
Escanaba, Mich., 15	19 – 0– 26	21	4	1,320–1,500	2,100A	27.1	30.0	NS	6–2716 885 27
Euclid, Ohio, 18	16 – 0– 71	16	3	1,980–2,660	3,289S	38.2	57.2	AU	6–note 5
Eugene, Ore., 21	21 – 0– 40	43	5	1,500–1,800	2,400M	11.1	13.4	NS	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif., 17	15 –200– 48	23	4	1,800–1,800	900D	U	40.5	NS	7–3266 919 35
Fairfield, Ala., 12	6 – 0†–..	..	1†	538– 538†	None†C	3.1	4.5	NS	6–2728 1170 41
Fairhaven t, Mass., 11	3 – 54– 75	83	9	1,250–1,500	2,340B	S	15.2	NP	5–note 3
Fairmont, W. Va., 23	19 – 0– 60	16	4	1,560–1,560	2,250C‡	32.1	37.5	2.8	6–2688 1127 29
Faribault, Minn., 15	13 – 0– 16	15	3	1,380–1,440	1,710C‡	18.4	20.3	NS	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa., 14	7 – 55– 70	14	3	1,950–1,950	2,358C‡	U	14.6	0.4	not available
Fayetteville, N. C., 17	6 – 48– 68	..	5	1,620–1,620	1,680C	F	...	NP	6–2745 1000 40
Fergus Falls, Minn., 11	0 – 21†–..	..	4†	None–None†	185†D	H	3.7	NS	7–3180 1050 36
Ferndale, Mich., 23	25 – 0–120	12	5	2,150–2,400	3,350C	48.2	58.3	2.1	6–2704 865 30
Findlay, Ohio, 20	23 – 0–110	4	4	1,440–1,800	2,280M	42.2	47.3	4.0	6–2825 1102 37
Floral Park, N. Y., 13	0 –175– 60	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	9.5	NS	5–2366 909 34
Florence, Ala., 15	10 – 0†–..	..	3†	1,080–1,200†	1,800†C‡	14.1	17.3	NS	5–2394 910 37
Florence, S. C., 16	6 – 11– 44	50	3	1,356–1,800	900M	S	18.4	NS	6–2944 1256 39
Forest Park, Ill., 15	8 – 0– 19	19	2	2,100–2,100	2,640C‡	...	...	AU	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo., 12	12 – 0– 47	96	4	1,080–1,440	2,400M	17.1	19.3	NP	4–1656 595 30
Fort Dodge, Iowa, 23	22 – 0– 55	32	5	1,320–1,740	2,280S‡	39.9	47.2	AU	4–1860 832 29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 18	20 – 0– 80	45	4	1,625–1,820	2,500A	34.6	42.0	NP	5–2323 966 38
Fort Madison, Iowa, 14	12 – 0– 62	17	4	1,470–1,470	1,752M	16.0	16.7	0.8	6–2834 1038 37
Fort Myers, Fla., 11	7 – 16– 50	71	3	1,545–1,545	2,400M	...	...	U	6–2596 765 41
Fort Scott, Kan., 11	12 – 0– 20	4	3	1,320–1,380	1,980M‡	18.1†	20.4†	1.3†	6–2947 1095 38

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Fort Thomas, Ky., 11	5 – 0–173	0	2	$1,500–1,900	$2,100C	$ 8.3	$ 11.3	$0.2	6–2903 996 40
Fostoria, Ohio, 13	11 – 0– 40	9	3	1,800–1,920	2,040S	20.0	23.7	3.5	6–2805 888 42
Framingham t, Mass., 23	44 – 0–102	9	9	1,900–2,200	3,000C	...	106.4	U	5–note 3
Frankfort, Ind., 14	20 – 0– 38	3	3	1,740–1,740	1,920M	...	...	AU	6–2750 873 38
Frankfort, Ky., 11	7 – 0– 80	0	2	1,560–1,560	1,800C	11.7	13.5	0.4	7–3169 1319 43
Frederick, Md., 16	12 –100–250	29	7	1,200–1,200	NoneD	U	25.5	NS	not available
Fredericksburg, Va., 10	4 – 26– 25	0	2	1,635–1,760	200D	U	10.8	NS	7–3271 1413 40
Freeport, Ill., 22	22 – 0– 50	14	5	1,800–1,800	2,400B	41.3	44.4	2.3	5–2420 979 39
Freeport, N. Y., 20	3 –387– 76	0	8	None–None	NoneC	U	30.8	0.5	6–2615 842 34
Fremont, Neb., 12	6 – 84– 21	17	4	1,440–1,500	1,800M	G	17.0	NS	6–2995 1126 37
Fremont, Ohio, 15	15 – 0– 60	23	3	1,560–1,740	1,920M	22.1	24.2	5.3	6–2963 1010 39
Fullerton, Calif., 10	5 – 25– 68	20	3	1,680–1,920	2,400C	F	18.5	NS	6–2613 917 39
Fulton, N. Y., 13	14 – 19– 65	11	4	1,625–1,950	2,550B	H	29.1	AU	4–1919 700 39
Gainesville, Fla., 14	21 – 0– 45	43	5	1,200–1,500	3,000A	29.2	39.6	NP	4–1662 608 42
Gainesville, Ga., 10	9 – 3– 75	33	4	1,645–1,645	1,810C	13.3	15.3	0.3	6–2527 919 42
Garden City, N. Y., 11	13 – 48–225	8	7	1,800–2,150	NoneD	U	41.0	NP	5–2190 811 34
Gardner, Mass., 20	14 – 48–100	11	6	1,980–1,980	3,000M	S	53.2	NP	5–note 3
Garfield Hgts., Ohio, 17	14 – 0– 15	4	2	1,800–2,100	2,600S	28.3†	30.1†	0.9†	7–note 5
Gastonia, N. C., 21	24 – 1–100	60	5	1,260–1,560	2,640C	32.9	40.7	NP	5–2427 1174 37
Geneva, N. Y., 16	...	..	..	... ...	...	21.3	30.5	NP	4–1989 598 37
Glen Cove, N. Y., 12	0 –120–120	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	20.0	NP	6–2812 850 34
Glens Falls, N. Y., 19	28 – 0†–..	..	5†	1,512–1,701†	2,500†B	50.6	54.4	3.0	4–1600 553 42
Gloucester, Mass., 24	43 – 42– 60	14	14	1,825–1,825	2,362C‡	88.3	95.8	10.2	4–note 3
Gloucester City, N. J., 14	10 – 75– 30	15	4	1,769–1,881	120C	S	21.9	0.7	E–note 2
Gloversville, N. Y., 23	22 – 12– 25	9	4	1,650–1,950	3,000C	48.2	51.1	AU	4–1695 464 41
Goldsboro, N. C., 17	16 – 0– 85	13	5	1,300–1,637	1,950A	20.6	23.6	NP	4–1927 673 40
Goshen, Ind., 11	13 – 0– 80	8	3	1,440–1,680	1,860M	20.6	25.0	NP	6–2619 952 41
Grand Forks, N. D., 20	18 – 0– 0	17	4	1,440–1,680	2,115M	28.0	32.1	NP	5–2284 763 27
Grand Island, Neb., 19	23 – 0– 15	22	4	1,560–1,740	2,200M	36.4	40.6	NP	6–2769 1078 39
Grand Junction, Colo., 12	9 – 0– 20	22	3	1,546–1,824	2,430A	17.7	27.3	NP	6–3019 1203 28
Granite City, Ill., 23	15 – 0–100	7	3	1,620–1,920	2,030B	26.8	29.1	NP	6–2867 1123 38
Greeley, Colo., 16	13 – 0– 26	0	5	1,290–1,500	1,980B	20.2	21.2	NP	6–2824 1170 35
Greenfield t, Mass., 16	14 – 35–328	14	7	1,560–2,028	3,000C	S	46.2	AU	4–note 3
Greensburg, Pa., 17	0 –535–150	..	8	None–None	NoneD	G	17.0	NS	not available
Greenville, Miss., 21	18 – 0– 36	6	4	1,800–1,800	3,300C	35.5	39.0	0.4	5–2124 775 38
Greenville, N. C., 13	5 – 36– 85	20	4	1,410–1,740	2,010C	H	8.2	NS	5–2224 775 42
Greenville, Tex., 14	16 – 0– 46	9	6	1,365–1,500	2,100S‡	21.0†	23.3†	0.2†	26–note 1
Greenwood, Miss., 15	14 – 0– 50	57	2	1,620–1,680	2,400C‡	24.1	26.7	AU	6–2627 923 34
Greenwood, S. C., 13	5 – 10– 40	40	4	1,370–1,370	780A	F	13.4	NP	6–2553 1120 39
Gretna, La., 11	2 – 43– 18	0	2	1,200–1,200	300D	G	...	NS	7–3446 829 32
Griffin, Ga., 13	16 – 0– 38	6	5	1,200–1,500	2,100A	21.8	27.8	0.4	5–2409 876 38
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich., 13	21 – 0– 25	10	4	2,220–2,400	3,200M	55.4	57.0	NS	4–1899 656 32
Gulfport, Miss., 15	14 – 10– 60	71	5	1,110–1,320	1,620C‡	16.7	21.7	0.9	6–2959 1179 30
Guthrie, Okla., 10	12 – 8– 55	42	5	1,140–1,200	1,740A	15.3	17.4	NP	6–2871 651 40
Hannibal, Mo., 21	23 – 0– 68	17	5	1,512–1,512	1,800B	34.1	38.0	NS	6–note 3
Hanover, Pa., 13	4 –700– 40	0	4	1,300–1,300	100D	G	9.5	NS	not available
Hanover tp, Pa., 16	18 –144†–..	..	6†	1,500–1,500†	360†C	32.3	35.0	NS	not available
Harlingen, Tex., 13	...	..	..	... ...	... M‡	...	...	...	28–note 1
Harrisburg, Ill., 11	3 – 4– 40	33	3	1,800–1,800	1,800S‡	F	5.9†	NS	8–3847 1468 39
Harrison, N. J., 14	34 – 23– 68	0	5	2,000–3,000	4,100M	8.3	135.1	0.4	D–note 2
Harrison tp, Pa., 13	14 –337–300	4	3	... ...	... D	G	6.6	NS	6–2828 805 24
Harvey, Ill., 18	11 – 16– 20	0	3	1,920–1,920	2,520C‡	F	...	U	5–2122 888 38
Hastings, Neb., 15	13 – 16– 0	15	3	1,680–1,680	2,106M	H	21.4	NS	6–2672 956 41
Hattiesburg, Miss., 21	27 – 0–130	30	5	... –1,680	2,170M‡	38.8	46.7	1.0	6–2687 726 39
Hawthorne, N. J., 13	0 –150– 0	..	4	None–None	325C‡	S	8.5	NS	D–note 2
Helena, Mont., 15	18 – 0– 50	0	4	1,920–2,004	2,496C‡	36.2	38.6	3.7	6–2791 1143 42
Hempstead, N. Y., 21	1 –475–110	0	11	None–None	3,000C	U	47.4	1.0	5–2420 937 34
Henderson, Ky., 13	20 – 0– 12	25	5	1,440–1,440	1,600M‡	25.5	33.7	NS	6–2569 865 41
Hibbing, Minn., 16	44 – 0– 24	2	7	1,620–1,920	2,940B	97.1	101.1	4.9	5–2145 629 41
Hickory, N. C., 13	6 – 40– 50	0	5	1,320–1,860	300C	S	16.8	NS	5–2223 791 42

Table XI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Highland Park, Ill., 14	14 – 0– 35	7	3	$1,800–2,000	$3,100C‡	$30.8	$38.8	AU	not available
Highland Park, Tex., 10	17 – 0– 4	59	3	1,749–1,810	3,024M	29.7	31.0	NP	19–note 1
Hillside tp, N. J., 19	26 – 0– 80	15	3	2,100–2,500	3,500C	64.6	77.6	$5.7	C–note 2
Hobbs, N. M., 11	2 – 18– 15	50	2	1,800–1,800	2,100M	U	6.3	NS	8–3724 1092 39
Holland, Mich., 15	7 – 17–220	0	4	1,738–2,002	1,000B	S	39.4	NS	6–2600 910 30
Homestead, Pa., 19	19 – 0†–..	..	3†	2,008–2,100†	2,400†C	34.1	39.3	NS	5–2313 956 24
Hopkinsville, Ky., 12	10 – 2– 21	0	4	1,200–1,320	1,600C‡	13.5	16.9	NS	6–2934 883 42
Hoquiam, Wash., 11	17 – 0– 35	6	6	2,100–2,100	2,914M	32.7	44.1	1.1	5–2385 723 34
Hornell, N. Y., 16	13 – 10– 60	23	4	1,680–1,860	2,620B	25.9	29.0	U	5–2142 835 37
Hot Springs, Ark., 21	33 – 0– 12	42	7	1,080–1,224	2,160M	42.2†	70.7†	NP	5–2323 740 36
Hudson, N. Y., 12	0 –900– 0	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	13.7	NS	5–2263 925 42
Huntington, Ind., 14	23 – 0–108	4	4	1,620–1,620	1,800M	35.0	40.4	3.1	6–2954 971 42
Huntsville, Ala., 13	12 – 3– 25	67	3	1,290–1,320	2,200C	14.9	21.7	NS	7–3143 1198 37
Huron, S. D., 11	3 – 42– 40	0	4	1,620–1,620	NoneD	F	8.5	NS	7–3023 1053 29
Idaho Falls, Idaho, 15	11 – 13– 30	5	4	1,620–1,920	2,520M	H	28.6	NS	7–3204 1066 38
Independence, Kan., 12	13 – 0– 17	19	4	1,452–1,518	1,800M‡	18.4	19.1	NS	6–2628 880 40
Independence, Mo., 16	13 – 0– 50	31	2	1,500–1,680	2,000M	22.8	26.7	NS	7–note 3
Indiana, Pa., 10	0 – 60– 0	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	5.1	NS	not available
Iowa City, Iowa, 17	11 – 0– 28	9	2	1,560–1,800	1,980M	19.3	19.7	0.6	6–2990 1126 36
Iron Mountain, Mich., 11	11 – 0– 38	18	4	1,320–1,320	1,800B	13.8	15.3	0.7	6–2843 1072 27
Irondequoit t, N. Y., 23	(No town fire department)								5–2466 814 41
Ironton, Ohio, 16	15 – 0†–..	..	3†	1,560–1,560†	1,800†A	21.5†	23.4†	2.7†	7–3428 1199 38
Ironwood, Mich., 13	14 – 30– 40	14	4	1,518–1,518	1,848A	H	...	0.2	6–2841 1036 27
Ithaca, N. Y., 20	25 –400– 0	12	8	1,700–2,200	3,300B	G	59.0	AU	4–1597 567 37
Jackson, Tenn., 24	29 – 0– 46	41	4	1,500–1,500	2,175M‡	42.2	44.7	NS	5–2466 973 37
Jacksonville, Ill., 20	11 – 23–141	0	7	1,800–1,800	2,100M	F	22.9	0.1	7–3006 1066 41
Janesville, Wis., 23	27 – 0– 30	0	5	1,650–2,040	3,000B	52.6	56.1	2.4	5–2319 895 34
Jeannette, Pa., 16	5 – 25–172	0	4	1,620–1,800	2,040C‡	H	11.2	0.5	not available
Jefferson City, Mo., 24	19 – 0– 68	11	5	1,200–1,500	2,000M	28.6	34.4	NS	6–note 3
Jeffersonville, Ind., 11	12 – 0– 22	0	3	1,500–1,500	1,680M	18.2	19.9	NS	5–2379 782 40
Johnson City, N. Y., 18	17 – 0– 87	24	3	1,664–2,132	2,600B	34.7	38.6	2.4	4–1965 799 38
Johnston t, R. I., 11	0 – 50– 35	..	9	None–None	NoneD	U	16.4†	0.5†	not available
Johnstown, N. Y., 11	14 – 5– 15	7	4	1,550–1,700	1,850M	24.3	27.7	AU	4–1953 783 41
Jonesboro, Ark., 12	6 – 6– 75	83	3	1,080–1,320	1,755M	7.4†	9.7†	NP	6–2723 1148 39
Kankakee, Ill., 22	18 – 0–125	0	5	1,440–1,440	1,800M	25.4	27.7	2.9	6–2684 1080 37
Keene, N. H., 14	7 – 47– 47	0	6	1,766–1,825	2,400M	U	27.9	0.5	A1–note 4
Kenmore, N. Y., 19	7 –125– 30	0	3	1,664–2,132	2,964C	U	18.8	AU	4–1903 761 31
Keokuk, Iowa, 15	17 – 0– 70	12	4	1,260–1,560	1,893S‡	22.0†	...	U	6–2676 1056 39
Kewanee, Ill., 17	11 – 5– 64	0	2	1,800–1,800	2,100C‡	19.8	22.2	NS	7–3414 1276 42
Key West, Fla., 13	21 –140–...	62	8	1,440–1,440	1,600D	U	30.3	NP	7–3479 884 32
Kingsport, Tenn., 14	14 – 22– 53	71	5	1,200–1,200	2,100A	H	22.0	NS	5–2260 670 41
Kingston, Pa., 21	9 –180–180	0	3	1,680–1,680	600C	H	...	NS	not available
Kinston, N. C., 15	12 – 15 –72	25	6	1,320–1,770	2,280M	S	23.7	NS	6–2657 783 38
Kirksville, Mo., 10	6 – 4†–..	..	2†	1,200–1,200†	1,500†M‡	7.9†	9.3†	NS	7–note 3
Kirkwood, Mo., 12	15 – 0– 93	20	3	1,440–1,860	2,580M‡	27.8	29.6	NS	6–note 3
Klamath Falls, Ore., 16	17 – 80†–..	..	4†	1,620–2,040†	2,700†M	...	37.8	NS	5–2367 778 36
La Grange, Ga., 22	14 – 0–150	79	4	1,200–1,440	2,100M	17.0†	38.1†	NS	6–2915 1134 37
La Grange, Ill., 10	2 – 18– 50	0	3	1,620–1,980	600M	H	7.5	NS	5–2431 956 39
La Porte, Ind., 16	23 – 0–105	9	5	1,800–2,040	2,580M	44.5	48.8	NP	5–2120 711 40
La Salle, Ill., 13	3 – 25– 40	0	3	... ...	460M	F	8.8	...	7–3205 1040 34
Lackawanna, N. Y., 24	55 – 0†–100	1	4	2,160–2,160	3,000M	26.2	...	AU	4–1998 683 32
Laconia, N. H., 13	7 – 52– 60	100	6	1,560–1,560	2,250M	S	24.6†	0.3†	A1–note 4
Lafayette, La., 19	14 – 0– 63	7	4	1,320–1,560	1,500M‡	23.0	26.6	NP	5–2452 788 38
Lake Charles, La., 21	14 – 3†–..	..	4†	1,080–1,200†	1,960†C‡	17.0†	20.0†	NS	5–2450 920 39
Lakeland, Fla., 22	21 –...– 95	24	5	1,200–1,680	2,400A	30.7	35.1	NP	5–2461 1087 34
Lancaster, Ohio, 22	14 – 0†–..	..	3†	1,320–1,560†	1,780†S	22.1	24.5	4.0	7–3080 1292 38
Lansdowne, Pa., 11	0 –130– 61	..	3	None–None	NoneD	U	16.0	NS	5–2043 612 27
Laramie, Wyo., 11	10 – 7– 16	0	4	1,790–1,790	2,310M	19.9	21.0	NP	6–2613 967 38
Latrobe, Pa., 11	1 –125– 85	..	7	... –1,800	240C	U	...	NS	not available
Laurel, Miss., 21	21 – 0†–..	..	6†	1,122–1,122†	1,452†C‡	25.0	31.3	2.0	7–3240 964 38

Table XI-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Lawrence, Kan., 14	19 – 0 – 15	29	4	$1,350–1,620	$1,980M	$25.8	$27.6	NP	5–2276 743 38
Lawton, Okla., 18	25 – 0 – 0	76	6	1,560–1,560	2,400M	18.4	21.9	NP	6–2951 840 34
Leavenworth, Kan., 19	18 – 0 – 25	22	5	1,320–1,320	1,800M‡	24.7	27.2	NP	5–2297 718 39
Leominster, Mass., 22	23 – 39 – 90	4	7	1,860–1,860	3,000M	...	59.3	NP	4–note 3
Lewiston, Idaho, 11	17 – 6 – 25	29	6	1,650–1,890	2,700C‡	28.7	42.0	NS	5–2060 642 40
Lewistown, Pa., 13	0 –200–555	..	9	None–None	50D	U	8.9	NS	not available
Lexington t, Mass., 13	15 – 25 – 48	20	8	1,642–2,190	1,500B	S	48.0	NP	5–note 3
Lexington, N. C., 11	7 – 18 – 40	29	3	1,320–1,680	2,420C	S	16.2	NS	6–2658 936 41
Lincoln, Ill., 13	6 – 4 – 10	17	3	1,800–1,800	1,860M	9.1†	9.6†	NS	6–2951 1059 32
Lincoln t, R. I., 11	(No town fire department)								not available
Lincoln Park, Mich., 15	8 – 0 – 73	6	..	2,301–2,503	2,815B	19.0	22.4	NS	6–2646 971 28
Linden, N. J., 24	42 – 0–160	2	5	2,400–2,400	4,400C	5.1	123.9	$4.2	C–note 2
Little Falls, N. Y., 10	7 – 23 – 50	21	5	1,700–1,700	2,250B	H	20.5	NP	5–2114 829 41
Lock Haven, Pa., 11	3 –300–200	0	4	... –1,500	270C‡	G	7.3	NS	not available
Lockport, N. Y., 24	37 – 0 – 30	8	5	1,575–1,980	2,500B	70.5	75.4	6.3	4–1874 681 32
Lodi, Calif., 11	8 –17 – 0	13	3	1,440–1,440	2,900C	F	29.5	NS	5–2134 454 40
Lodi, N. J., 12	...	..	..	... ...	... D	S	...	NS	E–note 2
Logan, Utah, 12	20 – 0 – 10	53	4	1,500–1,800	2,800M‡	21.5	24.7	NP	4–1965 472 41
Logansport, Ind., 20	39 – 0 – 40	1	5	1,781–1,781	2,160M	69.0	75.5	2.0	5–2083 798 35
Long Branch, N. J., 17	11 –585 – 54	5	13	1,800–2,000	NoneE	G	...	NS	DS–note 2
Longview, Tex., 14	15 – 0†–..	..	5†	960–1,200†	1,880†C	18.8	32.3	NP	22–note 1
Longview, Wash., 12	10 – 0–250	25	3	2,040–2,220	3,420	19.8	30.8	1.5	6–2853 1078 35
Lynbrook, N. Y., 15	0 –160–200	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	12.0	NS	5–2181 874 33
Lyndhurst tp, N. J., 17	0 – 55 – 0	..	5	None–None	NoneD	S	9.6	NS	D–note 2
Lynwood, Calif., 11	8 – 0 – 90	6	1	1,800–2,214	2,494C	14.0	16.7	NS	6–2582 992 41
McAlester, Okla., 12	15 – 4 – 10	33	4	1,230–1,640	1,980A	19.7	21.1	0.4	6–2910 864 33
McAllen, Tex., 12	0 – 50 – 50	..	4	None–None	840D	G	6.1	NS	28–note 1
McKees Rocks, Pa., 17	10 – 5†–..	..	2†	1,584–1,584†	2,160†C	16.9†	38.8†	NS	6–2667 956 31
Mahanoy City, Pa., 13	0 –587–...	..	..	None–None	150D	U	14.4†	NS	not available
Mamaroneck, N. Y., 13	0 –...– 0	...	8	None–None	NoneD	U	18.8	NS	4–1979 747 37
Manhattan, Kan., 12	5 – 8 – 26	40	2	1,320–1,320	1,800M‡	F	13.2	NS	6–2813 986 38
Manitowoc, Wis., 24	36 – 0–225	10	4	1,740–1,860	2,660B	67.1	71.5	NP	4–1960 648 41
Mankato, Minn., 16	21 – 10†–..	..	5†	1,380–1,620†	2,400†C	37.1	40.6	NS	5–3424 835 37
Maplewood, Mo., 13	8 – 4 – 65	25	2	1,800–1,800	2,400C‡	13.2	16.4	NS	6–note 3
Maplewood tp, N. J., 23	29 – 0 – 65	5	5	2,000–2,600	4,400C	72.0	75.9	2.9	C–note 2
Marblehead t, Mass., 11	10 – 45†–..	..	5†	2,190–2,190†	2,550†C	...	40.5†	U	5–note 3
Marietta, Ohio, 15	12 – 0 – 60	29	3	1,650–1,650	1,845S	19.3	22.9	NP	6–2882 937 28
Marinette, Wis., 14	17 – 0 – 35	0	3	1,557–1,557	1,970B	26.4	29.4	1.0	6–2747 828 38
Marlborough, Mass., 15	9 – 52 – 85	6	5	2,070–2,070	800E	S	36.4	3.0	4–note 3
Marquette, Mich., 16	14 – 6 – 15	14	3	1,710–1,770	2,280S‡	29.3	32.1	NS	6–2855 954 38
Marshall, Tex., 18	15 – 0 – 75	103	8	1,200–1,440	1,920A	20.9	26.1	0.2	24–note 1
Marshalltown, Iowa, 19	15 – 10–237	20	4	1,620–1,860	2,100M	25.8	29.2	4.8	5–2466 902 38
Marshfield, Wis., 10	5 – 18 – 35	80	3	1,380–1,740	300B	F	11.5	NS	6–2782 981 37
Martins Ferry, Ohio, 15	0 –100–300	..	5	None–None	NoneD	G	6.7	NS	6–2907 1117 38
Martinsburg, W. Va., 15	9 – 75 – 40	6	5	1,310–1,310	1,800M	U	14.3†	0.3†	6–2525 792 27
Martinsville, Va., 10	5 – 16 – 28	40	2	1,200–1,320	1,700C	H	9.5	NS	8–3818 1409 42
Massena, N. Y., 11	4 – 60–200	0	2	... ...	NoneD	G	7.5	NS	6–2760 1111 40
Mattoon, Ill., 16	9 – 0 – 25	6	3	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	17.1	18.5	1.5	7–3451 1212 38
Maywood, Calif., 11	6 – 0 – 30	50	1	1,800–2,040	2,640C	11.4	12.9	NS	7–3321 1143 33
Meadville, Pa., 19	15 –300 – 50	7	6	1,860–2,040	2,205S‡	G	34.2	NP	not available
Medford, Ore., 11	11 – 24 – 0	9	4	1,550–1,800	2,400C	S	21.3	NS	5–2133 816 33
Melrose Park, Ill., 11	0 – 17–150	..	2	1,800–1,800	1,350M	H	...	...	6–2707 857 39
Menasha, Wis., 10	9 – 0 – 32	0	3	1,200–1,710	1,890B	16.3	17.3	NP	6–2770 1024 39
Menominee, Mich., 10	17 – 0 – 46	0	4	1,320–1,440	1,800C	24.0	28.7	NS	6–2768 699 28
Merced, Calif., 10	5 – 34 – 62	80	3	1,680–2,040	2,400C	U	12.4†	NS	5–2443 944 40
Methuen t, Mass., 22	28 – 12 – 90	9	7	2,007–2,007	2,200C	64.8	69.4	NP	4–note 3
Middlesborough, Ky., 12	3 – 0 – 36	0	2	1,440–1,440	1,620C‡	...	...	AU	7–3417 1317 42
Middletown, N. Y., 22	17 –...– 45	12	7	1,600–2,100	1,000D	U	49.3	NP	4–1829 703 37
Midland, Mich., 10	6 – 10 – 45	25	2	... –2,100	420M	S	13.1	NS	7–3473 1262 30
Milford t, Mass., 15	10 – 54 – 35	5	7	1,580–1,980	2,100C	U	46.3	AU	5–note 3

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Millburn tp, N. J., 12	11 – 42– 60	0	4	$1,800–2,500	$3,500C	F	$34.9†	$3.2†	....
Millville, N. J., 15	3 – 40–...	67	5	720– 720	260D	S	11.6	NS	E–note 2
Milton t, Mass., 19	29 – 10– 55	24	6	1,825–2,200	3,000C	$57.2	67.7	0.7	4–note 3
Mineola, N. Y., 10	0 –103– 50	..	5	None–None	NoneD	U	5.7	NP	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N. D., 17	11 – 0– 40	55	4	1,200–1,680	2,310A	19.2	20.5	NS	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont., 18	19 – 0–200	21	5	1,920–2,040	2,400C‡	38.7	42.0	NP	6–2777 1158 37
Mitchell, S. D., 11	5 – 27–...	80	4	1,650–1,650	1,980D	H	11.8	NS	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo., 13	12 – 31–...	25	2	1,200–1,320	1,510M	U	20.0	NS	8–note 3
Modesto, Calif., 16	18 – 29– 20	39	6	1,800–2,160	3,530C	F	38.7	2.6	4–1623 542 38
Monessen, Pa., 20	2 – 87– 62	0	3	...–2,094	NoneD	H	23.8	NS	not available
Monroe, Mich., 18	31 – 0–120	16	4	1,860–2,100	2,620B	58.1	62.4	NS	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif., 13	9 – 12– 5	56	3	1,710–2,040	2,460C	F	19.9	NS	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif., 10	13 – 14– 22	54	2	1,980–2,310	3,000A	F	44.2	NS	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W. Va., 17	13 – 12– 75	23	4	1,920–1,920	2,700A	26.7	34.8	4.5	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J., 15	13 –200– 37	15	5	1,500–2,500	3,440M	G	40.6	1.2	C–note 2
Moultrie, Ga., 10	11 – 0–262	64	5	1,260–1,260	1,920A	14.6	19.8	NS	6–2691 881 38
Moundsville, W. Va., 14	6 – 0– 60	17	2	1,500–1,500	1,760C	9.8	10.2	NS	6–2990 1140 24
Mount Carmel, Pa., 18	0 –400†–..	..	5†	None–None†	None†D	U	16.1	NS	not available
Mount Clemens, Mich., 14	12 – 24†–..	..	4†	1,800–1,800†	2,100†S‡	G	28.2	NP	6–2882 920 29
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa., 20	4 – 32–135	25	3	1,800– ...	2,700C	G	11.3	NP	4–1971 747 33
Mount Vernon, Ill., 15	7 – 0– 20	43	2	1,800–1,800	1,800B	12.6	...	NS	8–3810 1499 39
Mount Vernon, Ohio, 10	8 – 2†–..	..	3†	1,260–1,380†	None†M	11.0†	12.3†	3.5†	6–note 5
Munhall, Pa., 14	...	..	..	... ...	...	...	...	NS	5–2402 820 24
Muscatine, Iowa, 18	19 – 0– 40	11	4	1,320–1,440	1,860M	26.0	28.6	U	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich., 16	13 – 0– 85	0	4	1,620–1,900	2,400M	23.7	25.5	NS	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho, 12	12 – 5– 45	29	3	1,680–1,800	2,640M	21.5	24.5	NS	6–2658 603 30
Nanticoke, Pa., 24	12 –305–540	8	6	1,620–1,920	1,200C‡	G	28.5	1.9	not available
Natchez, Miss., 15	6 –150–200	0	3	1,500–1,500	None	U	13.0	0.5	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t, Mass., 14	17 – 15– 80	18	8	2,000–2,200	2,700C	...	...	U	4–note 3
National City, Calif., 10	8 – 5– 97	25	3	1,920–2,100	2,545C	14.5	17.2	NS	6–2753 774 31
Naugatuck, Conn., 15	9 –100–200	6	7	1,900–1,900	2,300C	U	31.3	NS	6–note 3
Needham t, Mass., 12	16 – 18–125	6	6	1,800–2,100	3,000C	S	61.7	AU	4–note 3
Neenah, Wis., 11	13 – 0– 84	0	3	1,380–1,800	2,160B	22.5	23.3	NP	6–2628 962 37
Neptune tp, N. J., 10	(No town fire department)								DS–note 2
New Bern, N. C., 12	4 – 75– 30	75	5	... ...	480D	G	17.8	...	5–2498 804 39
New Castle, Ind., 17	15 – 0– 15	17	2	1,987–2,040	2,400M	26.5	33.2	1.5	6–2814 1029 38
New Iberia, La., 14	11 – 0†–..	..	3†	840–1,022†	1,800†M	10.6†	12.8†	NS	6–2621 836 41
New Kensington, Pa., 24	5 –100– 50	0	8	1,800–2,100	2,700C‡	S	55.6	NS	4–1743 536 41
New Philadelphia, Ohio, 12	3 – 15– 85	0	4	1,560–1,680	1,920S	F	10.6	4.3	7–3515 1427 38
Newburyport, Mass., 14	14 – 36– 60	14	5	1,664–1,950	500M	S	33.3	AU	6–note 3
Newton, Iowa, 10	7 – 8– 14	14	3	1,620–1,620	1,800M	F	13.0	1.5	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan., 11	10 – 0– 35	15	4	1,089–1,650	1,980A	15.3†	16.8†	0.4†	6–2803 994 40
Niles, Mich., 11	15 – 0–...	13	4	1,770–2,100	2,500B	29.7	31.7	NS	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio, 16	13 – 0–...	15	3	2,112–2,232	2,832S	27.4	30.4	2.7	7–3406 1393 25
Norfolk, Neb., 10	6 – 76– 0	..	3	1,500–1,740	250D	U	12.6	NS	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla., 11	8 – 4– 25	31	4	1,320–1,500	1,890A	12.0	13.7	NP	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass., 22	29 – 0– 60	4	5	1,425–1,650	2,700M	53.3	57.9	4.2	4–note 3
N. Attleborough t, Mass., 10	10 – 43– 60	70	9	1,729–2,002	2,750C	F	43.4	AU	5–note 3
North Braddock, Pa., 16	11 –425– 0	9	2	1,680–1,680	None	U	...	...	4–2000 772 25
North Little Rock, Ark., 21	...	..	..	... ...	...	...	...	...	5–2291 769 40
North Plainfield, N. J., 11	8 – 16– 32	25	3	... –1,800	2,500C	...	18.7	0.6	D–note 2
North Platte, Neb., 12	7 – 22– 53	29	3	1,200–1,584	1,990M	G	11.9	NS	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t, R. I., 12	0 –175–150	..	8	None–None	NoneD	U	...	NS	not available
North Tonawanda, N.Y., 20	21 –600– 0	0	7	1,900–2,124	3,300C	H	56.6	2.9	4–1776 393 24
Northampton, Mass., 25	40 – 10– 33	1	8	1,825–2,098	2,782M	87.6	92.3	AU	5–note 3
Northbridge t, Mass., 10	(No town fire department)								4–note 3
Norwich, Conn., 24	41 – 10–150	1	7	1,653–2,107	3,058C	80.5	93.4	NP	4–note 3
Norwood t, Mass., 15	20 – 14– 75	8	6	1,600–2,100	3,100C	46.2	53.8	NP	4–note 3
Nutley, N. J., 22	9 – 65–150	22	4	1,800–2,500	300S‡	S	30.9	1.3	C–note 2
Ogdensburg, N. Y., 16	...	..	..	... ...	... M	31.0†	35.9†	AU	6–2474 846 40

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Oil City, Pa., 20	25 – 0– 26	12	6	$1,560–2,100	$2,400C‡	$38.6†	$58.7†	NP	not available
Okmulgee, Okla., 16	14 – 0– 25	57	5	1,200–1,380	1,800M‡	21.2	23.2	NP	6–2683 1092 36
Old Forge, Pa., 12	0 –200– 30	..	3	None–None	NoneD	F	1.4	NS	not available
Olean, N. Y., 22	23 – 0– 86	9	5	1,450–1,800	2,000M	44.1	55.7	AU	4–1713 634 39
Olympia, Wash., 13	13 – 0–100	31	5	1,560–1,860	2,700M‡	26.9	32.0	$0.6	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N. Y., 10	10 – 53– 16	25	4	1,500–1,800	2,520S	G	23.0	AU	4–1859 619 39
Oneonta, N. Y., 12	8 – 21– 50	0	4	1,620–1,827	2,400S	H	19.1	NP	4–1854 724 41
Ontario, Calif., 14	9 – 20– 82	33	4	1,850–2,376	2,956C	U	16.3	NS	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S. C., 11	11 – 13– 50	9	5	1,290–1,620	2,520C‡	S	35.6	NS	5–2368 704 42
Oskaloosa, Iowa, 11	9 – 6– 28	11	3	... –1,695	1,740M	14.4	17.3	0.4	6–2827 960 40
Ossining, N. Y., 16	...	..	..	... ...	... D	...	27.2†	NS	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N. Y., 22	33 – 0–150	5	4	1,670–1,800	2,800S	62.3	69.3	7.4	5–2087 834 39
Ottawa, Ill., 16	12 – 8–400	0	4	1,800–1,800	2,040C‡	22.1	29.7	NS	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan., 10	7 – 0– 35	14	2	1,200–1,200	1,560M‡	9.5	11.1	NS	6–2709 1038 39
Owosso, Mich., 14	21 – 0– 30	2	5	1,620–1,740	2,100M‡	32.1	46.1	NS	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio, 12	9 – 8–175	22	4	1,920–2,160	2,690A	20.8	23.2	2.2	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex., 12	9 – 0†–..	..	3†	1,380–1,380†	1,560†M‡	12.0	13.2	NS	22–note 1
Palo Alto, Calif., 17	20 – 20– 45	5	6	1,800–2,280	3,360B	41.9	49.1	1.1	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex., 13	6 – 15– 32	58	3	890–1,620	1,740C	F	10.7	NS	24–note 1
Panama City, Fla., 12	5 – 19–150	90	4	1,380–1,380	480A	S	10.1	NP	7–3333 1069 39
Paris, Tex., 19	17 – 7– 74	94	4	1,140–1,320	1,875M	18.5	28.5	NP	21–note 1
Park Ridge, Ill., 12	2 – 20– 40	0	2	1,800–1,920	250D	F	10.4	2.1	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio, 16	8 – 0– 28	25	2	2,100–2,200	NoneS	16.8	18.0	NP	8–note 5
Parsons, Kan., 14	17 – 0– 43	12	4	1,380–1,380	1,800M‡	24.6	27.3	4.1	5–2276 745 39
Peabody, Mass., 22	43 – 24– 40	19	10	1,650–1,650	2,750M	95.5	128.9	9.0	5–note 3
Peekskill, N. Y., 17	14 –300– 85	0	5	1,900–2,100	750D	U	41.1	NP	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill., 19	9 – 4– 40	0	3	1,800–1,800	1,980C‡	17.2	15.7	NS	6–2889 1244 38
Pennsauken tp, N. J., 18	2 –200– 50	0	14	1,450–2,000	100C	G	13.0	NS	E–note 2
Peru, Ind., 12	22 – 0–108	27	5	1,800–1,800	2,160M	40.5	45.8	5.1	5–2174 770 41
Phenix City, Ala., 15	3 – 12†–..	..	3†	770– 830†	1,380†B	U	...	NS	8–3858 1240 39
Phillipsburg, N. J., 18	0 – 60†–..	..	6†	None–None†	450†S‡	U	13.3	NS	E–note 2
Phoenixville, Pa., 12	6 –950– 90	0	7	1,800–1,800	NoneD	S	15.5	NS	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark., 21	23 – 0– 75	22	5	1,200–1,440	1,980M	31.8	35.1	NP	5–2332 394 39
Piqua, Ohio, 16	17 – 0– 40	18	5	1,848–2,112	2,970A	33.3	36.4	2.7	5–2187 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan., 18	16 – 24– 24	6	13	1,476–1,656	2,040M‡	U	30.1	5.5	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa., 18	7 –150–100	0	5	1,800–1,800	500C‡	H	18.6†	NS	not available
Plains tp, Pa., 16	7 – 72†–..	..	1†	1,440–1,440†	1,560†C	H	...	...	not available
Plattsburgh, N. Y., 16	10 – 26– 84	20	3	1,600–1,800	2,100M	U	16.4†	0.8†	6–2362 966 40
Pleasantville, N. J., 11	...	..	..	... ...	... C	...	...	U	E–note 2
Plymouth t, Mass., 13	17 – 35–200	12	7	1,901–2,145	3,150S	G	51.5	4.3	5–note 3
Plymouth, Pa., 16	3 –105–250	0	4	1,680–1,680	75D	U	8.7	NS	not available
Pocatello, Idaho, 18	16 – 0†–..	..	4†	1,620–1,800†	2,400†M	30.2	33.4	NS	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif., 24	19 – 12– 90	32	6	1,740–1,860	2,700C	35.3	37.6	NS	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla., 17	17 – 0–150	41	4	1,320–1,500	2,400M‡	24.4	29.7	NP	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo., 11	7 – 0– 40	43	2	1,320–1,320	1,500M	9.4	10.2	NS	7–note 3
Port Chester, N. Y., 23	3 –280– 65	..	9	... –2,400	NoneD	U	20.6	NP	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N. H., 15	11 – 44– 77	23	7	1,900–1,900	2,300C	S	27.3	0.4	A1–note 4
Pottstown, Pa., 20	9 – 75– 65	17	6	1,690–1,690	150D	U	23.1	NS	not available
Pottsville, Pa., 25	1 –300–300	..	13	None–None	2,400B	U	7.1	NS	not available
Provo, Utah, 18	10 – 0– 0	10	4	1,815–1,980	2,100M‡	...	...	U	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J., 17	21 – 25–125	5	4	2,000–2,300	3,500C	S	54.4†	3.0†	B–note 2
Rapid City, S. D., 14	7 – 19– 22	14	4	1,470–1,680	2,100D	...	14.9†	NS	6–2627 791 41
Reading t, Mass., 11	9 – 23– 45	17	6	1,900–2,205	2,980C	S	34.3	NP	5–note 3
Red Bank, N. J., 11	0 –250–...	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	12.0	NS	D–note 2
Redlands, Calif., 14	12 – 10– 25	25	5	1,620–1,920	2,480C	21.6	24.5	NS	5–2142 637 37
Redondo Beach, Calif., 13	6 – 16– 40	25	3	1,685–1,920	2,430C	H	13.8	NS	7–3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif., 12	13 – 4–185	35	6	2,130–2,340	3,120A	21.4	29.2	NP	4–1729 494 41
Reidsville, N. C., 10	3 – 16– 40	0	2	1,200–1,800	NoneA	F	9.3	NS	7–3389 1318 42
Reno, Nev., 21	43 – 0–100	28	7	2,010–2,010	3,081M	91.4	124.3	AU	4–1934 518 37
Rensselaer, N. Y., 11	10 –...–100	20	5	1,800–1,800	300M	U	31.3†	AU	4–2086 830 41

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Richmond, Calif., 24	68 – 0–120	10	11	$2,220–2,400	$4,620A	$29.2	$135.4	$4.5	4–1874 507 32
Richmond Heights, Mo., 13	7 – 0– 64	36	1	1,920–1,920	2,400M‡	13.6	17.1	NS	6–note 3
Ridgefield Park, N. J., 11	0 –120– 90	..	6	None–None	25D	S	10.8	NS	C–note 2
Ridgewood, N. J., 15	9 – 39–120	11	5	1,900–2,400	3,200S‡	...	30.1	0.9	C–note 2
River Rouge, Mich., 17	18 – 0– 48	3	2	2,368–2,428	3,121B	42.2	45.5	1.3	6–2959 1192 30
Rochester, N. H., 12	7 – 70– 80	..	7	1,820–1,820	1,900C	S	24.6	0.2	A1–note 4
Rock Hill, S. C., 15	9 – 8– 20	11	5	1,500–1,620	1,890C	16.4	19.7	NS	6–2642 1094 38
Rockville Centre, N. Y., 19	0 –264†–..	..	8†	None–None†	None†D	U	38.3†	NS	5–2076 804 33
Roselle, N. J., 14	7 – 18–240	14	4	1,800–2,500	3,200M	S	41.8	0.7	D–note 2
Roswell, N. M., 13	8 – 2– 75	163	3	1,200–1,200	2,200M	10.2	13.5	NS	7–3592 1340 32
Rutherford, N. J., 15	0 – 60– 90	..	5	None–None	NoneD	G	9.4	NS	D–note 2
Rutland, Vt., 17	20 – 12– 40	20	5	1,600–1,916	3,100M	43.4	58.4	NP	not available
St. Augustine, Fla., 12	13 – 0– 12	27	4	1,386–1,512	2,111A	21.7	29.2	NP	6–2681 961 40
St. Charles, Mo., 11	5 – 12– 60	60	3	1,500–1,500	1,740M	F	9.2	NS	7–note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich., 10	5 – 12– 20	20	2	2,154–2,508	... M‡	F	21.2	NS	7–3426 1050 28
St. Cloud, Minn., 24	22 – 0– 25	16	4	1,440–1,800	2,230C‡	39.6	44.0	1.9	5–2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio, 12	11 – 0– 75	0	2	2,040–2,160	2,298M	21.2	36.6	NP	7–3128 1042 31
Salina, Kan., 21	22 – 0– 45	9	4	1,440–1,620	2,400A	33.6	37.9	1.3	5–2228 851 36
Salinas, Calif., 12	9 – 21– 55	33	6	2,160–2,400	3,450C	H	22.6	NS	5–2406 747 33
Salisbury, Md., 13	5 –125–100	0	8	... ...	200D	U	14.0	NS	not graded
Salisbury, N. C., 19	19 – 16†–..	..	5†	1,080–1,440†	2,430†C	25.6	55.8	NS	5–2430 956 39
San Buenaventura, Cal., 13	14 – 4– 71	29	5	1,920–2,136	2,706A	24.6	114.5	NS	5–2220 492 42
San Gabriel, Calif., 12	9 – 0– 25	44	3	1,800–1,920	2,520C	14.1	20.0	NS	6–2940 825 33
San Leandro, Calif., 15	11 – 8– 70	18	4	2,079–2,240	2,700A	...	...	NS	6–2514 964 42
San Mateo, Calif., 19	29 – 0– 75	22	7	2,100–2,280	3,120A	57.5	112.1	5.3	4–1832 724 41
Sandusky, Ohio, 25	28 – 0– 85	4	7	1,680–1,880	2,520A	53.3	59.7	11.4	5–2074 771 36
Sanford, Fla., 10	7 – 4– 0	71	3	1,200–1,750	2,160C	9.4	13.1	NP	6–2898 1128 41
Santa Cruz, Calif., 17	15 – 2– 80	27	4	1,920–1,920	2,700S‡	...	33.1	NS	6–2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N. M., 20	2 – 20– 30	0	4	1,200–1,440	None	U	...	...	7–3422 1311 42
Santa Rosa, Calif., 13	23 – 6–100	44	7	2,040–2,250	3,210A	40.9	46.3	NS	5–2190 558 40
Sapulpa, Okla., 12	9 – 0–...	33	2	1,440–1,680	2,040A	15.6	17.2	NP	7–3083 1102 40
Sarasota, Fla., 11	6 – 12– 45	67	6	1,200–1,656	2,237M	F	12.4	NP	5–2422 943 35
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 14	...	..	.	... ...	... S‡	...	...	U	5–2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass., 15	14 – 13–110	11	4	2,000–2,100	2,700B	36.8	42.2	AU	5–note 3
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 16	13 – 18– 50	8	4	1,320–1,800	2,400A	F	31.9	NS	7–3274 1148 40
Scarsdale, N. Y., 13	15 –125– 52	13	5	2,100–2,600	4,000C	U	49.8	AU	4–1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb., 12	5 – 30†–..	..	2†	1,200–1,500†	1,680†M	U	9.9	1.3	7–3470 1327 40
Sedalia, Mo., 20	15 – 0– 35	20	4	1,080–1,320	1,680M	19.7	23.0	NS	7–note 3
Selma, Ala., 20	20 – 0– 10	28	3	1,410–1,680	2,760M	29.8	32.4	NS	5–2479 682 37
Seminole, Okla., 12	5 – 5– 42	232	6	1,260–1,260	1,680M	...	2.0	0.1	8–3923 1179 35
Shaker Heights, Ohio, 23	27 – 6†–..	..	2†	1,800–2,400†	3,500†M	74.3	96.4	5.1	6–note 5
Shaler tp, Pa., 11	0 –200†–..	..	7†	None–None†	None†D	U	...	NS	6–2607 911 41
Shamokin, Pa., 19	0 –800– 50	..	6	None–None	600D	G	15.6	...	not available
Shawnee, Okla., 22	25 – 0– 50	40	3	1,320–1,380	2,100A	33.7	35.6	NP	6–2542 968 36
Shelby, N. C., 14	4 – 30–125	0	3	1,320–1,380	1,680C	F	...	...	6–2821 1029 39
Shelbyville, Ind., 11	9 – 5– 35	11	4	1,380–1,700	1,850M	15.3	16.9	1.1	5–2352 758 40
Shelton, Conn., 11	0 – 65–100	..	3	None–None	50S	U	5.8	NS	6–note 3
Shenandoah, Pa., 20	5 –720–118	..	6	None–None	NoneD	U	9.3	NS	not available
Sheridan, Wyo., 11	9 – 0†–..	..	2†	1,560–1,620†	1,860†B	16.5	17.5	0.3	7–3208 1270 37
Sherman, Tex., 17	24 – 0– 60	40	7	1,110–1,560	1,800A	35.2	43.6	NP	17–note 1
Shorewood, Wis., 15	13 – 12– 45	0	3	1,800–2,160	3,000B	27.6	30.3	0.9	5–2299 1001 38
S. Charleston t, W. Va., 10	3 – 20–150	67	3	1,800–1,800	2,250C	H	12.4	NS	7–3490 1115 31
S. Milwaukee, Wis., 11	4 – 25†–..	..	3†	1,800–2,040†	600†B	GF	15.2	NP	6–2992 964 35
South Orange, N. J., 14	15 – 0†–..	..	4†	2,000–2,500†	4,500†C	42.5	56.2	2.2	D–note 2
South Pasadena, Calif., 14	11 – 0–175	0	3	1,980–2,160	2,640A	19.8	21.3	NS	6–2679 946 39
South Portland, Me., 16	11 –125†–..	..	9†	1,560–1,712†	2,000†A	H	...	NS	not available
South River, N. J., 11	0 – 70– 30	..	3	None–None	NoneD	S	3.1	NS	E–note 2
S. St. Paul, Minn., 12	7 – 29– 29	7	4	1,610–1,980	2,520	H	20.2	NP	7–3370 854 36
Southbridge t, Mass., 17	11 – 34– 60	36	7	2,059–2,059	2,640C	S	34.1	NP	4–note 3
Statesville, N. C., 11	5 – 25– 55	0	4	1,200–1,800	1,800C	F	18.3†	NP	6–2607 917 38

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
Staunton, Va., 13	3 – 15†–..	..	4†	$1,320–1,500†	$2,700†A	...	$ 8.6	NS	6–2908 1069 38
Steelton, Pa., 13	6 –200†–..	..	6†	... ...	275†C	GS	17.3†	NS	not available
Sterling, Ill., 11	5 – 22†–..	..	4†	1,800–1,800†	2,100†S‡	HS	11.3	$1.7	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis., 16	15 – 8–120	3	4	1,740–1,740	1,920B	$25.2	28.1	3.0	6–2796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla., 10	11 – 0–307	14	6	1,500–1,500	3,000M	13.5	16.5	0.3	6–2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass., 11	9 – 22– 58	11	6	2,190–2,190	2,800C	...	24.0	NP	5–note 3
Stowe tp, Pa., 13	0 – 90–...	..	7	None–None	NoneC	U	...	NS	6–2555 932 31
Stratford t, Conn., 23	19 – 25–...	11	4	1,625–2,300	3,450A	U	62.1	0.2	6–note 3
Streator, Ill., 15	12 – 0– 0	33	4	1,800–1,800	2,220M‡	22.0	26.0	0.8	7–3034 1370 37
Struthers, Ohio, 12	2 – 15– 48	0	1	1,800–1,920	560M	H	8.0	0.9	7–note 5
Suffolk, Va., 11	17 – 23– 21	9	5	1,452–1,752	2,286A	U	31.4	NS	5–2099 771 41
Summit, N. J., 16	6 – 48– 26	42	5	1,500–2,400	3,000C	F	32.1	3.2	D–note 2
Sumter, S. C., 16	4 – 6–105	38	5	1,350–1,590	900A	S	17.6	NS	6–2911 1006 37
Sunbury, Pa., 15	0 –200– 60	..	9	None–None	600D	G	14.0	NS	not available
Swampscott t, Mass., 11	20 – 6– 50	10	5	2,100–2,409	3,300C	50.5	56.0	AU	4–note 3
Sweetwater, Tex., 10	10 – 36– 0	50	4	1,200–1,740	2,220A	S	22.9	NP	19–note 1
Swissvale, Pa., 16	4 – 72– 54	25	2	2,100–2.100	2,220C	G	13.9	NS	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla., 16	17 – 0– 96	41	4	1,470–1,980	2,680A	28.9	43.6	NP	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa., 12	0 –...–...	..	7	None–None	300C	U	7.6†	NS	not available
Temple, Tex., 15	14 – 0– 9	36	7	1,200–1,200	1,545C	17.0	20.4	NP	19–note 1
Terrell, Tex., 10	3 – 32– 35	..	6	1,000– 1,500	NoneD	U	7.9	NS	36–note 1
Texarkana, Ark., 12	19 – 0–350	34	5	1,230–1,530	2,100	24.6†	33.1†	NP	4–1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex., 17	29 – 0–353	21	6	1,200–1,800	2,220C	52.0	55.9	0.4	14–note 1
Thomasville, Ga., 13	...	..	.	... ...	...	15.3†	19.1†	NS	6–2506 849 40
Thomasville, N. C., 11	3 – 36– 20	0	3	1,500–1,680	360A	F	9.1	NP	6–2810 1072 41
Tiffin, Ohio, 16	19 – 0– 35	11	3	1,500–1,680	2,040M	32.4	34.2	2.9	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y., 13	17 –700– 0	3	6	2,000–2,000	2,450C	G	40.8	NP	5–2282 641 40
Traverse City, Mich., 14	11 – 20– 47	46	4	1,380–1,560	1,980A	H	19.3	NS	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo., 13	13 – 0– 30	23	4	1,500–1,500	2,100C	20.9†	23.4†	NP	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho, 12	13 – 6– 12	39	3	1,440–1,580	2,100S‡	20.0	23.0	NS	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis., 10	11 – 0– 0	0	3	1,200–1,860	2,460B	20.6	23.1	NP	5–2287 852 40
Union tp, N. J., 25	17 – 54†–..	..	5†	2,065–2,315†	3,349†M	SF	54.9†	1.7†	D–note 2
Uniontown, Pa., 22	14 –135– 80	0	4	1,800–1,800	2,280C‡	U	28.5	1.9	not available
University Park, Tex., 14	18 – 0– 23	22	3	1,764–1,872	3,300C	34.5	39.8	NS	19–note 1
Urbana, Ill., 14	10 – 0– 90	0	3	1,800–1,800	2,100M	18.5	20.5	AU	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga., 16	13 – 0– 47	15	3	1,200–1,680	2,410M	22.0	30.0	NP	5–2498 1054 38
Vallejo, Calif., 20	...	..	.	... ...	... S‡	58.1	77.9	AU	5–2489 933 41
Valley Stream, N. Y., 17	0 –200†–..	..	7†	None–None†	None†D	U	21.0	NS	5–2201 886 33
Vancouver, Wash., 19	25 – 0–150	76	6	2,160–2,280	2,420M	36.4	45.7	1.7	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa., 11	0 – 50– 0	..	2	None–None	NoneD	U	1.5†	NS	not available
Vicksburg, Miss., 24	34 – 0– 57	25	4	1,380–1,701	2,119C	46.1	68.9	4.2	5–2451 935 34
Victoria, Tex., 12	5 –225†–..	..	7†	1,080–1,321†	None†D	U	8.1	0.1	16–note 1
Vincennes, Ind., 18	23 – 0–500	2	6	1,560–1,560	2,400M	34.3†	38.5†	2.5†	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn., 12	37 – 0– 30	19	4	1,500–1,860	3,120B	75.0	80.0	NP	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield t, Mass., 16	...	..	..	... ...	...	...	...	U	5–note 3
Walla Walla, Wash., 18	27 – 0– 25	44	4	1,740–1,860	2,280M‡	44.9	48.5	4.5	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn., 11	10 – 54–100	20	4	1,716–1,976	2,380M	S	29.4	1.0	6–note 3
Warren, Pa., 15	20 – 0–131	13	6	1,380–1,716	2,508C	31.7	35.7	NP	not available
Watertown, S. D., 11	11 – 20– 35	9	4	1,200–1,500	1,860M	H	22.3	NP	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis., 11	4 – 20– 28	0	3	1,500–1,500	1,800B	G	12.7	1.6	6–2708 1014 39
Waterville, Me., 17	8 – 72–118	13	5	1,456–1,664	450M	H	28.3	2.1	not available
Watervliet, N. Y., 16	22 –200– 35	18	4	1,400–1,750	2,200A	U	44.1	AU	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis., 19	24 – 0– 86	0	5	1,650–1,980	2,640B	45.6	51.8	NP	5–2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga., 17	14 – 0– 50	29	3	1,290–1,680	2,100A	20.0	32.0	NS	6–2940 982 40
Waynesboro, Pa., 10	3 –207– 10	33	4	1,300–1,300	1,450C	U	6.9	NS	not available
Webster t, Mass., 13	0 – 55– 60	..	6	None–None	NoneC	S	15.0†	NS	6–note 3
Webster Groves, Mo., 18	13 – 6– 80	11	3	1,752–1,944	3,720M‡	25.1	30.2	NS	6–note 3
Weehawken tp, N. J., 14	54 – 0– 30	13	6	2,100–2,500	4,000C	37.0	142.0	5.6	D–note 2
Wellesley t, Mass., 15	24 – 10– 70	2	6	1,900–2,100	3,200B	...	63.5	NP	4–note 3
Wenatchee, Wash., 12	15 – 6– 65	20	5	1,740–1,860	2,400M‡	27.4	31.9	1.7	4–1807 724 31

TABLE XI-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Volunteer, Auxiliary	Turnover Rate per 100 Employees	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement System	
West Chester, Pa., 13....	0 –125– 75	..	6	None–None	150D	U	$ 9.7	NS	5–2274 732 21
West Frankfort, Ill., 12...	2 – 10– 10	50	3	$1,800–1,800	$2,100M‡	F	5.3	NS	8–3873 1484 39
W. Springfield t, Mass., 17	27 –...–...	4	5	1,885–2,093	3,200B	$60.5	68.0	U	5–note 3
West Warwick t, R. I., 18	(No town fire department)								not available
Westbrook, Me., 11......	5 – 69– 50	20	5	1,820–1,820	325M	G	19.5	NP	not available
Westerly t, R. I. 11......	(No town fire department)								
Westfield, Mass., 19.....	24 – 31–300	8	6	2,200–2,200	3,000B	S	62.6	$0.9	5–note 3
Westfield, N. J., 18......	13 – 50– 32	0	5	2,300–2,500	3,800M	F	42.8	1.5	C–note 2
Wewoka, Okla., 10......	6 – 5– 0	..	3	1,200–1,380	1,710M‡	6.3	7.9	NP	7–3458 899 38
Weymouth t, Mass., 24...	38 – 30–100	5	8	1,912–2,000	2,650C	72.0†	89.5†	U	4–note 3
Whiting, Ind., 10........	15 – 8†–..	..	2†	1,656–2,040†	2,580†M	33.2†	34.6†	1.2†	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif., 16......	17 – 0– 50	41	4	... –1,920	2,700C	31.0	37.0	NS	6–2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn., 12...	12 – 27– 45	17	5	1,887–2,045	3,146M	F	29.7	0.5	6–note 3
Wilmette, Ill., 17........	12 – 0– 78	25	3	2,160–2,160	3,780B	23.6	30.9	5.8	5–2007 872 40
Wilson, N. C., 19........	11 – 29– 86	18	4	1,572–1,812	2,772A	S	27.8	NP	5–2496 873 38
Winchester t, Mass., 15..	19 – 18– 56	21	5	1,890–2,190	3,000C	42.4	47.7	NP	4–note 3
Winchester, Va., 12......	4 – 60– 42	0	5	1,560–1,560	NoneC	U	9.6	NS	7–3020 854 37
Winnetka, Ill., 12.......	11 – 6– 33	9	2	2,100–2,280	4,200A	28.9	31.2	2.0	5–2205 826 40
Winona, Minn., 22......	35 – 0– 45	4	6	1,560–1,620	2,700B	60.0	60.0	AU	5–2148 646 28
Winthrop t, Mass., 17....	11 – 35– 68	0	5	2,000–2,100	750C	...	47.5	NP	4–note 3
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., 11.	11 – 0– 52	0	3	1,560–1,780	2,210B	20.2	24.2	0.1	6–2941 1040 38
Woburn, Mass., 20......	17 – 12– 90	9	6	2,065–2,190	2,865M	47.0	50.5	3.3	4–note 3
Wooster, Ohio, 12.......	9 – 18– 55	44	5	1,650–1,860	2,220M	H	18.5	1.6	6–2934 1051 34
Xenia, Ohio, 11.........	7 – 5– 18	0	3	1,740–1,740	2,040A	12.4	14.8	NP	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich., 12.....	14 – 0– 25	0	4	2,070–2,160	2,700B	26.3	30.5	NS	7–3150 1130 32

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XI-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city except for Meriden, the figures for which have never been published; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau, which operates in the states of Ohio and West Virginia, has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of seven Ohio cities and two West Virginia cities, because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

Sources of Information: Fire

Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Police Administration

Developments in 1942

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The war made 1942 a year of unprecedented activity for the American police both individually and as a group. They were planning and preparing to deal suitably with any incident related to the war effort. Never were so many man-hours spent in police training or so much time and effort devoted to providing the sources of personnel and matériel and to planning their organization and direction. Each day brought a succession of new problems: priorities prevented the purchase of needed supplies and equipment; the selective service and war industries took trained police personnel and made impossible replacement except of lower standard; arrangements had to be made for cooperation with Army, Navy, and civilian authorities; auxiliary police units had to be organized, trained, and equipped; in many communities the police were relied upon for the organization and training of air raid wardens; the protection of war industries and assistance in organizing and training plant police also required consideration; the organization and training of the regular force in war duties was imperative; plans had to be developed for police mobilization; practice blackouts were held; dimout regulations were enforced; new ordinances and laws had to be drafted; a threatened increase in juvenile delinquency had to be met; much of the responsibility for the control of prostitution was placed on the shoulders of the police. New traffic problems were created by the war industries, by tire and gas rationing, and by dimout and blackout regulations. For the American police the year proved arduous.

Personnel. Tire and gas rationing enabled the diversion of some traffic personnel to other activities in some communities, but this saving of effort was not adequate to meet the demands for new services born of the war. If the number of police was only sufficient to provide normal prewar needs, it was patently inadequate to perform these additional tasks. The situation was further aggravated by the loss of trained and experienced officers to the armed forces. The critical police manpower situation developed only in part from a failure of Selective Service to recognize the essential character of some police positions; local government was equally derelict in promoting the enlistment of all employees without regard to the essential character of their duties.

All of the motives that prompt civilians to enlist are experienced in equal if not greater degree by police officers. In many communities these incentives have been further stimulated by pay bonuses for men entering the armed forces, by protective civil service status, by counting the time spent in the armed services as time served in the department, and in some cases by accumulating pension benefits as though the officer had remained in police service. The loss was further aggravated by the failure of selective service boards to grant occupational deferments. Officers who were qualified for commissions or warrants in the armed services observed the selection by draft boards of others in equally essential police positions and were themselves tempted by the advantages of voluntary enlistment or of commissions and warrants.

Resignations to enjoy the greater remuneration of war industry, although less frequent than leaves of absence to the armed services, further depleted police manpower. The proportional loss was greater in those departments lacking pension provisions or having uncertain pension privileges, although in some departments with excellent pension systems leaves of absence with the security of civil service status were granted to officers so that they might enjoy the high wages of the war industries.

More important than the immediate problem of obtaining personnel to perform important police tasks is the effect the recruitment of substandard personnel will have on future police service. Not only have age limits been raised to obtain recruits to fill vacancies, but physical, mental, and other fundamental standards have also been relaxed.

Some departments have made "duration" appointments to terminate automatically six months after the end of the war. It seems probable, however, that these men will be given consideration greater than other applicants for appointments after the war, and so finally will lower the standards of postwar police service. Furthermore, "duration" appointments have resulted in lowering still more the quality of present recruits because the police departments are in competition with war industry for these men; since police salaries are not competitive and unless some of the advantages of security of tenure and pension provisions are provided the police will get only the least competent.

Priorities. The administrative task of obtaining police supplies was nearly as difficult and fully as time consuming as conserving and replacing police manpower. All important police equipment—guns, ammunition, radios, automobiles, tires and uniforms—was needed also by the armed services and was placed high on the priority list. This was also true of material needed for building repairs and was reflected in traffic signs, signals, and yellow paint. The police spent a busy year in conference with the War Production Board. The International Association of Chiefs of Police was instrumental in providing the War Production Board with data regarding police needs and in having essential equipment and supplies earmarked for police use.

War Duties. The social protection section of the Federal Security Agency, aided by the National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, with representatives from the IACP, the Army, the Navy, and the FBI, effected a remarkable change in the attitude of police and other public officials toward the repression of prostitution. This was accomplished by the tabulation, digest, and dissemination of facts that clearly established as false the public health "truism" that "the best way to control prostitution and to reduce the incidence of venereal disease is by segregation." The more intelligent police method of suppressing prostitution entirely seems likely to be one of the positive social gains from the present war.

A decreasing venereal disease rate in the armed services is proof of the effectiveness of the local police in suppressing prostitution. The provisions of the May Act have been invoked infrequently.

Auxiliary police units composed of business men serving without pay have been organized and trained in nearly all municipalities. The sizes of the auxiliary forces have varied greatly; for example Honolulu (population 179,358) has an auxiliary force of 255 men and Portland, Oregon (305,394) operates an auxiliary force of 5,000, while Kansas City, Missouri (399,178), and Syracuse, New York (205,967), each have auxiliary forces of 2,000. The training has been excellent and quite extended in some cities (Kansas City, Missouri, provided a total of 90 hours of training) and negligible in others. In some the men are provided no equipment except arm bands or helmets and in others they are uniformed; in some they are provided with sidearms. Honolulu installs radio transmitters and receivers in some cars owned by auxiliary police officers for use in performing police services. Some cities organized their auxiliary forces and permitted them to lie dormant; others provided field training in the form of a tour of duty on a regular police beat at periodic intervals. For example, in Honolulu each auxiliary police officer serves one night each week on a beat. Actual field service is also provided as a part of the training program in many continental United States cities. In most communities the selection of the auxiliary police was as unscientific and careless as the selection of uniformed policemen 20 years ago. Some chiefs, however, applied modern personnel selection methods in recruiting their auxiliary forces.

The public relations value of auxiliary police units has become apparent to most police officials. The war has brought the American police closer to the American citizen, and many of the old prejudices of prohibition days and Keystone comedy concepts are being dispelled.

The police of some communities organized amateur radio operators and their war-silenced transmitters as an integral part of the regular police and civilian defense communications network. A suitable plan places communications facilities at widely separated points to enable the direction of police operations from another location in the event police headquarters is bombed.

Training. The war has strongly stimulated police training. The training of auxiliary police and fire wardens has brought to the attention of citizens the necessity for training in these public services and will serve as an impetus to police training in the postwar years. Training the regular police for their new war duties has brought a new high to police training in this country. This year has witnessed the preparation of many procedures and instruction manuals and other training material by the police at every level and by other agencies interested in the development of police training. In contrast to the almost complete lack of police training 25 years ago there are probably no policemen today who have not been subjected to at least some training.

The military police have likewise felt the training influence. The Provost

Marshal General's School was created to provide a two-month course of training to commissioned officers in the corps of military police. The traffic safety division of the IACP participated in this program.

Legislation. A bill enacted by the 1942 Virginia legislature abolished the fee system as a method of compensating sheriffs and provided a salary, two-thirds to be paid by the state and one-third by the counties. An amendment to a New York statute requires all sheriffs' offices and all municipal police departments except New York City to surrender to the New York state police all dangerous weapons that have served their purpose as evidence. The superintendent of the state police may retain, destroy, or otherwise dispose of the weapons. Those weapons deemed fit for national defense purposes are to be delivered to the proper authorities. The law was adopted as a national defense measure to place useful weapons in the hands of the armed forces.

Professional Organization. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) in 1942 assisted federal agencies in solving problems related to police work. For example, the IACP assisted the Governmental Division of the War Production Board estimate police requirements for essential equipment; worked with WPB and Defense Supplies Corporation in setting up procedures for furnishing firearms and ammunition to law enforcement agencies; assisted the Office of Price Administration in clarifying regulations governing purchase of automobiles and tires by law enforcement agencies; conducted two surveys of the police personnel situation and made the statistics available to the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System; cooperated with various divisions of OCD in drafting plans for police participation in blackouts and training of air raid wardens and auxiliary police; endorsed the Uniform Arrest Act drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime, and endorsed H.R. 6256 calling for universal identification and fingerprinting but which failed to pass.

Police Department Statistics

THE data on police departments in Tables XII-A and XII-B provide a broad picture of police activities.[1] The crime rates and traffic accident death rates give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service; number of men, automobiles, motorcycles, and radios give an indication of the amount of effort being expended in police work, while data on motorization and one-man patrol reflect some aspects of police methods. New items in the 1943 tabulation include the number of auxiliary policemen trained for civilian defense purposes, personnel turnover rates, and the police methods data. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" on pages 402 to 413.

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[1] Data shown in Tables XII-A and XII-B were secured by the YEAR BOOK from police chiefs and finance officers late in 1942 and early in 1943, with the exception of data on crimes which were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports* for January, 1943, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and on traffic accident death rates for 1942 which were compiled by the National Safety Council early in 1943.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XII-A and XII-B show for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police department employees reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1942 and early in 1943. Table 1 shows that the average number of employees per 1,000 population for all cities over 10,000 is 1.70 as compared with 1.72 in 1942 and 1.68 in 1941. There was a slight decrease in the number of employees in all population groups except those between 100,000 and 500,000, in which there was a very slight increase. It is probable that the actual decrease in personnel in 1942 was somewhat greater than is revealed by the data, for some cities may have reported the number of police department positions, including some currently unfilled, rather than the actual number of employees.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES, ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS, AND AUXILIARY POLICEMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Police Employees		No. Cities Reporting Turnover, Auxiliaries	Turnover Per 100 Employees		Auxiliary Policemen	
		Number	No. Per 1,000 Pop.		Additions	Separations	Number	No. Per 10 Employees
Cities over 500,000...	14	52,245	2.33	10	10.5	13.0	34,090	14
250,000 to 500,000...	22	11,194	1.50	20	15.9	18.0	20,012	21
100,000 to 250,000...	55	11,672	1.50	54	12.7	14.7	36,184	31
50,000 to 100,000....	104	10,003	1.40	97	12.4	14.5	28,518	31
25,000 to 50,000.....	210	9,173	1.25	202	13.1	15.2	32,227	37
10,000 to 25,000.....	648	10,551	1.08	573	16.0	20.3	50,586	54
All over 10,000......	1,053	104,838	1.70	956	12.8	15.3	201,617	27

The average index for number of employees is heavily weighted by the 14 largest cities, in which more than one-third of the total population is found; the average ratios for population groups diminish with decreasing size except for the 100,000-to-250,000 group. More useful for comparing number of employees per 1,000 population is Table 5, which shows the range, quartiles, and median of this figure for each population group. Table 5 shows a wide variation within each population group; in the largest group the city with the highest number of employees has almost twice as many in relation to population as the city with the lowest number, and in the 25,000-to-50,000 group approximately five times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and/or radio system; a heavy volume of traffic may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty, etc.

Auxiliary Policemen. Tables XII-A and XII-B show the number of auxiliary policemen trained under the civilian defense program. Cities over 500,000 population have trained an average of 1.4 auxiliary policemen for every full-time paid employee, while in cities under 25,000, 5.4 auxiliaries were trained for each regular employee; the other population groups fell between these extremes (see Table 1).

Turnover of Police Department Personnel. Tables XII-A and XII-B show the personnel turnover per 100 employees in each city over 10,000. This turnover rate is the average number of separations and additions during 1942 per 100 employees as of January, 1943; employees leaving for all reasons, including those granted leaves of absence to enter military service, were counted in the separations; all new employees including temporary substitutes were counted in the appointments. The median turnover rate, as shown in Table 5, centers around 12 per 100 employees—except for a high figure of 18 per 100 employees in cities from 250,000 to 500,000. In only one-fourth of the cities in each population group is the rate below seven or eight per 100, and in one-fourth of the cities it ranges above 20 per 100. Data published in the 1938 YEAR BOOK (page 293) showed an average appointment rate for all city employees of 5.1 per 100, and a separation rate of 3.5. Unless police departments have a materially higher turnover than other departments, the problem of assimilating new employees has increased threefold since 1938.

For cities in all population groups there is some agreement between the net excess of separations over additions and the net decrease in employment in 1942, but the agreement is less satisfactory for individual population groups. In addition to the possible overestimate of employment in 1942, it is probable that there was some underestimate of number of appointments—some cities reporting *net* rather than *gross* additions, and some failing to include substitutes for men entering military service. The errors in number of employees, additions, and separations probably do not exceed 2 or 3 per cent, however.

Police Salaries. Tables XII-A and XII-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1942 and early in 1943. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Where officials indicate that an increased salary rate or a bonus went into effect January 1, 1943, this new salary is that shown in Tables XII-A and XII-B. Table 5, which summarizes these data, shows that the typical spread between median entrance and maximum salaries is $120 in cities under 25,000 and $533 in cities over 500,000. Differences between population groups are smallest in entrance salaries and greatest in chiefs' salaries: the median entrance salary is only $200 larger in the biggest cities than in the smallest, but the median maximum salary is $613 larger, and the median salary of police chiefs is $4,800 larger. Salaries in all population groups except the largest have increased over 1942 (1942 YEAR BOOK, page 482). In some cases this increase has been an increase in the yearly rate, and in others it has been in the form of a bonus, which may or may not vary with the employee's rank and seniority.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Tables XII-A and XII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1942 and corrected for changes reported since that date. In 34 per cent of the reporting cities (all except 15 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported) the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 24 per cent by the council, in 17 per cent by a police or safety board, in 15 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the safety or police director or commissioner, and in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people.

TABLE 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1942 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1942					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total	No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment*
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita			
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$132,254	$5.91	$139,016	$6.21	95.1	14	100.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,032	21,415	3.05	24,031	3.42	89.1	21	90.5
100,000 to 250,000	54	7,665	24,198	3.16	27,049	3.53	89.5	52	92.3
50,000 to 100,000	103	7,058	20,379	2.89	23,446	3.32	86.9	95	90.5
25,000 to 50,000	204	7,151	18,215	2.55	21,300	2.98	85.5	174	83.9
10,000 to 25,000	588	8,843	18,184	2.06	21,858	2.47	83.2	364	70.9
All over 10,000	984	60,117	$234,645	$3.90	$256,700	$4.27	91.4	720	76.7

*The percentage given is per cent of cities with retirement system.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1942 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid *by the city* into the retirement system fund, if any; and (3) all other police expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XII-A and XII-B the total expenditure figure includes the amount spent for salaries and wages and all other expenditures *except* for retirement payments. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived; every attempt has been made to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees and retirement payments deducted from employees' salaries. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees, for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount can be shown in the "Retirement" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XII-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

As analyzed in Table 2, total police department expenditures, not including retirement, for the 984 cities over 10,000 were $4.27 per capita for the year 1942 (this cannot be compared with the total shown in previous YEAR BOOKS, since retirement contributions are excluded from the total for the first time this year); salary and wage expenditures were $3.90 per capita in 1942 as compared with $3.81 per capita in 1941 and $3.71 per capita in 1940. Salaries and wages composed 91.4 per cent of total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments; this ratio shows only a small variation with population except as between the largest and smallest cities; but per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the others, and are more than twice as great as those in the groups between 10,000 and 50,000. It should be realized that total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels; it is to be expected, therefore, that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Retirement Systems. Of all cities of more than 10,000 population, two-thirds have some kind of retirement plan for police employees, and 76.7 per cent of the 720 cities with such a system make some payment to the retirement fund. All except two of the cities over 100,000 reporting information in Table 2 (three cities did not report) have a retirement plan for police employees, while only about 55 per cent of all cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have a retirement system.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES AND RADIO EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1943

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Motor Vehicles					Motorcycles			
		Total No.	% with One-way Radio	%with Two-way Radio	Total No.		Total No.	% with Radio	Total No.	
					Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000	14	3,662	50	27	16.4	7.0	1,421	30	6.3	2.7
250,000 to 500,000	22	1,615	45	49	21.7	14.4	633	36	8.5	5.7
100,000 to 250,000.	55	1,508	23	63	19.4	12.9	729	52	9.4	6.2
50,000 to 100,000..	104	1,361	21	62	19.0	13.6	645	64	9.0	6.4
25,000 to 50,000...	210	1,305	12	61	17.8	14.2	620	53	8.5	6.8
10,000 to 25,000...	648	1,768	20	52	18.2	16.8	703	30	7.2	6.7
All over 10,000....	1,053	11,219	33	48	18.2	10.7	4,751	42	7.7	4.5

Number of Motor Vehicles. In Tables XII-A and XII-B is shown the number of motor vehicles—motorcycles and others—in all cities over 10,000. There are 18.2 motor vehicles (not including motorcycles) per 100,000 population in all cities over 10,000 early in 1943, as compared with 17.3 in 1942 and 16.7 in 1941. The figures for each population group show increases over last year (1942 YEAR BOOK, page 479). There has been a slight increase in the number of motorcycles per 100,000 population for all cities over 10,000—7.7 as compared with 7.6 in 1942; the typical city has approximately 40 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it does all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees, and relative to the number of employees smaller cities are much more highly motorized than the larger cities; the number of motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles) per 100 police employees varies only slightly among the five smallest population groups, while the number for cities over 500,000 is less than one-half that for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 (see Table 3); the number of motorcycles per 100 employees likewise varies only slightly among the smallest population groups, but the number for cities over 500,000 is only a little more than one-third that for the cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

TABLE 4

TYPE OF POLICE RADIO FACILITIES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1943

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	No. Having One-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Two-way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Both 1- and 2-way Radio Cars		Total No. Cities Having Radio Cars		No. Cities Having Motorcycles		No. Having Radio Equip. Motorcycles	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	14	1	7.1	1	7.1	12	85.7	14	100.0	14	100.0	8	57.1
250,000 to 500,000	23	4	17.4	1	4.3	18	78.3	23	100.0	22	95.7	18	78.3
100,000 to 250,000	54	2	3.7	13	24.1	39	72.2	54	100.0	53	98.1	33	61.1
50,000 to 100,000	103	12	11.7	46	44.7	42	40.8	100	97.1	97	94.2	62	60.2
25,000 to 50,000	210	20	9.5	133	63.3	48	22.9	201	95.7	185	88.1	102	48.6
10,000 to 25,000	652	126	19.3	307	47.1	66	10.1	499	76.5	432	66.3	127	19.5
All over 10,000	1,056	165	15.6	501	47.4	225	21.3	891	84.4	803	76.0	350	33.1

*All cities over 10,000 have some police cars, except five cities between 10,000 and 25,000, of which one has motorcycles only and four have no motor equipment whatsoever.

Police Radio Facilities. The radio equipment of motor vehicles and motorcycles is also shown in Tables XII-A and XII-B. Tables 3 and 4 show a continued development of two-way radio. In 1940 only 26 per cent of the total number of police cars had two-way radio; this figure had increased to 45 per cent in 1942 and 48 per cent in 1943. This increase of 3 per cent during 1942 took place in spite of the restrictions on new radio equipment which went into effect during the year. In all except the highest population group there are more police cars with two-way than one-way radio. Eighty-one per cent of all police cars have some radio equipment, the same percentage that was reported to the YEAR BOOK in 1942. There has been a decrease in the number of police cars with only one-way radio; furthermore, 15.6 per cent of cities over 10,000 have only one-way radio in 1943, as compared with 17.1 per cent in 1942 and 22.5 per cent in 1941. Table 3 shows that 42 per cent of all motorcycles have some radio equipment, as compared with 38 per cent in 1942, while the number of cities having some radio-equipped motorcycles has increased from 31.1 per cent (in 1942) to 33.1 per cent (in 1943) of all cities over 10,000 reporting. The number of motorcycles equipped with two-way radio decreased during the year; 32 cities reported a total of 107 whereas 44 cities reported 120 radio-equipped cycles in 1942. The number of cities and the number of motorcycles so equipped, respectively, by population groups, are: two cities 250,000 to 500,000, seven motorcycles; four cities 100,000 to 250,000, 23; eight cities 50,000 to 100,000, 32; 10 cities 25,000 to 50,000, 29; and eight cities 10,000 to 25,000, 16.

TABLE 5

CRIME RATES, POLICE EMPLOYEES, AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
MURDERS PER 100,000 POP. (5-yr. Average, 1938–42)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	102	196	...
Lowest	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	3.2	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	...
Median	4.9	5.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	...
Upper Quartile	7.1	14.8	8.7	8.7	4.6	...
Highest	9.6	32.5	35.9	43.6	29.3	...
ROBBERIES PER 100,000 POP. (1942)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	98	194	...
Lowest	6.6	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	21.0	36.3	16.2	11.4	6.9	...
Median	65.8	63.1	31.1	24.9	16.2	...
Upper Quartile	119.7	109.9	65.5	53.7	31.4	...
Highest	153.6	169.5	212.7	198.8	372.3	...
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 100,000 POP. (1942)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	12	22	55	98	194	...
Lowest	237	257	160	147	97	...
Lower Quartile	331	527	475	394	292	...
Median	569	767	640	534	422	...
Upper Quartile	800	1,077	857	714	571	...
Highest	1,203	1,273	1,469	1,422	2,118	...
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1943)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	104	210	647
Lowest	1.69	.99	.90	.82	.60	0.2
Lower Quartile	2.03	1.10	1.15	1.06	.97	0.6
Median	2.23	1.45	1.42	1.30	1.22	0.8
Upper Quartile	2.59	1.66	1.84	1.62	1.42	1.0
Highest	3.18	2.93	2.85	3.21	2.83	3.1
TURNOVER PER 100 EMPLOYEES (1942)						
No. of Cities Reporting	10	20	54	98	202	588
Lowest	5.0	6.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Lower Quartile	8.1	8.8	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.1
Median	9.5	18.1	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.5
Upper Quartile	14.2	24.1	19.3	17.4	20.4	27.8
Highest	27.4	39.3	46.4	39.3	112.0	100.0
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1943)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	104	211	639
Lowest	$1,200	$1,425	$1,500	$1,200	$ 840	$ 690
Lower Quartile	1,798	1,650	1,700	1,570	1,620	1,500
Median	1,880	1,763	1,800	1,773	1,785	1,680
Upper Quartile	2,175	1,875	1,950	1,991	1,950	1,830
Highest	2,400	2,340	2,380	2,502	2,500	2,622
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1943)						
No. of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	104	211	642
Lowest	$2,080	$1,800	$1,800	$1,440	$1,080	$1,200
Lower Quartile	2,183	1,905	1,980	1,800	1,800	1,649
Median	2,413	2,100	2,160	2,030	2,008	1,800
Upper Quartile	2,604	2,235	2,280	2,310	2,190	2,099
Highest	3,000	3,000	2,700	3,000	2,760	3,000
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (January, 1943)						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	22	55	102	211	639
Median	$7,200	$5,000	$4,200	$3,600	$3,000	$2,400

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[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 12.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating rates.

Police Methods. All cities over 10,000 were asked to report the extent to which patrol is motorized, the extent to which one-man rather than two-man patrol cars are used, and the extent to which detectives work singly or in pairs. Data on the first two points are given for each city in Tables XII-A and XII-B.

The small number of motor vehicles per 100 employees in cities over 500,000 is reflected in a low degree of patrol motorization (the median is about 30 per cent motorized). For the other population groups in order of decreasing size, the medians are approximately 70 per cent for cities from 250,000 to 500,000 and 50 per cent for cities from 25,000 to 250,000; the median for cities under 25,000 was not calculated. Except for two cities from 25,000 to 50,000, all cities over 25,000 reported some motorized patrol. Fifteen cities reported that all patrol was motorized. Of cities under 25,000, 37 reported no motorized patrol, 98 reported that all patrol was motorized, and 481 reported some foot and some motorized patrol.

One-man patrol cars are employed in the small cities much more frequently than in the larger. Among cities over 500,000, eight assign two men to all patrol cars and two assign one man to all cars; among cities from 250,000 to 500,000, nine use two-man patrol exclusively, two use some one-man cars during the day, five use some one-man cars on all shifts, three use all one-man cars; the corresponding figures for cities from 100,000 to 250,000 are 32, 8, 8, and 4, respectively; for cities from 50,000 to 100,000, 56, 11, 17, and 10, respectively; and for cities from 25,000 to 50,000, 89, 33, 38, and 29, respectively. Among cities under 25,000, 154 use two-man cars exclusively, 189 use both one-man and two-man cars, and 139 use one-man cars exclusively.

In cities over 50,000, detectives are usually assigned to work in pairs, while in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 they are usually assigned to work alone. Forty-one cities over 100,000 reported that all detectives work in pairs, 31 that one-half or more work in pairs, seven that less than one-half work in pairs, and five that none work in pairs. The corresponding figures for cities between 50,000 and 100,000 were 52, 25, 5, and 13, respectively; and for cities between 25,000 and 50,000, 68, 36, 7, and 62.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports* (Volume XIII, Annual Bulletin, 1942, pages 71–77) on the so-called "Class 1," i.e., major, offenses. Table XII-A shows, for cities over 25,000 population, (1) the average yearly number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 population from 1938 to 1942, inclusive; (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population in 1942; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population in 1942. A primary reason for using these particular indexes is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable available measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during the five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data are affected greatly by fluctuations due to chance. Robbery rates are reasonably reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than any other crime index. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1942, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS[1]

Division	No. Cities Reporting[2]	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny[3]—Theft	Auto Theft
New England	44	1.06	12.8	9.8	290.9	696.2	141.9
Middle Atlantic	57	3.34	19.8	33.0	125.1	296.8	122.9
East North Central	85	4.97	86.4	36.8	294.3	888.7	136.1
West North Central	27	4.23	28.4	40.7	234.2	859.9	132.1
South Atlantic	35	15.65	80.3	153.6	402.4	1,372.6	270.5
East South Central	12	20.43	81.7	152.4	436.8	1,117.0	205.4
West South Central	20	14.12	49.1	85.5	395.3	1,426.6	201.6
Mountain	11	4.07	69.5	25.8	518.7	1,655.9	260.6
Pacific	27	4.45	88.2	40.4	444.1	1,395.0	393.2

[1] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, Vol. XIII, No. 2, Annual Bulletin, 1942 (Government Printing Office, 1943), pp. 58–59.

[2] Includes all cities above 25,000 which reported to the FBI.

[3] Includes larcenies both over and under $50, whereas crimes against property in Table XII-A include burglaries, auto thefts, and only larcenies over $50.

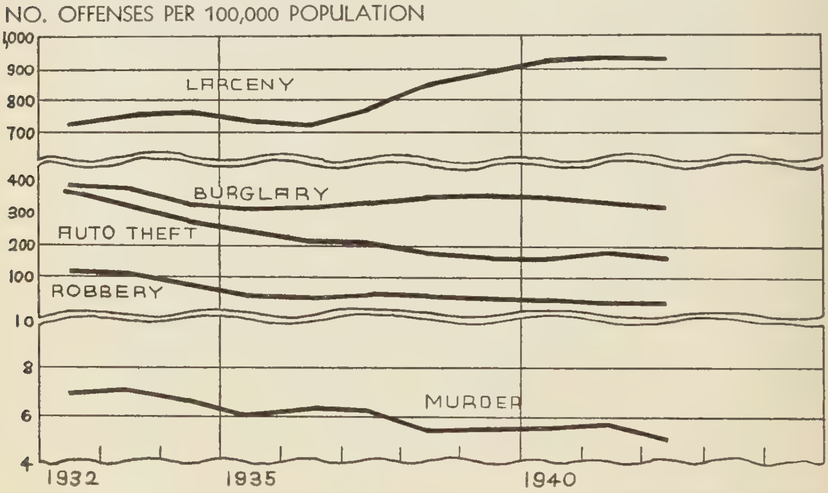
Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police alone but is rather a charge against the entire community. Some of the factors which affect the amount of crime are: the age, sex, and racial composition of the population; its economic and social status; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number and quality of policemen; the policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; public attitudes toward law enforcement; and the efficiency of the law enforcement agency. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors; and it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community. The figures reported to the FBI are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the crime reporting manual.

Table 5 shows that, in general, crime rates increase with population class. In addition, there is a wide variation among cities of the same population group. In the cities between 100,000 and 250,000, for example, the five-year average murder rate varies from 0.6 to 35.9, the robbery rate from 2.0 to 212.7, and the crimes-against-property rate from 160 to 1,469. There are also large differences between the upper and lower quartiles, indicating that the rates are widely dispersed over the range. The accompanying chart shows the trend in the number of each of the major offenses over a 10-year period for all population groups.

The regional variations in crime (see Table 6) are even more striking than those associated with the size of the city, and need to be given consideration in evaluating a city's crime record. Table 6 was not derived from Table XII-A but was calculated directly from *Uniform Crime Reports.*

Traffic Accident Death Rates. The traffic accident death rate, shown in Table XII-A for individual cities over 25,000, is not summarized here because of the unusual conditions affecting traffic during 1942. Traffic problems arising from the concentration of industry in new areas and the decrease in travel resulting from tire and gasoline rationing make it exceedingly difficult to interpret any city's 1942 traffic death record without an intimate knowledge of traffic conditions in that locality. The chart on page 479 shows the effect of these factors upon the fatality rate for the nation as a whole.

The accident death rates in Table XII-A are the number of deaths per 100,000 population and the number of deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles. The latter figure provides a somewhat greater degree of comparability than the former, but neither index makes allowance for the internal mobility of traffic among the cities of a metropolitan area.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Annual Number of Offenses Known to the Police Per 100,000 Population in Urban Areas of the United States: 1932 to 1942

These rates are based upon returns to the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted by 1,206 to 2,105 cities with 46 million to 65 million population and published in *Uniform Crime Reports.* Although the group of reporting cities was not identical each year, such a large part of the total urban population is represented that the error from this source cannot be large.

TABLE XII-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1943

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population listed in the 1940 census except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. The personnel, expenditure, motor vehicle, and motorized patrol data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1942 and early in 1943. All crime rates are computed on the basis of 1940 population, from figures obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Auto accident death rates per 100,000 population and per 10,000 registered automobiles were supplied by the National Safety Council. ¶ Under **"Number of Employees,"** the first figure is the number of full-time paid officers and civilians; the second figure is the number of auxiliary policemen trained under the civilian defense program. ¶ The **"Turnover"** is the average of additions and separations for the year per 100 employees. ¶ In commission-governed cities where chief is appointed by C, M, or S a double dagger (‡) is shown (see preceding article). ¶ Expenditures are for the calendar year 1942 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. **"Total Expenditures for Department"** include new equipment and all other expenditures except retirement expenditures. ¶ Under **"Retirement"** amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. ¶ Under **"Number of Motorcycles"** a double dagger (‡) indicates that all are equipped with one-way and/or two-way radio; a section mark (§) indicates that only a part of the total are so equipped; if neither mark is shown, none of the motorcycles have radio equipment. ¶ Under **"Motorized Patrol"** is shown the average per cent of patrol during 24 hours which is motorized; the extent to which one-man patrol cars are used is shown by the letter following the per cent of motorization, as follows: **N,** none of the patrol cars are one-man; **D,** some one-man cars are used during the day; **S,** some one-man cars are used during day and night; **A,** all are one-man cars. ¶ Under **"Crime Rates"** (in Table XII-A only), a section mark (§) indicates that the average murder rate was computed from figures from only three or four of the last five years. **"Crimes Against Property"** include burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. ¶ A dagger (†) indicates 1941 figures. Leaders (....) indicate data unknown. See preceding article for detailed explanation. "L" indicates less than $500.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government (see article)

RETIREMENT EXPENDITURES (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motorized Patrol—One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1942 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1942	
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Auto
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill., 3,397......	6,434 – 7,400	8	$2,140–2,500	$ 9,000M	$16,537	$17,175	$2,300	265	50–134	76	38N	6.5	153.6	508	13.7	6.5
Detroit, Mich., 1,623....	3,755 – 936	5	2,310–2,904	10,000M	10,207	10,436	1,368	505	72–143	60	47N	4.7	119.4	619	13.9	4.2
Los Angeles, Calif., 1,504	3,167 – 13,500	27	2,280–2,580	7,200B	6,712	7,416	807	359	75–200	206§	..N	5.1	93.5	1,203	21.3	5.5
New York, N.Y., 7,455..	18,516 – 0	5	1,660–3,000	12,500M	55,939	57,141	4,811	861	740– 6	405‡	14S	3.7	17.3	...	10.8	8.3
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,931..	4,876† – ...	..	1,825–2,190†	7,500†S	10,416	10,766	900	314†	249– 27†	72†	..	5.8	38.2	383	12.7	7.6

TABLE XII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Motor Vehicles: Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.	Per Cent Motorized Patrol—One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1942 Per 100,000 Population: Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1942: Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Autos
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.,859	1,931 – 1,845	8	$1,820–2,080	$10,000G	$4,424	$4,704	$221	183	34– 87	98	..	9.6	58.8	691	17.6	8.9
Boston, Mass.,771	2,452† – ...	..	1,600–2,100†	...G	4,510	5,829	131	133†	0– 88†	28†	..	1.4	22.3	519	11.2	7.4
Buffalo, N.Y.,576	1,194 – 378	11	1,950–2,250	7,000M	2,947	3,089	300	122	46– 46	55§	28N	2.0	8.7	238	10.4	3.7
Cleveland, Ohio,878	1,538 – 567	10	2,046–2,675	6,671S	3,888	4,302	465	224	54–111	62§	95S	6.9	72.7	276	14.5	4.9
Milwaukee, Wis.,587	1,270 – 2,704	11	1,860–2,220	6,500B	2,703	2,863	409	76	76– 0	58‡	29N	1.5	6.6	314	8.2	3.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.,672	1,139 – 3,000	..	1,732–2,425	5,970S	2,561	2,636	366	57	47– 1	30	13N	4.1	120.5	784	13.7	6.7
St. Louis, Mo.,816	2,293 – 860	9	1,860–2,160	6,500B	4,674	4,932	500	222	170– 52	95§	..N	7.8	42.8	429	12.6	5.2
San Francisco, Calif.,635	1,399 – 2,300	9	2,400–2,400	7,200B	3,469	3,680	480	136	86– 50	81§	23S	3.6	120.6	920	13.4	4.4
Washington, D.C.,663	1,827 – 3,600	23	1,900–2,400	8,000C	3,233	3,458	AU	142	50– 53	92§	42N	9.3	90.8	613	12.8	4.8
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.,302	464 – 973	14	1,740–2,100	5,000B	1,007	1,103	90	73	19– 28	40§	62N	32.5	108.8	1,207	8.6	2.8
Birmingham, Ala.,268	282 – 5,280	25	1,860–2,100	5,120C‡	553	649	42	50	19– 28	27§	48S	25.1	83.0	1,090	13.1	6.0
Cincinnati, Ohio,456	760 – 288	7	1,425–2,124	6,000A	1,391	1,505	278	139	107– 32	32§	..S	9.8	98.8	666	18.5	7.8
Columbus, Ohio,306	395 – 2,000	7	1,920–2,160	4,500S	741	775	150	60	26– 24	36§	..N	5.2	55.2	819	11.1	3.5
Dallas, Tex.,295	324 – 0	22	1,425–1,800	5,000A	589	694	52	86	70– 16	18‡	100D	19.6	36.0	811	9.8	2.7
Denver, Colo.,322	428 – 500	14	1,740–1,920	4,200S	798	1,018	NP	80	7– 65	19§	72S	2.9	69.2	922	15.5	4.4
Houston, Tex.,385	387 – 505	24	1,790–2,040	6,000M‡	797	1,001	NS	103	42– 61	14‡	24S	17.7	68.7	1,072	12.2	3.6
Indianapolis, Ind.,387	643 – 284	23	1,700–2,250	5,200B	1,111	1,232	214	71	0– 66	61§	67A	5.3	123.5	1,104	20.9	5.5
Jersey City, N.J.,301	(not reporting)															
Kansas City, Mo., 399	650 – 1,180	34	1,560–1,800	5,000B	1,168	1,378	NP	115	44– 68	41§	100N	8.0	42.8	273	...	...
Louisville, Ky.,319	458 – 800	24	1,680–1,920	4,800S	785	915	72	61	20– 39	22§	76N	12.8	169.5	1,377	16.6	6.3
Memphis, Tenn.,293	291 – 88	39	1,545–1,860	4,320C‡	523	608	32	53	20– 33	6‡	70N	17.3	134.2	586	9.2	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn.,492	506 – 650	14	1,800–2,280	5,000M	1,121	1,205	200	66	26– 40	28	80N	1.7	16.5	492	9.3	2.8
New Orleans, La.,495	834†– ...	..	1,500–1,824†	6,000†M‡	. .	...	AU	75†	65– 10†	40‡†	..	13.9	36.4	421	13.5	7.5
Newark, N.J.,430	1,258 – 1,000	7	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	3,125	3,367	375	76	46– 19	35	..N	4.8	57.5	723	17.9	8.0
Oakland, Calif.,302	438 – 2,400	18	2,340–2,580	5,580A	1,018	1,077	73	71	69– 1	66	..	4.1	155.2	898	29.1	7.6
Portland, Ore.,305	477†– ...	..	1,920–2,232†	4,800†S‡	1,022	1,276	41	94†	22– 72†	13†	..	3.1	113.3	1,118	18.7	4.8
Providence, R.I.,254	506 – 864	18	1,825–2,099	5,200B	1,165	1,255	163	74	32– 27	21§	63A	1.1	13.0	580	7.9	2.8
Rochester, N.Y.,325	501 – 450	7	1,785–2,200	4,900S	1,027	1,128	133	38	16– 22	18‡	22S	1.0	3.4	257	9.5	2.8
St. Paul, Minn.,288	318 – 650	24	1,703–1,973	5,000B	844	899	130	30	2– 27	14‡	93D	1.7	32.3	352	13.2	4.2
San Antonio, Tex.,254	275 – 0	34	1,800–1,800	4,200S‡	483	586	47	63	4– 59	19‡	77A	10.8	57.5	539	15.0	4.6
Seattle, Wash.,368	611 – 1,400	14	2,160–2,400	5,000M	1,332	1,471	202	72	10– 48	33	36N	3.0	76.3	1,273	23.9	6.3
Toledo, Ohio,282	388 – 700	6	1,680–2,220	4,080S	815	889	AU	65	65– 0	30‡	75N	3.7	51.7	553	9.6	3.0
100,000 to 250,000																
Akron, Ohio,245	234 – 4,000	13	1,860–2,220	4,680M	480	531	63	44	27– 17	34§	7N	4.2	59.2	763	18.8	6.1
Albany, N.Y.,131	372 – 2,000	4	1,700–2,000	4,500M	734	825	NP	35	35– 0	15	5N	1.1	13.8	323	...	...
Bridgeport, Conn.,147	271 – 250	15	1,740–2,300	5,500B	613	668	92	24	19– 5	13‡	30N	2.7	8.8	686	19.0	6.6

Cambridge, Mass., 111	246 – 450	6	1,783–2,390	4,600A	511	536	8	16	1– 9	5	9N	1.6	25.3	480	6.3	3.3
Camden, N.J., 118	218 – 362	31	1,500–2,400	4,125S‡	457	489	89	27	5– 14	19	..N	3.9	51.0	560	...	...
Canton, Ohio, 108	119 – 850	16	1,770–2,160	3,370M	229	268	42	19	0– 16	15	41N	2.4	65.5	645	19.4	5.8
Charlotte, N.C., 101	117 – 490	10	1,792–1,954	5,400C	201	232	NP	14	2– 12	11‡	33N	33.3	93.2	871	...	...
Chattanooga, Tenn., 128	127 – 840	13	1,900–2,040	3,600S‡	...	...	AU	17	2– 15	4‡	57S	35.9	93.6	819	11.7	5.5
Dayton, Ohio, 211	204 – 270	13	2,101–2,160	4,240A	395	452	79	43	1– 39	7‡	82N	8.7	59.3	652	19.9	5.4
Des Moines, Iowa, 160	166 – 550	24	1,830–2,064	4,000S‡	307	336	48	29	7– 22	15§	70D	2.5	15.6	467	16.3	5.2
Duluth, Minn., 101	137 – 250	18	1,680–1,980	3,900S‡	270	304	39	22	4– 18	3‡	44S	1.6	23.7	430	12.9	4.6
Elizabeth, N.J., 110	214 – 185	9	2,380–2,600	4,500B	564	605	56	16	0– 10	17	6N	1.1	7.3	469	10.0	4.1
Erie, Pa., 117	145 – 90	10	1,860–2,160	3,600M‡	305	347	6	13	0– 8	15	42S	1.2	8.6	475	17.1	5.6
Fall River, Mass., 115	215 – 900	3	2,207–2,207	4,200B	436	443	41	9	2– 4	5	2N	1.9	19.9	630	7.8	5.1
Flint, Mich., 152	174 – 280	21	1,830–2,205	4,800A	397	507	6	30	8– 16	5‡	90N	2.1	31.0	630	8.6	2.2
Fort Wayne, Ind., 118	126 – 549	6	1,926 2,016	3,600M	287	313	51	16	2– 14	7§	..D	1.4	12.7	596	14.4	3.7
Ft. Worth, Tex., 178	234 – 0	26	1,500–1,800	4,200A	410	488	NS	43	3– 38	17‡	70D	14.6	50.7	686	11.8	3.7
Gary, Ind., 112	167 – 300	16	1,938–2,268	3,600M	353	419	27	33	3– 16	15	19N	11.5	192.4	762	33.1	11.5
Grand Rapids, Mich., 164	195 – 1,500	5	1,800–2,104	3,900A	408	457	12	41	1– 36	19‡	63A	1.6	6.1	441	9.1	2.2
Hartford, Conn., 166	445 – 200	6	2,100–2,280	5,620B	852	955	79	25	6– 19	13§	18A	2.4	21.7	1,045	12.0	4.1
Jacksonville, Fla., 173	266 – 3,000	23	2,004–2,475	5,040C	576	655	71	43	6– 28	10§	80S	22.9	136.9	1,317	24.3	8.1
Kansas City, Kan., 121	114 – 300	16	1,800–1,980	3,600M‡	218	275	34	27	1– 26	16	77N	9.7	61.7	598	11.5	3.7
Knoxville, Tenn., 112	169 – 215	7	1,500–1,800	3,600A	273	302	29	30	17– 7	8§	73N	24.6	18.8	850	7.2	2.8
Long Beach, Cal., 164	284 – 1,100	33	2,196–2,496	4,800A	641	740	NP	36	3– 23	30§	85D	1.8	60.3	1,040	29.2	6.9
Lowell, Mass., 101	180 – 300	1	2,190–2,190	3,500M	410	428	29	10	0– 6	2	..	1.0	8.9	299	7.9	4.9
Miami, Fla., 172	267 – 190	17	1,740–2,100	4,120A	570	640	AU	40	11– 22	26§	67	21.7	73.2	903	15.1	3.4
Nashville, Tenn., 167	221 – 120	9	1,820–1,820	4,200B	432	491	29	40	10– 20	10	80N	30.8	70.5	843	12.5	4.8
New Bedford, Mass., 110	217 – 302	15	1,698–1,843	3,465M	457	476	AU	17	0– 7	3	30N	1.5	33.5	874	7.3	3.9
New Haven, Conn., 161	328 – 250	7	1,825–2,318	6,000M	769	832	78	23	2– 17	10	15A	1.9	16.2	621	9.3	3.7
Norfolk, Va., 144	241 – 400	17	1,660–2,088	4,410A	483	531	AU	42	3– 24	22§	76D	19.7	212.7	1,469	22.9	9.1
Okla. City, Okla., 204	213 – 300	32	1,800–1,980	4,200A	468	475	NS	40	20– 20	8‡	98N	6.5	47.5	505	4.4	1.3
Omaha, Neb., 224	259 – 460	21	1,620–1,860	4,200C‡	464	567	116	53	49– 5	21‡	63D	3.8	21.0	504	9.8	3.5
Paterson, N.J., 140	256 – 250	4	1,900–2,300	4,200B	572	604	27	20	0– 13	12	25N	3.7	25.8	548	15.0	5.3
Peoria, Ill., 105	127 – 216	8	2,100–2,100	3,600B	268	305	5	15	0– 10	7	36N	3.0	32.4	501	10.5	2.9
Reading, Pa., 111	152 – 0	..	1,560–1,800	2,520M‡	253	263	8	13	1– 10	4‡	6A	1.8	26.2	453	...	...
Richmond, Va., 193	349 – 425	21	1,638–1,980	4,320S	681	764	NS	52	0– 41	32§	..S	19.6	83.9	941	8.9	3.4
Sacramento, Cal., 106	150 – 200	16	2,040–2,400	4,500A	355	389	42	26	9– 17	12‡	50D	6.4	160.4	1,347	20.8	3.9
Salt Lake City, Utah, 150	174 – 1,500	8	1,860–2,100	4,200M‡	331	402	28	27	5– 21	16§	82N	2.8	59.4	983	14.7	4.5
San Diego, Calif., 203	380 – 1,864	19	2,154–2,700	5,100A	771	912	102	77	0– 77	52‡	62N	5.2	63.9	1,204	38.9	10.8
Scranton, Pa., 140	178 – 235	3	1,800–2,160	2,800M	379	384	25	9	1– 4	8	15N	2.1	17.1	386	...	...
Somerville, Mass., 102	161 – 350	13	1,770–2,190	4,000M	323	334	AU	9	9– 0	0	16N	.6	4.9	526	6.8	4.5
South Bend, Ind., 101	113 – 528	18	1,890–2,142	3,675M	263	296	54	31	7– 22	10§	74S	2.8	67.2	758	10.9	2.9
Spokane, Wash., 122	148 – 1,800	18	1,680–2,040	3,420S‡	291	328	55	9	0– 9	13‡	9S	2.0	29.5	679	19.7	5.9
Springfield, Mass., 150	325 – 425	7	2,019–2,392	5,408B	700	750	3	21	2– 14	21	..N	1.2	2.0	455	10.7	3.9
Syracuse, N.Y., 206	298 – 1,000	7	1,800–2,160	6,000M	683	736	AU	23	9– 14	10‡	28S	1.1	8.7	361	12.6	4.1
Tacoma, Wash., 109	104†– ...	..	1,800–2,160†	3,600†S‡	286	327	30	20†	0– 20†	8†	..	2.2	31.1	898	...	...
Tampa, Fla., 108	98 – 75	30	1,800–1,860	4,200M	198	247	40	26	8– 18	9§	85N	11.6	43.4	821	10.1	2.6
Trenton, N.J., 125	252 – 550	7	1,950–2,400	4,400S‡	582	635	70	26	5– 12	6	25N	2.1	36.1	640	8.0	2.4
Tulsa, Okla., 142	150 – 500	19	2,126–2,126	3,600M‡	329	387	5	31	6– 24	11§	97N	10.0	96.4	1,188	12.7	3.4
Utica, N.Y., 101	166 – 500	10	1,550–2,000	3,900M	333	372	AU	13	2– 11	8§	80N	.6	3.0	415	10.9	4.3
Wichita, Kan., 115	154 – 1,077	46	1,785–1,980	5,040A	262	327	18	28	1– 25	17‡	97D	3.0	18.3	388	12.2	2.9
Wilmington, Del., 113	214 – 600	21	2,043–2,221	4,405B	373	406	8	20	0– 16	21§	67N	5.7	80.9	837	14.2	5.1

Table XII-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motor-ized Patrol—One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1942 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1942	
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retire-ment	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motor-cycles Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Autos
100,000 to 250,000—continued																
Worcester, Mass.,194	400 – 1,600	6	$1,911–2,184	$5,000M	$826	$931	NP	23	0– 15	8	25N	1.1	29.9	857	7.2	3.4
Yonkers, N.Y.,143	262 – 923	9	1,500–2,625	5,250A	852†	881†	$140†	36	25– 3	16	33N	1.8	7.0	160	5.6	2.8
Youngstown, Ohio,168	176 – 313	11	1,690–1,980	3,771M	335	372	75	36	1– 26	8‡	73N	6.2	112.7	582	...	...
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.,97	103 – 115	2	1,600–1,980	2,900M‡	195	231	4	9	1– 8	1	33S	1.0	3.1	324	11.4	4.0
Altoona, Pa.,80	66 – 1,250	10	1,724–2,040	...M‡	..	..	AU	4	0– 2	1	23N	1.2	7.5	317	...	...
Amarillo, Tex.,52	60 – 75	23	1,680–1,680	3,300C	79	99	NS	7	0– 7	8	50D	7.7	34.8	509	...	...
Asheville, N.C.,51	62 – 200	16	1,620–1,800	3,000A	118	130	8	9	0– 9	2§	63N	9.4	27.3	748	...	...
Atlantic City, N.J.,64	206 – 575	21	2,050–2,550	5,000M‡	561	602	113	16	2– 12	15‡	55N	4.7	32.8	1,144	...	...
Augusta, Ga.,66	120 – 500	30	1,380–1,800	3,000B	219	269	NP	21	20– 0	14§	73S	15.8	59.2	793	...	...
Austin, Tex.,88	124 – 0	14	1,615–1,800	3,780A	195	246	6	25	4– 17	5§	75A	11.6	20.5	618	13.7	4.5
Bayonne, N.J.,79	... ...	..	... ...	5,500†S‡	575	623	46	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Beaumont, Tex.,59	62 – 150	31	1,764–1,764	3,780C	102	132	NS	15	1– 14	6‡	..N	14.2	25.4	584	8.5	2.5
Berkeley, Calif.,86	90 – 250	38	2,502–2,760	5,214A	211	290	42	76	36– 40	0	100A	.9	25.7	468	18.7	4.7
Bethlehem, Pa.,58	52 – 450	7	1,800–1,980	3,000M‡	117	131	NP	6	2– 4	3	33N	...	...	...	...	...
Binghamton, N.Y.,78	120†– ...	..	1,775–2,135†	3,500†S	244	263	15	11†	11– 0†	6‡†	..	.8	3.8	319	2.6	0.8
Brockton, Mass.,62	91 – 600	4	1,800–2,200	3,700M	200	220	AU	8	3– 5	6‡	13N	1.0	6.4	395	11.2	4.9
Cedar Rapids, Iowa,62	61 – 240	22	1,620–1,890	3,000S‡	109	138	21	7	2– 5	6‡	48S	.6	9.7	225	9.7	2.9
Charleston, S.C.,71	144 – 337	26	1,526–1,830	3,850M	227	263	2	19	15– 0	4	38N	18.8	106.6	643	...	...
Charleston, W.Va.,68	60 – 500	13	1,400–1,704	3,000M	130	149	1	7	6– 0	2	22N	20.3	198.8	1,422	8.8	2.9
Chester, Pa.,59	71 – 370	4	1,755–1,950	3,000M‡	118†	132†	2†	13	0– 0	5	95N	13.5	54.0	518	...	...
Cicero, Ill.,65	81 – 238	14	1,980–2,310	4,200M	181†	214†	10†	11	0– 6	4	50N	.3	52.5	320	9.3	3.3
Cleveland Hgts.,Ohio,55	70 – 191	2	1,980–2,679	4,180A	155	169	8	8	7– 0	4‡	87N	.7	16.4	342	7.3	2.7
Columbia, S.C.,62	125 – 450	10	1,386–1,716	3,600M‡	205	247	13	21	16– 0	16‡	43N	18.8§	51.3	1,216	...	...
Columbus, Ga.,53	84 – 105	13	1,518–1,698	3,630C	152	197	NP	10	0– 10	19‡	68N	22.5	80.7	993	22.5	7.6
Corpus Christi, Tex.,57	75 – 150	40	1,680–1,800	3,200C‡	143	204	NS	13	3– 9	9‡	78N	15.0	115.2	1,230	17.5	4.5
Covington, Ky.,62	68 – 86	13	1,560–1,860	3,000A	124	144	9	7	7– 0	2‡	70N	6.4	24.2	392	12.9	4.9
Davenport, Iowa,66	72 – 60	10	1,710–1,980	3,600M	128	142	5	10	2– 8	5‡	77N	1.2	24.2	559	9.1	2.6
Dearborn, Mich ,64	148 – 200	4	2,425–2,950	5,100M	388	395	NP	39	3– 16	8§	90N	2.2	29.9	854	25.2	5.1
Decatur, Ill.,59	63 – 295	4	2,100–2,100	3,000B	127	150	21	11	0– 7	4‡	36D	3.4	37.1	600	6.7	1.8
Durham, N.C.,60	87 – 205	18	1,320–1,860	2,520A	143	174	NP	14	0– 14	3‡	57N	15.9	69.8	698	15.0	5.8
East Chicago, Ind.,55	87 – 900	10	1,920–2,280	3,600B	192	206	18	13	0– 9	6	20N	7.3	45.8	626	29.3	13.6
East Orange, N.J.,69	112 – 250	10	1,950–2,500	5,000M	289	307	32	9	0– 5	5	33N	.9	46.4	487	...	...
East St. Louis, Ill.,76	70 – 125	8	2,100–2,100	3,300B	196†	210†	25†	13	0– 13	2	18N	10.6	70.1	559	...	...
El Paso, Tex.,97	90 – 0	17	1,800–1,800	3,600M‡	178	220	22	16	1– 12	7‡	100N	5.0	57.8	644	17.6	7.2
Evanston, Ill.,65	91 – 235	13	2,100–2,328	4,785M	226	269	NP	11	0– 10	10§	24D	1.8	30.6	417	6.1	1.9
Evansville, Ind.,97	150 – 254	11	1,920–2,100	3,900B	306	328	25	17	0– 14	14‡	90N	7.0	51.5	771	...	...
Fresno, Calif.,61	80 – 150	13	1,800–2,100	4,200M‡	200	227	13	25	0– 25	4‡	65A	6.3	75.8	995	...	...

Galveston, Tex.,61	91†–	...	..	1,440–1,440†	3,600†B	133	164	NS	12†	1– 11†	3‡†	..	7.1§	239.9†	654†	4.9	1.9
Glendale, Calif.,83	100 –	900	23	2,004–2,460	4,500C	224	289	NS	17	0– 17	3‡	48S	1.7	23.0	584	19.4	4.0
Greensboro, N.C.,59	91 –	200	13	1,398–1,824	3,564C	158	208	NP	23	6– 15	7‡	69S	17.5	37.1	1,067	6.7	2.1
Hamilton, Ohio,51	52 –	160	14	1,620–1,860	3,000A	98	113	18	6	1– 5	3‡	50S	5.1	41.5	364	...	...
Hammond, Ind.,70	96 –	0	6	1,860–2,100	3,600B	208	235	18	17	0– 14	13§	62S	1.8§	57.0	627	37.0	13.2
Harrisburg, Pa.,84	140 –	492	7	1,761–1,947	3,300M‡	282	311	AU	5	0– 4	10	41N	3.8	39.3	663	...	...
Highland Park, Mich.,51	110 –	40	7	2,200–2,700	4,000B	249	266	22	16	6– 6	5	57N	1.6	61.0	1,226	11.8	3.4
Hoboken, N.J.,50	...	...	..	... ...	...	...	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Holyoke, Mass.,54	98 –	300	14	1,976–2,190	3,500M	221	227	15	5	0– 3	2	..N	.6§	...	...	7.4	3.8
Huntington, W.Va., 79	80 –	194	9	1,680–1,800	3,600M	157	184	15	11	2– 6	11‡	96N	4.8	39.3	661	19.0	8.7
Irvington, N.J.,55	85 –	100	5	2,200–2,500	5,200S‡	211†	233†	7†	11	0– 6	11§	52N	.7	19.9	452	...	...
Jackson, Miss.,62	85 –	85	28	1,200–1,740	3,000M‡	135	197	3	14	4– 10	8‡	33N	14.8	37.0	609	4.8	1.7
Johnstown, Pa.,67	60 –	250	18	1,656–2,022	2,880M‡	132	152	3	5	0– 0	7	..S	1.5§	...	...	13.5	4.3
Kalamazoo, Mich.,54	73 –	211	15	1,380–1,947	3,822A	146	179	2	11	2– 8	8‡	19D	2.2	57.3	745	11.1	2.0
Lakewood, Ohio,69	60 –	178	11	1,980–2,700	4,200M	146	178	31	11	11– 0	2	90N	.6	5.8	257	5.8	1.8
Lancaster, Pa.,61	63†–	...	..	1,500–1,900†	3,500†C‡	122	146	3	..	....	..	..	1.6	4.9	267	11.4	3.3
Lansing, Mich.,79	94 –	135	12	1,850–2,200	4,300B	189	210	10	11	0– 8	10‡	..D	.8	17.8	429	7.6	1.8
Lawrence, Mass.,84	129 –	250	10	2,184–2,184	3,000S	287	313	16	6	0– 5	2	28N	.9	11.9	358	5.9	3.4
Lincoln, Neb.,82	79 –	60	19	1,635–1,800	3,300S	131	172	NS	12	6– 5	12‡	17N	.2	8.5	235	6.1	1.9
Little Rock, Ark.,88	101†–	...	..	1,260–1,590†	2,880†B	169	196	AU	9†	2– 7†	17§†	..	12.9	142.0	755	8.0	2.8
Lynn, Mass.,98	200 –	400	6	1,995–2,200	3,600M	327	358	26	18	0– 0	7	50D	2.0	17.3	463	4.1	2.0
McKeesport, Pa.,55	84 –	75	8	2,162–2,280	2,500M‡	136	143	2	6	1– 4	2	..S	1.4	57.8	336	...	...
Macon, Ga.,58	73 –	800	7	1,500–1,875	3,800M	122†	141†	3†	8	0– 6	11‡	42N	43.6	110.6	1,077	...	...
Madison, Wis.,67	83 –	119	10	1,860–2,136	3,648B	180	205	17	13	1– 9	7	56D	.3	4.4	589	10.4	2.7
Malden, Mass.,58	115 –	350	14	2,067–2,449	3,520S	219	244	16	8	0– 6	2	..N	.4§	5.2	290	5.2	2.7
Manchester, N.H.,78	100 –	170	8	1,966–2,058	6,000B	217	241	16	13	0– 12	0	31S	.5	2.6	147	2.6	1.3
Medford, Mass.,63	91 –	315	7	1,952–2,252	3,600M	217	224	11	7	1– 5	0	10	0.0	6.3	187	9.5	5.0
Mobile, Ala.,79	134 –	3,000	..	1,440–1,620	3,600B	168	211	AU	12	1– 11	7‡	..	16.5	110.5	911	...	...
Montgomery, Ala.,78	138 –	820	36	1,320–1,440	3,300M‡	163†	188†	NP	31	10– 13	9‡	40N	33.3§	24.3	612	20.5	9.2
Mount Vernon, N.Y.,67	118 –	250	6	1,500–3,000	5,500S	376	401	50	19	16– 0	4	..	.9	10.4	184	1.5	0.5
New Britain, Conn.,69	103 –	275	13	2,059–2,354	4,500B	255	283	10	10	0– 8	2‡	20S	1.2	10.1	374	4.4	1.7
New Rochelle, N.Y.,58	136 –	305	15	1,750–2,900	6,000S	395	489	45	16	11– 2	6	70S	2.7	10.3	229	15.4	5.4
Newton, Mass.,70	149 –	500	14	1,790–2,190	4,200M	322	340	AU	14	0– 14	5‡	58N	.6	1.4	273	5.7	6.5
Niagara Falls, N.Y.,78	126 –	150	10	1,800–2,500	3,400A	301	327	32	8	1– 7	9‡	43	1.3	17.9	533	...	...
Oak Park, Ill.,66	78–	100	7	2,002–2,331	4,500B	170	187	4	10	0– 8	8	97N	.6	60.6	429	3.0	0.9
Pasadena, Calif.,82	103 –	600	20	2,160–2,400	4,800A	173	249	48	21	0– 19	19‡	100A	1.2	23.2	821	9.8	1.8
Passaic, N.J.,61	120 –	339	3	2,100–2,500	3,600S‡	269	288	25	9	0– 9	9	14N	2.9	19.5	511	...	...
Pawtucket, R.I.,76	105 –	300	15	1,460–1,734	2,860M	200	223	9	8	0– 7	9	37A	0.0	5.3	521	...	...
Phoenix, Ariz.,65	127 –	130	28	1,758–2,268	4,200A	220	256	19	18	7– 10	9‡	90N	14.1	165.1	1,221	15.3	2.5
Pontiac, Mich.,67	69 –	513	17	2,145–2,310	3,960A	158	181	NS	13	1– 8	6§	46S	3.6	28.5	674	16.5	3.6
Portland, Me.,74	120 –	400	9	1,784–2,099	3,800A	223	256	27	10	0– 10	3§	20A	1.9	38.0	975	13.6	5.0
Portsmouth, Va.,51	59 –	190	21	1,680–1,980	3,000A	104	104	14	5	4– 0	7§	13N	29.2	161.6	1,326	...	...
Pueblo, Colo.,52	51 –	80	8	1,710–1,800	2,580C‡	92	107	3	8	1– 5	3	49N	6.9	61.3	694	7.7	2.1
Quincy, Mass.,76	123 –	600	3	1,900–2,100	3,600M	275	298	AU	13	0– 12	4‡	15S	.9§	21.1†	211†	10.6	6.1
Racine, Wis.,67	72 –	150	18	1,800–2,160	3,000B	146	166	2	10	1– 8	4‡	28N	1.5	10.4	426	...	...
Roanoke, Va.,69	91 –	501	26	1,500–1,860	3,720A	171	190	7	13	0– 10	5‡	45N	8.4	30.3	365	2.9	1.0
Rockford, Ill.,85	100 –	300	10	2,100–2,100	3,600B	205	232	13	11	3– 8	5‡	58N	.2	20.1	370	10.6	2.4
Saginaw, Mich.,83	98 –	248	16	1,770–2,100	4,500A	198	256	17	30	1– 18	7‡	83A	3.4	20.5	534	10.9	2.7
St. Joseph, Mo.,76	91 –	600	15	1,425–1,590	2,670B	163	178	1	12	0– 11	6§	50N	4.8	21.1	358	10.6	4.4

Table XII-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Per Cent Motorized Patrol—One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1942 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1942	
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Autos
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
St. Petersburg, Fla.,61	57 – 125	17	$1,500–1,896	$3,600A	$127	$180	$11	12	0– 10	5§	47D	9.5	18.1	720	9.9	2.3
San Jose, Calif.,68	67 – 500	12	2,040–2,400	4,320A	150	188	4	10	0– 9	9§	34A	3.5	20.5	540	23.4	4.1
Santa Monica, Cal.,54	100 – 435	19	1,980–2,472	3,672M‡	191	236	NS	10	0– 9	10‡	96N	1.9	69.2	1,064	29.9	7.3
Savannah, Ga.,96	150 – 1,000	35	1,410–1,740	3,000M	239	299	AU	30	14– 11	15§	83N	19.6	32.3	627	27.1	11.7
Schenectady, N.Y.,88	167 – 375	7	2,050–2,350	4,500A	389	411	28	8	0– 7	13	28A	.5	10.3	528	8.0	2.0
Shreveport, La.,98	109†– ...	..	1,470–1,590†	3,900†S‡	207	248	14	17†	5– 8†	9‡†	..	12.0	34.6	507	14.3	4.6
Sioux City, Iowa,82	81 – 190	12	1,800–1,980	3,000S‡	165	195	32	13	1– 9	5‡	100N	3.4	23.1	670	13.3	5.1
Springfield, Ill.,76	117 – 45	9	2,100–2,100	3,300M‡	200	252	31	15	2– 7	9	75N	2.1	42.4	652	14.6	3.9
Springfield, Mo.,61	60 – 70	21	1,605–1,740	2,820M‡	104	126	NS	14	1– 11	4§	67A	2.0	3.3	439	...	...
Springfield, Ohio,71	60 – 293	5	1,710–1,980	3,900A	126	144	10	12	0– 12	1	7N	3.1	31.1	502	21.2	6.5
Stockton, Calif.,55	73 – 250	8	2,040–2,400	4,200A	160	195	5	15	0– 15	7‡	60D	...	120.6	874	...	...
Terre Haute, Ind.,63	78 – 87	2	1,620–1,800	3,000M	144	161	23	11	0– 9	0	50	3.8	76.6	711	...	...
Topeka, Kan.,68	67 – 200	15	1,704–1,956	3,144S‡	114	141	17	12	0– 11	7‡	93N	4.1	20.6	722	8.8	2.5
Troy, N.Y.,70	177 – 280	10	1,800–1,800	3,250M	291	309	12	9	0– 6	5	75N	1.1	17.1	486	...	...
Union City, N.J.,56	118 – 200	8	2,100–2,500	4,200S‡	305†	311†	41†	12	0– 8	0	..N	1.2§	...	...	...	...
Upper Darby tp, Pa.,57	106 – 79	3	2,085–2,345	6,000B	205	241	NS	14	8– 0	2	50S	1.8§	14.1	441	...	...
Waco, Tex.,56	51 – 77	35	1,509–1,605	3,176A	84	94	1	8	4– 4	6‡	13N	10.7	10.7	434	...	...
Waterbury, Conn.,99	193 – 400	7	2,216–2,399	6,000B	434	501	23	25	0– 25	0	19S	.8	2.0	482	12.1	4.6
Waterloo, Iowa,52	51– 0	4	1,680–1,800	3,000M	88	106	14	5	0– 5	2‡	50N	0.0	3.9	410	3.9	1.0
Wheeling, W.Va.,61	71 – 1,064	16	1,680–1,860	2,635A	130	150	12	7	0– 7	5	..S	3.3	21.3	534	9.8	5.1
Wilkes Barre, Pa.,86	99 – 57	8	1,980–1,980	3,590M‡	215	231	7	8	7– 0	8	11D	.7	11.6	291	9.3	4.1
Winston Salem, N.C.,80	102 – 250	12	1,320–1,860	3,684C	204	238	NP	13	4– 8	7§	30N	16.0	20.0	591	7.5	2.8
York, Pa.,57	60– 300	3	1,400–2,000	2,380M‡	110	166	3	4	2– 2	1	..D	1.8§	15.9†	303†	...	...
25,000 to 50,000																
Abilene, Tex.,27	37 – ...	24	1,100–1,550	2,600E	...	...	NS	6	0– 6	4‡	50S	5.0§	...	...	11.3	2.2
Alameda, Calif.,36	43 – 210	27	2,280–2,574	4,080A	99	120	17	9	0– 9	4‡	83N	1.7	11.0	237	...	...
Albuquerque, N.M.,35	32 – 500	80	1,500–1,920	3,900A	74	86	NS	5	5– 0	5§	33A	2.8	33.9	728	...	...
Alexandria, La.,27	45 – ...	2	1,620–1,782	3,200M‡	...	...	...	7	1– 5	3	25	...	118.2	599	...	...
Alexandria, Va.,34	54 – 210	7	1,620–2,118	3,600A	106	124	NS	8	0– 7	3	57D	...	170.0	844	...	...
Alhambra, Calif.,39	50 – 365	18	1,800–2,148	3,300A	79	103	NS	8	0– 8	8	100D	.5	28.3	686	...	...
Aliquippa, Pa.,27	21 – 150	19	1,860–1,980	3,000C	46	55	NS	2	0– 2	1	..S	5.2	25.9	440	...	...
Alton, Ill.,31	24 – 250	44	2,100–2,100	2,840M	50	50	NP	4	1– 3	2‡	33N	6.4	38.4	349	...	...
Amsterdam, N.Y.,33	32 – 100	8	1,750–1,914	2,640S	71	81	NP	3	0– 0	3	..S	.6	12.0	228	...	...
Anderson, Ind.,42	45– 198	9	2,088–2,088	3,120M	95	99	8	6	0– 6	2	82D	4.3	16.8	604	...	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.,30	36 – 140	13	1,800–2,190	3,360B	73	82	6	4	0– 4	3‡	31A	0.0	6.7	456	3.4	0.6
Anniston, Ala.,26	33 – ...	14	1,620–1,740	3,000C‡	56	68	3	4	0– 3	5§	40	...	...	...	...	...
Appleton, Wis.,28	28 – 155	7	1,515–1,715	2,700B	49	55	2	3	3– 0	6‡	13D	...	7.0	324	3.5	1.0
Arlington t, Mass.,40	59 – 350	14	1,800–2,190	3,600C	126	139	2	6	2– 4	2‡	33N	0.0	5.0	207	2.5	1.0

Ashland, Ky.,30	26 –	50	12	1,800–1,800	2,920C	...	56	AU	3	0– 3	0	..N	8.1	33.9	271	...	...
Auburn, N.Y.,36	47 –	407	6	1,740–1,900	2,980A	90	98	15	3	0– 3	3‡	..N	.6	0.0	137	...	...
Aurora, Ill.,47	45 –	50	12	2,100–2,100	3,300M	96	106	5	4	0– 4	1	25N	1.3	10.6	284	8.5	2.5
Bakersfield, Calif.,29	50 –	200	112	1,950–2,190	3,750A	115	139	NS	11	1– 10	9‡	59S	5.5	27.3	988	...	...
Bangor, Me.,30	44 –	175	7	1,505–1,820	3,000A	84	99	NS	5	0– 4	0	..A	0.0	20.1	506	3.4	1.1
Baton Rouge, La.,35	36 –	250	42	1,400–1,850	4,200C‡	77	94	5	6	3– 3	6‡	55N	8.1	20.2	599	0.0	0.0
Battle Creek, Mich.,43	56 –	...	21	2,203–2,392	3,700C‡	120	152	NP	12	0– 7	8	58N	2.3	39.1	925	16.1	2.9
Bay City, Mich.,48	98 –	215	13	1,800–2,020	3,154C	147	175	NP	9	2– 7	2‡	50N	.8	10.4	603	14.6	4.0
Belleville, Ill.,28	23 –	77	4	1,750–1,750	2,100M	37	41	8	4	0– 3	3‡	..	2.8	7.0	384	24.6	6.6
Belleville, N.J.,28	37 –	200	0	1,900–2,600	3,600S‡	106	115	AU	9	0– 6	3	..	1.4	10.7	167	...	...
Bellingham, Wash.,29	30 –	300	23	1,620–1,980	2,400M	60	67	3	5	0– 5	2§	50S	.7	10.2	450	...	...
Belmont t, Mass.,27	39 –	206	14	1,900–2,200	4,000C	89	103	AU	6	0– 4	2	41S	0.0§	3.7	301	0.0	0.0
Beloit, Wis.,25	36 –	129	24	1,740–1,980	2,760B	64	74	NP	4	1– 3	2‡	..N	...	15.8	430	11.8	3.0
Berwyn, Ill.,48	36 –	165	6	1,950–2,350	3,350B	88	98	7	6	0– 4	6	80S	1.2	49.5	225	...	...
Beverly, Mass.,26	54 –	150	3	2,098–2,098	2,590M	102	110	5	5	0– 3	2	17D	.8	0.0	302	3.9	1.6
Beverly Hills, Calif.,27	60 –	110	20	2,100–2,580	4,200C	144	168	11	13	0– 13	10‡	80S	1.2§	33.6	522	3.7	0.6
Bloomfield, N.J.,42	55 –	168	6	2,100–2,500	4,000C	161	175	7	8	0– 6	2	35D	0.0	7.2	380	2.4	1.5
Bloomington, Ill.,33	32 –	280	0	2,100–2,100	2,520B	64	71	6	5	0– 3	3	57D	1.8	21.3	572	9.1	2.9
Boise City, Idaho,26	35 –	100	28	1,620–1,800	2,520M	59	82	NP	5	0– 4	5§	60N	0.0§	3.8	704	...	...
Bristol, Conn.,30	38 –	35	24	2,074–2,239	3,600M	64	80	1	6	0– 5	1	20A	2.0	3.3	302	...	...
Brookline t, Mass.,50	101 –	275	9	1,990–2,190	4,250C	275	307	NP	14	0– 14	1	30N	0.0	8.0	544	10.0	3.2
Burbank, Calif.,34	41 –	105	17	2,232–2,628	4,236A	136	155	NS	8	0– 6	5	80D	0.0§	23.3	524	...	...
Burlington, Iowa,26	36 –	110	1	1,644–1,740	2,100S‡	34†	47†	7†	4	1– 2	1‡	..D	2.3	3.9	484	...	...
Burlington, Vt.,28	36 –	180	13	1,472–1,652	2,750M	54	64	12	4	0– 2	0	16N	0.0	0.0	282	...	...
Butte, Mont.,37	30 –	0	20	1,920–2,440	3,600M	65	81	14	4	1– 3	2‡	44N	4.9	134.8	801	...	...
Central Falls, R.I.,25	37†–	...	..	1,533–1,648†	4,000†M	59	74	6	4†	0– 3†	0†	....	.8	7.9	265	...	...
Chelsea, Mass.,41	70 –	75	0	2,190–2,190	3,600M	159	171	L	5	0– 4	0	..N	1.5	14.5	422	4.8	4.1
Chicopee, Mass.,42	61 –	225	3	1,900–2,100	3,000M	132	145	NP	6	4– 0	0	40A	0.0	0.0	283	7.2	8.3
Clarksburg, W.Va.,31	... –	25	..	1,680–1,800	3,000A	40	47	5	3	2– 1	1‡	..N	...	...	...	9.8	3.8
Clifton, N.J.,49	49 –	181	0	2,000–2,625	4,200A	137	151	5	12	0– 8	3	90S	.4	22.5	246	12.3	4.3
Clinton, Iowa,26	18 –	155	11	1,680–1,920	2,257M	41	42	8	3	0– 3	0	100N	0.0	30.5	468	...	...
Colorado Springs, Colo.,37	41 –	200	12	1,500–1,680	3,600A	73	92	1	8	0– 7	4	67S	1.6	10.9	582	13.6	3.2
Concord, N.H.,27	28 –	60	18	1,785–2,012	2,870B	61	76	1	6	0– 4	1	26A	0.0§	0.0	177	...	...
Council Bluffs, Iowa,41	30 –	50	12	1,620–1,860	2,280M	56	67	14	5	4– 0	4‡	42N	1.4	24.1	473	2.4	0.8
Cranston, R.I.,47	51 –	225	20	1,908–1,908	4,260M	109	127	NP	11	0– 8	3‡	25A	1.7	4.2	248	...	...
Cumberland, Md.,39	49 –	250	26	1,380–1,745	2,520M‡	82	91	1	5	3– 0	3§	..S	.5	10.1	370	...	...
Danville, Ill.,37	25 –	150	8	2,100–2,100	2,267B	53	60	8	5	0– 4	2	19D	4.3	48.8	550	8.1	2.4
Danville, Va.,33	51 –	250	32	1,780–1,860	3,000B	87	102	NS	5	0– 5	3‡	50N	18.9	45.8	571	...	...
Dubuque, Iowa,44	40 –	120	0	1,650–1,914	3,102A	70	82	13	4	0– 4	2‡	50N	2.3	4.6	210	9.1	3.3
East Cleveland, Ohio,39	53 –	200	8	2,040–2,700	4,180A	106	118	18	9	0– 9	3§	77D	0.0	32.9	410	...	...
E. Providence t, R.I.,32	34 –	500	25	1,836–2,099	3,450C	80	98	3	11	1– 10	6‡	83A	.6	6.2	274	6.2	3.7
Easton, Pa.,34	36 –	102	17	1,660–1,860	3,000M‡	72	96	4	5	0– 0	0	20A	0.0§	20.8†	313†	...	...
Eau Claire, Wis.,31	28 –	145	23	1,560–1,740	2,760B	52	61	6	4	0– 3	1	53N	2.6	3.3	426	...	...
Elgin, Ill.,38	41 –	220	13	1,800–2,100	2,700B	71	106	7	4	0– 3	3§	20N	2.6	5.2	261	2.6	0.7
Elkhart, Ind.,33	46 –	175	9	1,650–1,800	2,460M	85	92	AU	6	0– 4	1	17D	1.2	23.9	272	15.0	3.4
Elmira, N.Y.,45	81 –	200	7	1,848–1,980	3,300A	161	185	6	7	0– 7	0	..A	1.3	15.5	421	...	...
Elyria, Ohio,25	27 –	94	20	1,840–2,040	2,520M	54	57	8	4	0– 4	2‡	..A	.8	19.9	330	...	...
Enid, Okla.,28	21 –	50	22	1,560–1,560	2,100B	33	42	NS	5	2– 3	1‡	33S	3.6	14.2	449	...	...
Everett, Mass.,47	79 –	300	6	2,100–2,300	3,300M	193	400	AU	8	3– 4	2	20N	...	...	...	21.4	12.6

TABLE XII-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turn-over Per 100 Em-ployees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles		Per Cent Motor-ized Patrol—One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1942 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1942	
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retire-ment	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motor-cycles Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Autos
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Everett, Wash.,30	37 – 247	12	$1,820–2,000	$2,840S‡	$ 70	$ 82	$ 5	8 1– 7	2‡	62D	4.0	9.9	490	9.9	2.3
Fargo, N.D.,33	39 – 9	13	1,620–1,800	2,520C‡	65†	74†	U	4 3– 0	0	34N	1.2	24.6	325	6.1	2.1
Fitchburg, Mass.,42	44 – 150	2	1,971–2,062	3,300M	102	113	13	7 2– 5	0	..N	0.0	2.4	411	7.2	3.2
Fond du Lac, Wis.,27	29 – 56	7	1,650–1,921	2,640B	59	66	4	4 1– 3	4‡	50D	0.0	3.7	294	3.7	1.1
Fort Smith, Ark.,37	26 – 30	25	1,350–1,500	2,400M‡	42	53	15	4 0– 3	2‡	83N	8.7	62.9	809	13.7	5.1
Gadsden, Ala.,37	39 – 192	21	1,200–1,440†	2,400†B	59	73	NP	5 2– 3	3	33N	24.3	10.8	652	...	...
Galesburg, Ill.,29	31 – 100	5	2,100–2,100	2,200M	59	66	7	5 0– 3	3	50N	1.4	13.9	447	...	...
Garfield, N.J.,28	34 – 300	15	2,100–2,500	3,500M	92	103	7	3 0– 3	1	31S	0.0	3.6	189	...	...
Great Falls, Mont.,30	30 – 0	10	2,112–2,208	2,970M	59	74	9	6 0– 5	2‡	53A	4.7	10.0	495	3.3	0.9
Green Bay, Wis.,46	56 – 50	7	1,680–1,980	3,720B	105	114	4	6 1– 5	7§	9S	2.2	4.3	292	19.5	5.1
Greenville, S.C.,35	59 – 700	21	1,650–1,800	3,000C	110	125	7	7 0– 4	11‡	62N	25.9	31.7	1,094	...	...
Hackensack, N.J.,26	38 – 250	9	1,800–2,500	3,500A	124	141	5	7 1– 5	3	..D	2.3	11.4	441	22.8	7.1
Hagerstown, Md.,32	39 – 150	4	1,560–1,680	2,400B	65	74	3	3 0– 3	3	..S	3.1	46.2	496	...	...
Hamtramck, Mich.,50	97 – 93	12	2,200–2,760	3,740S	243	251	20	29 0– 6	5	93N	2.4	109.3	587	46.2	23.6
Haverford tp, Pa.,28	41 – 125	21	1,896–2,188	5,513C	88	107	NP	7 0– 5	0	83D	1.2§	7.2	312	...	...
Haverhill, Mass.,47	62 – 150	10	2,002–2,002	2,800C‡	126†	135†	18†	5 0– 4	3	13N	1.3	4.3	364	10.7	5.9
Hazleton, Pa.,38	25 – 140	0	1,800–1,800	2,220C‡	50	59	1	2 0– 0	2	25A	...	7.9†	226†	...	...
High Point, N.C.,38	43 – 300	5	1,290–1,680	2,940A	78	99	NP	7 0– 6	5	75D	16.1	23.4	597	5.2	1.7
Huntington Pk.,Cal.,29	35 – 147	10	2,040–2,100	3,180C	74	89	NS	4 4– 0	9	68N	2.8	83.8	988	...	...
Hutchinson, Kan.,30	26 – 50	19	1,518–1,596	2,880M‡	50	66	NP	9 1– 7	5‡	69A	4.0	16.7	473	...	...
Inglewood, Calif.,30	25 – 100	20	1,680–2,010	2,760C	62	72	NS	3 0– 3	5‡	67N	0.0	23.2	900	...	...
Jackson, Mich.,50	60 – 232	7	1,800–1,980	3,500C	117	140	L	12 0– 8	3§	47S	2.0	20.1	600	16.1	3.3
Jamestown, N.Y.,43	57 – 200	10	1,800–1,920	2,800M	114	134	14	9 0– 6	4	63N	1.9	16.4	265	21.1	6.6
Johnson City, Tenn.,25	21 – 250	48	1,200–1,380	1,980A	28	36	NS	2 2– 0	1‡	7N	7.9§	15.8	411	...	...
Joliet, Ill.,42	52 – 65	12	2,100–2,100	3,150S‡	99†	108†	1†	6 0– 3	4	57	3.3	37.8	578	18.9	3.8
Joplin, Mo.,37	32 – 80	31	1,320–1,590	2,316M‡	55	63	NS	4 0– 4	3‡	78N	3.6§	118 5†	907†	...	...
Kearny, N.J.,39	90 – 300	25	2,450–2,650	4,300C	220	242	8	12 0– 10	2	60D	.6§	15.2	294	17.7	7.2
Kenosha, Wis.,49	64 – 60	1	2,073–2,199	4,000B	148	163	14	10 2– 8	6‡	47N	2.1§	20.5	250	...	...
Kingston, N.Y.,29	37 – 100	0	1,800–2,040	3,250B	85	95	AU	4 0– 4	2‡	59N	.9§	3.5	164	17.5	5.8
Kokomo, Ind.,34	42 – 150	12	1,620–2,004	2,552B	80	87	NP	6 0– 4	2	28	1.8	14.8	500	3.0	0.8
La Crosse, Wis.,43	51 – 117	3	1,600–2,046	3,000B	96	113	1	10 0– 8	4§	65D	.9	4.7	288	2.3	0.8
Lafayette, Ind.,29	41 – 75	12	1,680–1,800	2,280M	75	90	12	5 0– 5	3‡	51N	2.8	38.2	757	13.9	3.1
Laredo, Tex.,39	39 – 20	13	840–1,080	2,400E	36	39	NS	2 0– 0	2	3A	0 0§	0.0	188	...	...
Lebanon, Pa.,27	28 – 142	2	1,680–1,800	2,400M‡	47	53	1	3 0– 2	2	62D	0.0	47.8	180	...	...
Lewiston, Me.,39	49 – 200	..	1,456–1,700	3,000B	85	100	5	8 0– 7	1‡	13D	4.3§	18.1	438	...	...
Lexington, Ky.,49	80 – 70	33	1,516–1,776	2,880A	145	152	AU	12 0– 12	6§	30N	21.5	111.6	1,201	...	...
Lima, Ohio,45	40 – 60	28	1,898–1,980	2,640M	68	83	13	5 1– 4	3§	50S	.9	24.6	727	...	...
Lorain, Ohio,44	43 – 275	16	1,920–2,311	3,210M	98	122	36	4 0– 4	2§	50D	4.5	40.8	555	13.6	5.0
Lower Merion tp, Pa.,40	112 – 210	12	1,680–2,315	5,535C	246	325	NP	19 1– 15	6	50N	1.5	17.7	533	7.6	1.9

Lubbock, Tex.,32	33 –	0	29	1,620–1,620	2,700C	45	64	NS	8	0– 7	2‡	50D	12.6§	15.7	640	0.0	0.0
Lynchburg, Va.,45	53 –	218	16	1,275–1,800	4,000A	95	110	NS	10	0– 9	3‡	28A	12.6	29.2	429	6.7	3.4
Mansfield, Ohio,37	33 –	115	6	1,680–2,100	2,640M	70	80	12	4	0– 4	4‡	67N	2.7	13.5	659	8.1	2.0
Marion, Ind.,27	33 –	100	17	1,650–1,740	2,400M	59	61	1	4	0– 4	0	14	2.5§	14.9	646	...	...
Marion, Ohio,31	25 –	240	14	1,665–1,830	2,700M	33†	39†	AU	2	0– 2	3§	..N	1.3	26.0	402	16.2	4.9
Mason City, Iowa,27	25 –	75	4	1,680–1,800	3,420A	42	57	6	6	0– 5	1‡	50S	1.2§	7.4	229	7.4	2.2
Massillon, Ohio,27	22 –	175	25	1,950–2,100	2,400S	39	43	2	2	0– 2	2‡	50N	3.0	60.1	563	...	...
Maywood, Ill.,27	19 –	125	5	2,100–2,100	3,150B	43	...	AU	4	0– 4	1	100N	0.0	22.5	259	...	...
Melrose, Mass.,25	31 –	325	15	2,050–2,200	3,000M	76	81	3	4	2– 0	0	..S	2.6§	0.0	576	4.0	1.4
Meriden, Conn.,39	47 –	125	4	2,184–2,184	3,640B	125	131	NS	3	0– 0	6	25S	.5	0.0	537	25.3	9.1
Meridian, Miss.,35	...	...	..	... ...	...C‡	51†	58†	2†	..	....	..	..	11.8	42.3	620	...	...
Miami Beach, Fla.,28	54 –	0	20	1,800–2,640	4,440A	199	260	5	11	0– 9	10‡	8S	6.0§	60.7	1,421	...	...
Michigan City, Ind.,26	35 –	110	3	1,920–2,040	2,880B	70	77	3	4	0– 4	2	..N	4.7§	7.6†	272†	...	...
Middletown, Conn.,26	23 –	90	7	2,120–2,120	3,020M	...	...	AU	2	0– 2	1	15S	2.3	7.5	260	15.1	5.5
Middletown, Ohio,31	34 –	81	21	1,568–2,112	2,992C	61†	69†	11†	7	0– 7	6‡	35S	7.7	6.4	653	12.8	3.9
Mishawaka, Ind.,28	31 –	143	10	1,800–1,920	2,340M	63	67	3	6	1– 4	1‡	80D	3.5	7.1	290	28.3	7.7
Moline, Ill.,35	24 –	55	4	2,100–2,100	2,400B	39	47	3	5	0– 4	3‡	51N	1.2	23.1	621	14.5	3.8
Monroe, La.,28	40†–	...	..	1,505–1,505†	2,838†C‡	59	74	9	5†	0– 4†	4‡†	..	20.5	63.6	424	...	...
Montclair, N.J.,40	70 –	250	7	1,600–2,700	4,700S‡	199†	223†	8†	8	0– 8	6	33	8.4§	5.0	269	...	...
Muncie, Ind.,50	64 –	154	13	2,100–2,100	3,000B	109	126	10	11	2– 7	3	73D	4.8	62.4	921	...	...
Muskegon, Mich.,48	39 –	90	27	1,800–2,100	3,500A	95	112	1	7	1– 6	4‡	50S	.8	12.6	560	10.5	2.6
Muskogee, Okla.,32	41 –	75	40	1,620–1,620	2,700A	53	79	1	5	0– 4	2‡	85N	6.2	30.9	909	...	...
Nashua, N.H.,33	43 –	60	8	1,728–1,820	3,600B	73	87	13	7	0– 6	0	35A	0.0	3.0	191	...	...
New Albany, Ind.,25	21 –	80	17	1,620–1,620	1,740M	36	39	L	3	3– 0	3§	100N	5.5	23.6	413	...	...
New Brunswick, N.J.,33	50 –	240	3	1,800–2,400	4,000S‡	122†	136†	16†	6	0– 5	2	43N	4.5§	75.3†	2,634†	...	...
New Castle, Pa.,48	47 –	50	6	1,735–1,860	2,172M‡	86	102	3	3	2– 1	0	0	1.3	21.0	388	...	...
New London, Conn.,30	55 –	180	9	1,800–2,100	2,800A	116	131	NP	4	4– 0	2§	..N	1.3	9.9	502	9.8	3.4
Newark, Ohio,31	27 –	60	9	1,560–1,800	2,520M	47	51	4	3	1– 2	1	67N	1.3	15.9	476	...	...
Newburgh, N.Y.,32	48 –	190	9	1,700–2,100	3,300A	105	117	4	3	0– 3	3	24A	3.1	0.0	508	9.4	3.2
Newport, Ky.,31	51 –	60	7	1,686–1,686	2,080A	75	90	3	5	5– 0	2‡	48N	11.8	104.5	659	...	...
Newport, R.I.,31	64 –	130	21	1,734–2,008	3,190M	140	155	8	7	0– 5	2‡	20S	1.3	16.4	521	6.6	2.0
Newport News, Va.,37	70 –	293	20	1,950–2,250	3,750A	137	157	NS	9	0– 7	8‡	33A	18.9	372.3	2,118	8.1	3.6
Norristown, Pa.,38	36 –	154	0	1,860–2,040	3,264C	71	77	NS	3	0– 3	0	17N	1.6	13.1	364	...	...
N. Bergen tp, N.J.,40	68 –	150	7	2,100–2,500	5,000S‡	188	201	7	10	0– 9	0	50N	1.5	0.0	428	...	...
Norwalk, Conn.,40	56 –	250	4	1,460–2,190	4,015B	119	135	7	9	0– 5	0	..S	...	...	...	12.6	6.9
Norwood, Ohio,34	39 –	125	15	1,800–1,944	2,644M	51†	58†	10†	8	0– 6	0	89N	1.8	23.5	285	...	...
Ogden, Utah,44	40 –	150	8	1,800–1,980	2,700M‡	88	101	NP	5	0– 3	5	64N	5.0	64.1	952	...	...
Orange, N.J.,36	65 –	300	8	2,500–2,500	4,500S‡	162	176	6	6	0– 4	4	22N	1.7	16.8	336	8.4	3.5
Orlando, Fla.,37	48 –	27	44	1,440–1,680	2,400M	71	88	NS	12	0– 9	4§	75D	11.4	24.5	602	19.1	3.7
Oshkosh, Wis.,39	49 –	108	0	1,440–1,740	2,640B	89	94	1	5	4– 0	6‡	25N	.5	0.0	223	5.1	1.7
Ottumwa, Iowa,32	24 –	200	21	1,800–1,800	2,100S‡	42	48	AU	2	0– 2	1‡	90N	2.5	15.8	301	...	...
Owensboro, Ky.,30	37 –	67	14	1,290–1,452	2,450M‡	36	58	2	8	0– 8	2‡	72N	6.6§	23.1	850	...	...
Paducah, Ky.,34	38 –	50	21	1,416–1,560	2,700A	62	74	4	10	2– 4	2‡	50N	22.7§	56.3†	539†	...	...
Parkersburg, W.Va.,30	20 –	125	5	1,500–1,800	2,200M‡	38	50	6	3	0– 3	1	58N	4.0	16.6	372	6.6	2.3
Pensacola, Fla.,37	51 –	48	11	1,764–1,764	3,226A	88	102	NP	6	5– 0	5	..D	6.4§	61.4	812	...	...
Perth Amboy, N.J.,41	67 –	175	2	2,100–2,650	4,400S‡	175	196	21	7	0– 5	1	0	...	...	...	...	...
Petersburg, Va.,31	48 –	150	12	1,440–1,749	3,025A	89	102	NP	6	1– 5	4§	59N	14.4	65.3	669	6.5	2.8
Pittsfield, Mass.,50	61 –	200	7	1,825–2,008	3,183M	116	123	AU	8	0– 0	3	..S	.4	8.1	310	12.1	4.6
Plainfield, N.J.,37	61 –	132	8	1,900–2,500	4,500M	149	162	6	7	0– 4	4	30N	1.3§	13.3†	619†	18.7	4.4

Table XII-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-time Paid—Auxiliary	Turnover Per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles		Per Cent Motorized Patrol—One-man Cars	Crime Rates in 1942 Per 100,000 Population			No. Traffic Accident Deaths, 1942	
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Retirement	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles Radio Equip.		Murder (5-Year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Autos
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Port Arthur, Tex.,46	28 – 39	32	$1,980–1,980	$4,092A	$ 52	$ 74	NS	7 2– 4	8‡	40N	5.2	10.8	275	...	...
Port Huron, Mich.,33	42 – 75	7	1,680–2,100	2,964A	84	96	$ 5	6 6– 0	6‡	20N	1.8	18.3	617	...	...
Portsmouth, Ohio,40	37 – 47	19	1,620–1,800	2,700A	73	87	5	10 3– 7	5‡	80S	8.0§	37.1	902	7.4	2.5
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.,40	57 – 500	7	2,000–2,280	3,740B	143	167	24	6 0– 5	7	50A	1.0	9.9	343	0.0	0.0
Quincy, Ill.,40	32 – 140	16	2,100–2,100	2,400M	68	81	5	9 0– 5	4§	75	1.2§	4.9	324	0.0	0.0
Raleigh, N.C.,47	66 – 250	7	1,440–1,680	3,600S‡	107	133	NP	7 7– 0	3‡	..N	23.0	53.3	915	5.6	1.9
Revere, Mass.,34	64 – 293	13	1,800–2,100	2,800M	114†	119†	8†	4 1– 3	2	45N	1.0§	...	...	5.8	3.7
Richmond, Ind.,35	34†– . .	..	1,560–1,800†	2,520†M	54	60	7	7† 2– 5†	1‡†	..	3.4	31.3	475	...	...
Riverside, Calif.,35	40 – 106	11	1,860–2,160	3,120B	86	106	NS	6 0– 6	6‡	52S	4.0	23.1	735	...	...
Rochester, Minn.,26	30 – 55	15	1,560–1,740	3,000B	50	62	5	3 1– 2	1‡	..A	0.0§	0.0	312	3.8	1.1
Rock Island, Ill.,43	30 – 150	7	2,100–2,100	2,400B	60	71	9	3 0– 3	3§	100N	1.4	44.4	468	16.4	5.0
Rocky Mount, N.C.,26	32 – 56	5	1,668–1,980	3,000A	56	67	NP	3 0– 3	2‡	..N	11.7§	7.8	407	...	...
Rome, Ga.,26	33 – 39	15	1,260–1,440	2,400B	50	66	NS	4 0– 3	1	47N	7.6§	57.1	407	...	...
Rome, N.Y.,34	34 – 109	12	1,600–2,000	3,000S	71	84	9	5 0– 0	2	28S	.6	0.0	219	2.9	1.1
Royal Oak, Mich.,25	26 – 109	2	2,100–2,375	3,000A	56	66	NS	5 0– 5	1	100N	.8	12.0	399	...	...
Salem, Mass.,41	90 – 317	27	2,002–2,002	2,700M	160	168	11	6 0– 3	4	17N	1.0	0.0	337	7.3	3.8
Salem, Ore.,31	33 – 65	26	1,716–1,782	2,640C	60	72	NS	7 0– 6	2‡	73D	0.0	12.9	718	...	...
San Angelo, Tex.,26	30 – 0	12	1,578–1,578	2,700E	32	43	NS	7 1– 4	3§	48D	9.3	15.5	422	...	...
San Bernardino, Cal.,44	50 – 165	24	1,680–2,160	3,600M	103	121	NS	7 0– 7	7‡	42N	4.6	50.4	905	22.9	4.8
Santa Ana, Calif.,32	45 – 175	31	1,829–2,059	3,000E	78	110	NS	7 1– 6	8‡	58D	1.3	6.3	896	...	...
Santa Barbara; Cal.,35	42 – 256	31	1,890–2,220	3,960B	87	109	8	8 0– 8	6‡	82S	5.1	17.2	558	...	...
Sharon, Pa.,26	23 – 151	21	1,980–2,100	3,000M‡	43	50	1	3 3– 0	1	22N	.8	19.5	371	...	...
Sheboygan, Wis.,41	45 – 85	9	1,770–1,860	2,940B	87	100	NP	8 0– 5	3§	63D	.5	2.5	261	...	...
Sioux Falls, S.D.,41	46 – 55	14	1,500–1,680	2,666M‡	82	103	NP	6 0– 5	3	43D	1.0	19.6	600	9.8	2.8
South Gate, Calif.,27	26 – 150	39	2,100–2,400	3,420C	58	75	NS	6 0– 6	2‡	71D	3.7§	37.1	1,202	...	...
Spartanburg, S.C.,32	57 – 320	14	1,652–1,853	2,652M‡	93	119	6	5 2– 3	1	33N	24.8§	68.2	747	...	...
Stamford, Conn.,48	101 – 800	7	2,000–2,400	4,700B	230	255	AU	10 0– 5	6	20	2.5	25.0	763	6.3	1.9
Steubenville, Ohio,38	37 – 540	3	1,872–2,076	2,580M	90	96	4	3 0– 3	1	43N	8.0	106.2	807	...	...
Superior, Wis.,35	50 – 200	5	1,890–2,170	3,330A	104	115	22	6 3– 3	4‡	63S	.6	19.9	441	11.4	5.3
Taunton, Mass.,37	54 – 190	17	1,825–2,008	2,380M	107	111	NP	4 1– 3	0	20A	...	...	...	18.7	8.5
Teaneck tp, N.J.,25	36 – 358	13	1,500–2,500	3,800A	90	121	4	13 0– 6	0	100A	0.0§	7.9	245	7.9	3.5
Torrington, Conn.,27	34 – 81	4	2,027–2,217	3,465B	71	91	1	5 0– 0	0	23A	...	3.7†	233†	7.4	2.3
Tucson, Ariz.,37	50 – 250	30	1,800–2,260	3,600A	92	126	9	9 2– 6	6‡	18S	6.0	84.2	1,380	13.6	2.6
Tuscaloosa, Ala.,27	24 – 225	13	1,200–1,650	2,400B	38	46	NS	4 0– 3	2	50	...	18.2	753	3.6	1.6
Tyler, Tex.,28	28 – 0	16	1,350–1,764	2,400A	48	59	NS	3 0– 3	5	..N	...	0.0	290	...	...
University City, Mo.,33	32 – 100	17	1,700–1,980	3,000E	70	80	NP	4 4– 0	6	80N	1.2	21.2	542	3.0	1.4
Waltham, Mass.,40	66†– . . .	..	1,800–2,100†	3,600†M	109†	119†	AU	6† 0– 6†	1†	..	.5	5.0	332	5.0	2.1
Warren, Ohio,43	41 – . . .	13	1,680–2,304	3,300S	84	100	13	4 0– 3	1	..	5.1	67.7	577	...	...
Warwick, R.I.,29	35 – 300	17	1,820–2,002	3,300B	72	84	NS	17 11– 6	3	100A	2.3§	3.5	254	...	...

Washington, Pa.,26.....	20 –	350	3	1,500–1,980	2,574C‡	43	52	NP	2	0– 0	0	25A	3.1	7.6	344	...	...
Watertown t, Mass.,35..	54 –	250	32	2,000–2,200	3,200C	113	125	NP	5	0– 4	3	..S	1.7	2.8	319	11.3	4.9
Watertown, N.Y.,33....	38 –	75	9	1,775–1,986	3,100A	73	82	9	4	0– 3	2	20A	1.8	6.0	659	6.0	1.7
Waukegan, Ill.,34......	24 –	150	21	1,620–2,200	2,964M	53†	63†	7†	3	0– 3	3§	62N	.6	40.9	558	8.8	2.7
Wausau, Wis.,27.......	34 –	38	21	1,500–1,680	2,520B	58	66	3	4	1– 3	1‡	26N	...	11.0	194	3.7	1.1
Wauwatosa, Wis.,28....	36†–	...	..	1,980–2,220†	3,300†B	86	98	1	..	....	3‡†	..	...	0.0	97	0.0	0.0
W. Allis, Wis.,36.......	46 –	159	4	1,860–2,100	3,060B	111	121	5	9	7– 0	2‡	53A	2.8	5.5	256	...	...
W. Hartford t, Conn.,34.	47 –	125	12	2,190–2,409	4,000A	108	127	NS	12	3– 8	3	50A	.6	0.0	417	17.8	5.1
W. Haven t, Conn.,30...	30 –	150	10	1,948–2,130	3,800B	...	...	AU	4	0– 3	0	30S	.8§	10.0†	460†	16.7	6.2
W. New York, N.J.,39..	84†–	...	..	1,700–2,500†	4,500†S‡	119	236	9	10†	1– 5†	3†	..	...	...	...	...	...
W. Orange, N.J.,26.....	46 –	320	12	2,000–2,500	4,200S‡	118	133	9	8	0– 4	0	28N	0.0	11.7	374	27.2	9.0
W. Palm Beach, Fla.,34.	39 –	48	29	1,500–1,800	3,000E	65	83	12	9	0– 8	5§	..	11.9	59.4	1,030	...	...
White Plains, N.Y.,40...	93 –	180	4	1,575–2,750	5,000S‡	297†	321†	22†	12	0– 9	9	30S	4.0	5.0	223	7.4	2.1
Wichita Falls, Tex.,45...	60 –	115	22	1,260–1,740	3,000A	105	148	NS	7	0– 6	6‡	63N	12.4	68.7	1,026	8.9	2.3
Wilkinsburg, Pa.,30.....	18 –	75	44	1,860–2,040	2,760C	42	50	NS	3	3– 0	2‡	..S	0.0	20.1	308	...	...
Williamsport, Pa.,44....	40 –	120	0	1,323–1,764	2,541M‡	64	66	4	3	1– 2	3	8D	.5	20.3	392	...	...
Wilmington, N.C.,33....	56 –	190	17	1,710–1,830	3,060M	77	105	10	5	0– 5	3‡	..N	29.3	200.6	1,416	...	...
Woodbridge tp, N.J.,27..	35†–	...	..	2,100–2,500†	4,000†C	94†	103†	10†	6†	1– 4†	3†	..	2.2	11.0	320	...	...
Woonsocket, R.I.,49....	85 –	162	14	1,564–1,825	3,000B	150	160	12	7	0– 4	2	..N	.5§	0.0†	391†	...	...
Wyandotte, Mich.,31...	51 –	87	8	2,214–2,508	3,240B	105	126	NS	8	0– 4	2	57N	2.0	0.0	379	19.6	5.5
Yakima, Wash.,27......	35 –	120	20	1,716–1,980	2,880M‡	65	65	18	6	0– 6	1‡	55S	0.0§	18.4	863	7.4	1.1
Zanesville, Ohio,38.....	26 –	225	4	1,440–1,680	2,160S	49	59	8	4	0– 4	3§	90N	2.7	37.3	549	26.7	8.2

TABLE XII-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1943

This table includes all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000. In the last column, "Patrol: Motorized, One-man," the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, A (all), S (some), and N (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. Crime rates are not shown because the FBI publishes data on number of crimes only for cities over 25,000. For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XII-A.

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way— No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Aberdeen, S.D., 17	21–150	5	$1,350–1,560	$2,000S‡	$26.6	$32.1	NS	4	1–3	2‡	SS
Aberdeen, Wash., 19	22–300	52	2,160–2,280	3,120M	43.5	50.3	$5.7	4	1–3	1‡	SN
Abington tp, Pa., 21	24–75	4	1,800–2,244	4,950B	53.7	68.0	2.0	10	1–8	2	AS
Ada, Okla., 15	11–21	36	1,300–1,300	1,800M‡	15.9	19.6	NS	2	2–0	2‡	...
Adams t, Mass., 13	13–25	15	1,775–1,820	2,500C	24.6	27.6	AU	2	0–0	0	...
Adrian, Mich., 14	13†–...	..	1,320–1,620†	1,800†E	20.1	20.1	NS	2†	0–0†	2†	...
Albany, Calif., 11	12–120	25	2,293–2,500	3,000E	24.5	32.6	0.8	3	2–0	1	SN
Albany, Ga., 19	25–75	30	1,680–1,926	2,820C	42.9	54.0	NS	4	4–0	0	SS
Albert Lea, Minn., 12	9–25	6	1,300–1,680	1,920A	16.0	19.1	NS	1	0–0	1	SS
Alliance, Ohio, 22	22–108	9	1,890–1,900	2,520M	34.7	44.7	0.6	3	0–3	1	S..
Alpena, Mich., 13	12–95	0	1,440–1,800	2,090C	21.4	24.1	NS	1	1–0	0	SS
Ambridge, Pa., 19	12–75	17	1,740–2,196	2,796C	30.0	38.5	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
Ames, Iowa, 13	11–0	55	1,500–1,800	2,700M	20.4	24.2	3.3	3	0–3	0	SS
Amesbury t, Mass., 11	10–85	10	1,680–1,680	2,080C	17.8	20.3	AU	2	0–0	1	N..
Anaconda, Mont., 11	8–31	6	2,088–2,136	2,460M	17.5†	22.3†	0.3†	2	0–1	0	SS
Anaheim, Calif., 11	17–175	38	1,920–2,100	3,060C	27.6	35.1	NS	5	1–4	0	SS
Anderson, S.C., 19	27–20	15	1,200–1,501	2,324C	41.2†	47.4†	2.2†	3	0–3	2‡	SN
Andover t, Mass., 11	12–76	29	1,872–2,132	2,756C	27.9	32.0	1.8	3	0–3	3	SA
Annapolis, Md., 13	15†–...	..	1,560–1,560†	1,860†B	22.9	28.1	NP	2†	0–2†	0†	...
Ansonia, Conn., 19	14–65	0	1,500–2,288	2,750B	35.2	40.2	1.0	1	0–0	2	SN
Ardmore, Okla., 17	18–40	33	1,492–1,492	2,160A	25.7	26.3	NP	2	0–2	0	SN
Arkansas City, Kan., 13	11–40	..	....	.....A	20.5	22.7	NS	3	0–0	1	SN
Arnold, Pa., 11	7–65	0	1,960–1,960	2,160M‡	13.9	16.0	NP	1	0–0	1	...
Asbury Park, N.J., 15	42–50	10	1,800–2,700	4,100A	35.1	151.9	13.5	5	0–4	3	SS
Ashland, Ohio, 12	12–60	4	1,720–1,888	2,100M	19.9	23.2	0.4	2	0–2	1	SN
Ashland, Wis., 11	10–15	0	1,320–1,569	1,980B	....	....	AU	1	0–0	0	SS
Ashtabula, Ohio, 21	13–90	27	1,700–2,000	2,600A	34.6	40.7	5.0	3	0–3	1	SS
Astoria, Ore., 10	16–50	22	1,758–1,998	2,778A	27.3	33.4	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
Atchison, Kan., 13	18–74	89	1,290–1,440	2,100A	20.9	29.0	NS	3	0–3	0	AS
Athens, Ga., 21	27–0	22	1,500–1,575	2,400B	42.7	50.0	NS	5	0–0	2	S..
Athol t, Mass., 11	10–58	20	2,084–2,084	2,744C	20.8	24.2	1.3	2	0–1	0	SA
Attleboro, Mass., 22	31–251	13	1,825–1,825	2,400M	53.9	66.2	NP	5	0–4	3	SS
Auburn, Me., 20	21–108	10	1,621–1,922	2,640B	36.8	44.3	NS	3	0–3	0	SS
Augusta, Me., 19	18–175	8	1,690–1,690	2,236B	....	35.9	NS	1	1–0	0	SA
Austin, Minn., 18	17–20	12	1,530–1,800	2,100C	27.7	32.6	NS	1	0–1	1	SA
Barberton, Ohio, 24	17–190	6	1,740–1,980	2,400M	33.7	36.0	7.1	4	0–2	1	SN
Barre, Vt., 11	7–85	..	1,820–1,924	2,080M	13.3	15.1	NS	2	...	0	...
Bartlesville, Okla., 16	14–15	50	1,620–1,800	2,400A	27.0	31.0	NS	3	3–0	0	S..
Batavia, N.Y., 17	20–100	0	1,515–1,600	1,900M	38.4	44.9	AU	2	0–2	1	SS
Bath, Me., 10	11–125	46	2,184–2,184	2,275B	17.8	21.4	NS	2	0–0	0	SS
Beacon, N.Y., 13	18–125	28	1,600–2,000	2,550M‡	36.9	43.0	NP	2	0–0	0	SS
Beatrice, Neb., 11	9–41	0	1,518–1,518	1,800M‡	15.8	19.3	NS	2	0–0	1	SS
Beaver Dam, Wis., 10	10–45	5	1,200 1,500	1,860C	15.5	20.8	NP	2	0–2	0	SS
Beaver Falls, Pa., 17	14–64	11	2,160–2,160	2,820M‡	36.7	49.1	0.9	3	0–3	1‡	SS
Beckley, W.Va., 13	9–50	33	1,920–1,920	2,525M	16.7	19.3	0.7	2	2–0	1	SN
Bedford, Ind., 13	11–10	5	1,653–1,653	1,800M	17.6	19.9	0.9	2	1–1	1	SN
Bell, Calif., 11	12–47	42	1,920–2,220	2,402C	25.4	31.6	NS	3	3–0	2‡	AS

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Bellaire, Ohio, 14	11 – 62	27	$1,560–1,560	$1,980M	....	....	U	1	0–0	1	SN
Bellevue, Pa., 10	7 – 60	14	.....–1,920	2,460C	$16.3	$20.7	NS	1	1–0	2	SA
Bend, Ore., 10	6 – 75	0	1,800–1,980	2,640A	6.5	8.4	NS	2	0–2	1‡	SA
Benton Harbor, Mich., 17	16 –150	6	1,500–1,860	2,500A	31.0	37.3	$2.8	2	0–2	0	SS
Bergenfield, N.J., 10	12 – 80	0	1,799–2,373	3,103M	33.3	37.9	1.3	2	0–2	0	SN
Berlin, N.H., 19	22 – 98	0	1,530–1,752	2,725B	....	48.5	U	3	0–0	1	SA
Berwick, Pa., 13	7†–...	..	1,560–1,560†	1,740†C	9.0	12.2	NS	1†	0–0†	1†	...
Bessemer, Ala., 23	15†–...	..	1,584–1,782†	2,640†C	31.5	36.8	NP	2†	2–0†	2†	...
Biddeford, Me., 20	14 – 52	43	1,653–1,653	2,080B	....	....	...	1	0–0	0	SA
Big Spring, Tex., 13	14 – 0	82	1,440–1,740	2,280A	23.0	27.5	NP	2	0–2	0	SS
Billings, Mont., 23	23 – 50	11	2,040–2,120	3,000M	47.1	48.1	4.0	2	0–2	4‡	SN
Biloxi, Miss., 17	17 –200	56	1,440–1,440	2,400M‡	....	33.0	0.2	2	0–0	1	SN
Birmingham, Mich., 11	19 –106	5	2,280–2,400	3,660C	42.2	49.7	NS	6	1–3	2§	SS
Bismarck, N. D.15	10 – 20	35	1,200–1,740	2,160C‡	18.6	23.3	NS	1	0–1	1‡	SA
Bloomington, Ind., 21	21†–...	..	1,638–1,638†	2,100†B	33.8	36.5	3.4	2†	0–2†	3§†	...
Blue Island, Ill., 17	15†–...	..	1,800–1,800†	1,920†M	....	....	U	3†	0–0†	2†	...
Bluefield, W.Va., 21	18 – 95	14	1,325–1,800	2,280A	33.4	38.9	2.1	3	3–0	0	SS
Blytheville, Ark., 11	8 – 20	44	1,500–1,800	2,400M	12.0	13.0	NS	1	0–1	0	SN
Bogalusa, La., 15	12 – 48	4	1,500–2,040	2,880C‡	20.7	29.3	2.2	3	0–0	1	A..
Boone, Iowa, 12	12†–...	..	1,200–1,500†	1,920†M	18.1	19.6	1.8	2†	0–0†	0†	...
Borger, Tex., 10	6 – 45	100	1,800–1,800	2,400A	8.7	11.2	NS	2	0–0	0	SA
Boulder, Colo., 13	9 – 18	28	1,530–1,680	2,160A	14.6	18.2	NP	3	0–3	1	SS
Bowling Green, Ky., 15	17 –...	6	1,320–1,320	1,800M	30.3	32.9	NS	2	0–2	1	N..
Braddock, Pa., 18	24 – 80	2	1,680–2,100	2,640C	48.0	54.7	NS	1	0–1	..	SA
Bradford, Pa., 18	21 – 60	12	1,650–1,914	2,580M‡	34.0	38.0	1.7	3	1–2	2§	SS
Brainerd, Minn., 12	8 – 20	0	1,560–1,860	2,220B	15.0	17.6	NP	2	1–1	1	SS
Braintree t, Mass., 16	24 –180	2	1,700–2,000	3,450C	54.5	58.8	NP	5	0–3	2	SN
Brawley, Calif., 12	12 – 0	8	1,800–2,100	3,300C	25.7	32.1	NS	3	3–0	0	AN
Bremerton, Wash., 15	34 –100	13	2,160–2,280	3,000M‡	44.1	67.8	NS	6	3–3	7‡	SS
Bridgeton, N.J., 16	12†–...	..	1,404–1,740†	1,800†C	....	....	...	2†	0–1†	1†	...
Bristol, Pa., 12	13 –400	12	1,644–1,644	2,700C	....	....	NS	1	0–1	0	SS
Bristol t, R.I., 11	8 – 40	0	1,600–2,000	2,860C	....	....	AU	2	2–0	0	SS
Bristol, Tenn., 14	10 –186	15	1,500–1,740	2,400C‡	17.7	22.8	...	1	0–1	2‡	S..
Brookfield, Ill., 11	7 – 18	14	1,980–2,160	2,760B	18.0	22.0	0.6	2	2–0	2‡	AS
Brownsville, Tex., 22	20 – 28	40	1,200–1,500	2,400A	28.2	34.5	NS	4	1–2	1‡	SN
Brownwood, Tex., 13	14 – 0	46	1,200–1,440	2,220E	20.9	27.9	NS	2	1–1	1	SN
Brunswick, Ga., 15	26 – 20	54	1,680–1,860	3,000A	36.7	49.7	NS	5	4–0	3§	SN
Bryan, Tex., 12	11 – 0	13	1,500–1,920	2,400A	11.7	16.0	NS	2	2–0	0	SA
Burlingame, Calif., 16	19 –150	21	2,100–2,220	3,900C	45.9	60.9	NP	4	0–4	4‡	SN
Burlington, N.J., 11	12 – 75	8	1,560–1,872	.....	....	....	U	2	0–2	1	SS
Burlington, N.C., 12	20 –...	20	1,440–1,440	2,100B	....	....	NS	2	0–2	2	...
Butler, Pa., 24	20 –125	5	1,695–1,740	2,040M‡	35.7	41.4	1.5	1	0–0	2	SN
Cairo, Ill., 14	10 – 30	20	1,800–1,800	2,100S‡	11.7	15.0	NS	3	3–0	1	SS
Calumet City, Ill., 13	9 – 25	6	1,860–1,860	2,100M	19.7	19.7	5.0	2	2–0	1	SS
Cambridge, Md., 10	9 – 75	22	1,512–1,512	1,980B	11.4	15.2	NS	2	0–0	0	SA
Cambridge, Ohio, 15	12 – 50	13	1,440–1,680	1,680S	16.1	18.7	3.7	2	2–0	1‡	SS
Campbell, Ohio, 14	16 – 63	0	1,500–2,280	3,060M	32.9	40.1	NP	2	0–2	0	SN
Canonsburg, Pa., 13	12 – 95	4	1,680–1,860	2,340C	19.7	24.1	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Canton, Ill., 12	6 – 8	50	1,800–1,800	1,800M	11.0	12.0	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Cape Girardeau, Mo., 19	13 – 30	50	1,320–1,320	1,620M‡	....	21.5	NS	1	0–1	2	SS
Carbondale, Pa., 19	12 – 85	17	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	21.2	22.2	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Carlisle, Pa., 14	11 – 38	36	1,440–1,500	1,860B	14.6	17.4	NS	1	0–0	0	...
Carnegie, Pa., 13	12 –100	29	1,800–2,010	2,790C	19.3	21.5	NS	1	1–0	1	SS
Carteret, N.J., 12	21†–...	..	2,200–2,500†	4,000†M	60.4†	60.4†	2.3†	4†	0–0†	0†	...
Carthage, Mo., 11	7 – 22	14	1,320–1,452	1,782E	9.9	12.3	NS	1	1–0	1	SS
Casper, Wyo., 18	15 – 15	7	1,740–2,100	2,880M	33.6	40.5	NP	4	0–4	0	SA
Centralia, Ill., 16	11 – 35	18	1,800–1,800	2,520M‡	30.1	35.5	NS	2	0–1	0	S..
Chambersburg, Pa., 15	18 – 21	14	1,512–1,584	2,640B	35.1	48.3	NS	1	0–0	2	SS
Champaign, Ill., 23	19 – 0	11	1,800–1,800	2,200B	34.4	39.3	4.6	3	0–3	0	SS

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No of Employes: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Motor Vehicles: Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Patrol: Motorized, One-man
Chanute, Kan., 10	9 – 47	11	$1,419–1,518	$2,100M‡	$14.0†	$16.3†	NS	2	0–2	0	AN
Charleroi, Pa., 11	9 – 72	6	1,920–1,920	2,160M	18.9†	19.8†	NS	0	0–0	1	N..
Charlottesville, Va., 19	27 – 75	15	1,200–1,640	2,700C	41.6	48.5	NS	3	3–0	2	SN
Cheltenham tp, Pa., 19	30 –300	8	1,800–2,160	4,300B	68.1	91.1	AU	13	2–11	0	SS
Cheyenne, Wyo., 22	26 – 50	27	1,585–1,740	2,400M‡	34.6	46.0	$1.6	5	1–3	4‡	SS
Chicago Heights, Ill., 22	22 – 80	4	1,980–1,980	3,300C‡	42.1	49.2	6.8	3	0–3	3	SN
Chickasha, Okla., 14	13 – 20	46	1,320–1,320	1,680E	17.9	20.1	NS	2	0–2	1	SN
Chillicothe, Ohio, 20	13 – 60	23	1,620–1,620	1,800M	22.7	25.3	3.0	3	0–3	1	SS
Chippewa Falls, Wis., 10	11 – 20	9	1,320–1,590	1,800B	16.1	17.9	1.0	1	0–0	0	SN
Clairton, Pa., 16	21 – 38	14	2,216–2,274	3,354M‡	44.7	49.3	1.4	2	0–2	0	SN
Claremont t, N.H., 12	8 –200	25	1,825–1,825	2,007C	....	....	U	2	0–0	0	...
Clarksdale, Miss., 12	15 – 42	20	1,500–1,980	2,640M‡	....	....	U	3	0–0	0	SS
Clarksville, Tenn., 12	10†–...	..	1,320–1,320†	1,800†C	14.7†	20.8†	NS	1†	0–0†	2†	...
Clayton, Mo., 13	22 –175	2	1,932–1,932	3,000E	50.0	54.0	NP	3	3–0	3	SN
Clearwater, Fla., 10	13 – 50	46	1,200–1,800	2,400C	21.1	28.5	NS	2	0–2	2‡	SA
Cleburne, Tex., 11	....	..	....	.....	9.3	11.0	NS	..	....	..	...
Cleveland, Tenn., 11	10 –...	..	1,000–1,440	1,740C‡	14.1	18.2	...	2	0–0	..	SA
Cliffside Park, N.J., 17	25 –108	2	2,000–2,500	3,750M	66.2	72.9	2.6	3	1–2	0	...
Clinton t, Mass., 12	10 – 75	30	1,654–1,809	2,209C	17.0†	21.6†	0.9†	2	0–0	0	SS
Clovis, N.M., 10	11 – 50	17	1,620–1,620	1,920C	16.2	19.6	NS	2	2–0	1‡	S..
Coatesville, Pa., 14	17 –160	18	1,530–1,800	2,040M‡	28.7	32.0	0.7	1	0–1	0	SA
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, 10	8 – 25	38	1,620–1,800	1,980M	12.3	13.9	NS	1	0–1	1‡	SA
Coffeyville, Kan., 17	23 – 25	37	1,584–1,584	2,640M‡	35.6	40.3	NS	3	0–3	1‡	SA
Cohoes, N.Y., 22	34 – 83	15	1,800–1,800	2,400S	71.2	82.2	NP	4	2–0	2	SN
Collingswood, N.J., 13	16 – 62	28	1,650–1,950	2,300M‡	....	....	AU	3	0–2	0	SN
Columbia, Mo., 18	17 – 35	15	1,380–1,863	2,400E	28.8	35.1	NS	3	0–2	2§	SN
Columbia, Pa., 12	6†–...	..	1,200–1,200†	1,400†C	8.0	9.0	NS	1†	0–0†	0†	...
Columbia, Tenn., 11	7 – 40	7	1,500–1,500	1,800A	9.6†	13.1†	NS	1	0–0	0	SN
Columbus, Ind., 12	13 – 50	8	1,800–1,800	2,130M	19.6	22.6	0.7	2	0–2	0	SN
Columbus, Miss., 14	16†–...	..	1,200–1,380†	1,800†C	....	....	U	4	0–3	7§	AN
Compton, Calif., 16	20 –135	23	1,970–2,160	3,060A	40.3	49.6	NS	2†	0–2†	8†	...
Concord, N.C., 16	18†–...	..	1,500–1,500†	2,340†C	26.3	32.5	NP	2†	0–2†	1†	...
Connellsville, Pa., 14	13 – 55	0	1,680–1,680	2,040M‡	21.9	23.7	0.6	1	0–0	1	SA
Connersville, Ind., 13	9 – 0	44	1,644–1,716	2,280B	18.4	21.1	NS	2	1–1	1	SA
Conshohocken, Pa., 11	7†–...	..	1,620–1,620†	1,920†C	11.5	13.2	...	1†	0–1†	0†	...
Coraopolis, Pa., 11	8 – 22	6	1,920–2,100	2,580C	16.3	22.7	NS	2	1–1	1	S..
Corning, N.Y., 16	17 –150	3	1,500–1,920	3,000B	30.2	32.1	2.3	2	0–0	0	SN
Corsicana, Tex., 15	12 – 32	67	1,320–1,350	2,400M‡	18.4†	19.7†	...	2	0–2	1	SA
Cortland, N.Y., 16	15 – 73	10	1,560–1,800	2,400B	28.7	32.8	NP	2	2–0	1‡	SA
Coshocton, Ohio, 12	11 – 35	18	1,450–1,560	1,740S	17.4	21.0	0.7	2	1–0	0	AN
Cranford tp, N.J., 13	17†–...	..	2,300–2,500†	3,800†C	48.7	57.9	2.1	3†	0–3†	1†	...
Crawfordsville, Ind., 11	15 – 45	27	1,620–1,740	2,340B	21.9	31.9	NP	2	0–2	1‡	SN
Cudahy, Wis., 11	12 – 75	0	1,620–2,100	2,620B	25.9	29.8	1.6	2	2–0	..	SN
Cumberland t, R.I., 11	9†–...	..	1,437–1,437†	2,012†C	8 5†	11.0†	NS	1†	1–0†	0†	...
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 21	16 –1500	25	1,920–2,160	2,820S	28.6	31.7	1.1	4	2–2	3§	SS
Dalton, Ga., 10	17 – 40	29	1,260–1,360	1,800B	16.6†	23.4†	NS	3	0–0	0	SA
Danbury, Conn., 22	26 – 25	4	2,000–2,200	2,900M	63.6	70.2	NS	3	0–3	1	SA
Danvers t, Mass., 14	10 – 70	10	2,008–2,008	2,451B	21.4	26.1	NP	2	0–1	0	SA
Darby, Pa., 10	12 – 72	13	1,560–1,860	2,160C	20.4†	....	NS	4	1–0	0	SN
Daytona Beach, Fla., 23	28 –300	16	1,500–1,700	2,700C	42.8	58.8	NS	7	5–2	3§	SS
Decatur, Ala., 17	12 –200	0	1,800–1,800	2,200C	20.0	22.3	NS	3	0–0	1	S..
Decatur, Ga., 17	11 – 75	17	1,500–1,960	2,730A	24.6	32.9	NS	4	3–0	1‡	SN
Dedham t, Mass., 16	21 – 90	19	1,800–2,100	3,000C	47.0	52.0	NP	4	0–3	1‡	SS
Del Rio, Tex., 13	....	..	....	.....	....	....	NS	....			...
Denison, Tex., 16	11 – 0	36	1,200–1,620	2,400	19.6	26.4	...	5	1–4	1	SN
Denton, Tex., 11	10 – 12	60	1,500–1,620	2,100E	16.7	20.3	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Derby, Conn., 10	.. –150	..	1,750–2,000	2,600B	26.4	26.4	NS	1	0–0	3	...
Dickson City, Pa., 12	4 – 87	38	1,500–1,500	1,620C	12.8†	13.0†	NS	0	0–0	0	N..
Dixon, Ill., 11	7 – 18	0	1,800–1,800	2,100C‡	13.4	14.9	1.9	2	0–0	1	N..

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles		Patrol Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Donora, Pa., 13	12–100	13	$2,078–2,183	$2,674C	$25.4	$28.2	NS	1 0–0	1	SA
Dormont, Pa., 13	10–43	20	1,740–2,376	2,970C	21.0	26.9	NS	1 1–0	2	S..
Dothan, Ala., 17	22–10	9	1,440–1,560	2,040	27.9	37.9	NS	3 2–0	1	S..
Dover, N.H., 15	14–100	21	1,825–2,098	2,736B	27.5†	30.9†	NP	2 1–0	0	SS
Dover, N.J., 10	10–146	15	1,700–2,300	3,000M	....	....	AU	2 0–2	0	SS
Du Bois, Pa., 12	5–118	0	1,640–1,640	2,040M‡	....	....	U	1 0–0	0	N..
Dunkirk, N.Y., 18	17–90	12	1,820–1,940	2,960B	29.2†	34.8†	AU	3 0–0	2	SA
Dunmore, Pa., 23	16–200	3	1,620–1,620	1,782C	27.9†	28.1†	NS	1 0–0	0	SN
Duquesne, Pa., 21	20–50	10	2,100–2,340	3,000C‡	45.7	52.5	$1.1	4 0–0	0	SA
Durant, Okla., 10	7–32	14	1,500–1,500	1,800E	....	....	NS	2 0–2	0	..A
Dyersburg, Tenn., 10	13–35	31	1,290–1,500	2,100C	12.0	15.0	NS	2 0–2	0	S..
East Hartford t, Conn., 19	33–100	11	1,980–2,200	3,190B	77.6	99.7	4.0	8 0–8	0	SA
East Liverpool, Ohio, 24	13–78	8	2,160–2,160	2,400M	....	....	AU	2 0–0	0	N..
East Moline, Ill., 12	11–24	0	1,800–1,800	2,160M	21.0	24.6	3.0	2 2–0	0	AN
East Point, Ga., 12	15–39	3	1,665–2,010	2,955C	29.7	33.4	NS	3 3–0	2‡	SN
Easthampton t, Mass., 10	10–0	15	2,061–2,061	2,500C	....	....	AU	2 2–0	0	SS
Ecorse, Mich., 13	22–53	18	2,395–2,600	3,510S	67.9	79.7	NP	5 0–5	1	SS
El Centro, Calif., 10	13–51	77	2,000–2,220	3,500C	25.7	32.9	NS	3 1–2	1‡	SS
El Dorado, Ark., 16	11–200	32	1,800–1,800	2,400M	20.0	23.0	AU	2 0–2	1‡	SN
El Dorado, Kan., 10	8–52	50	1,620–1,800	2,280A	14.5	18.1	NS	2 1–1	0	SS
El Reno, Okla., 10	10†–...	..	1,500–1,800†	2,400†A	14.2†	16.5†	NP	2† 1–1†	0†	...
Elizabeth City, N.C., 12	14–30	50	1,500–1,680	2,400B	19.3	24.9	NS	2 0–1	2	SA
Ellwood City, Pa., 12	12–...	8	1,962–1,962	2,280M	26.4	30.0	NS	2 0–0	0	N..
Elmhurst, Ill., 15	12–160	33	1,800–1,980	3,000M	26.2	32.1	NS	3 0–3	0	SS
Elmwood Park, Ill., 14	11–50	9	1,820–1,820	2,400M	21.6	23.7	3.6	2 0–2	0	AN
Elwood, Ind., 11	10–19	60	1,500–1,500	1,704M	....	....	NS	2 0–2	0	SA
Emporia, Kan., 13	10–30	75	1,200–1,560	2,100M‡	17.8	24.3	NS	2 0–2	1‡	SS
Endicott, N.Y., 18	24–125	13	1,975–2,210	3,500C	45.8	58.2	AU	4 0–4	1	SS
Englewood, N.J., 19	38–150	12	2,000–2,500	4,000M	97.0	116.9	4.0	7 0–7	2	SS
Escanaba, Mich., 15	13–47	15	1,440–1,800	2,400A	23.2	31.8	NS	2 0–2	1	SA
Euclid, Ohio, 18	22–40	0	1,980–2,660	3,289M	55.4	61.2	AU	4 3–0	2	AN
Eugene, Ore., 21	20–200	40	1,480–1,680	2,400M	17.2	19.4	NS	7 6–0	1	SS
Eureka, Calif., 17	14–0	0	1,890–1,920	2,700M	29.9	36.3	NS	2 0–2	0	SS
Fairfield, Ala., 12	11†–...	..	1,512–1,701†	2,205†C	17.8	26.4	NS	2† 2–0†	1†	...
Fairhaven t, Mass., 11	6–48	42	1,564–1,564	2,346C	15.9	19.9	NP	3 0–2	0	SS
Fairmont, W.Va., 23	16–300	16	1,560–1,560	2,160C‡	31.1	42.5	2.8	3 1–2	1	SN
Faribault, Minn., 15	10–15	20	690–1,560	2,160M‡	15.1	18.5	NS	2 0–2	0	..A
Farrell, Pa., 14	13–80	0	1,950–1,950	2,358M‡	25.0	27.9	0.7	2 0–0	1	SA
Fayetteville, N.C., 17	45–204	21	1,620–1,620	2,400M	....	....	NP	4 0–4	1‡	S..
Fergus Falls, Minn., 11	5–26	50	1,200–1,480	1,560B	7.6	9.0	NS	1 0–0	0	S..
Ferndale, Mich., 23	28–107	7	2,206–2,400	3,350C	57.7	70.2	2.6	6 2–2	0	SN
Findlay, Ohio, 20	16–125	0	1,440–1,800	2,520M	29.6	33.4	5.9	3 3–0	2‡	AN
Floral Park, N.Y., 13	21–125	0	1,900–2,350	3,500M	44.4	52.1	U	4 0–4	1‡	SA
Florence, Ala., 15	9–94	44	1,560–1,560	2,400C‡	12.6	20.2	NS	3 0–0	1	SN
Florence, S.C., 16	19–...	16	1,590–1,710	2,580M	27.2	33.0	NP	4 0–0	2	SN
Forest Park, Ill., 15	15–160	10	2,100–2,100	2,640M‡	....	....	AU	3 0–2	2	SN
Fort Collins, Colo., 12	8–45	13	1,200–1,560	2,040A	12.7	16.1	NP	3 1–2	1‡	S..
Fort Dodge, Iowa, 23	15–17	20	1,320–1,740	2,280C‡	35.8	43.3	AU	3 1–2	2‡	SS
Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 18	20–150	53	1,820–1,820	2,860C	40.8	55.0	NS	3 0–3	3‡	AN
Fort Madison, Iowa, 14	8–49	13	1,470–1,470	1,770M	....	....	0.8	3 0–2	1	SA
Fort Myers, Fla., 11	8–0	6	1,600–1,660	1,800E	....	....	NS	2 0–2	0	SA
Fort Scott, Kan., 11	8–34	0	1,380–1,380	1,800M‡	12.8†	17.3†	NS	1 0–0	0	SA
Fort Thomas, Ky., 11	9–99	0	1,500–1,900	2,400C	18.6	26.9	0.3	3 3–0	0	AS
Fostoria, Ohio, 13	11–30	9	1,680–1,800	2,160M	20.0	23.5	2.7	2 0–0	0	SS
Framingham t, Mass., 23	26†–...	..	1,870–2,200†	3,500†C	....	66.0	U	1† 1–0†	0†	...
Frankfort, Ind., 14	14–33	18	1,590–1,620	1,920M	....	....	AU	2 0–2	0	SN
Frankfort, Ky., 11	11–35	9	1,560–1,560	1,800M	15.7	18.7	0.5	2 0–0	0	...
Frederick, Md., 16	36–45	17	1,200–1,300	2,500M	32.5	38.3	NS	2 0–2	1	SA
Fredericksburg, Va., 10	15–65	17	1,680–1,680	1,860B	23.6	31.5	NS	2 0–2	0	SS

Table XII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Freeport, Ill., 22	20 – 88	20	$1,800–1,800	$2,400B	$35.8	$41.3	$2.0	2	0–2	2	SN
Freeport, N.Y., 20	31 –176	13	2,000–2,600	4,200B	87.1	99.0	6.6	6	0–5	2	SS
Fremont, Neb., 12	10 – 50	40	1,710–1,710	2,214M	15.0	16.5	NS	2	0–0	1	SS
Fremont, Ohio, 15	14 – 55	11	1,560–1,800	2,160S	23.7	28.2	1.4	2	0–2	1‡	SS
Fullerton, Calif., 10	12 –200	33	1,800–2,148	3,120C	21.9	29.0	NS	3	0–3	0	AS
Fulton, N.Y., 13	19 –...	13	1,625–1,950	2,600B	35.5	41.0	4.7	3	0–2	2	SA
Gainesville, Fla., 14	17 – 60	12	1,560–1,860	3,000A	29.6	34.2	NS	3	1–2	3‡	SS
Gainesville, Ga., 10	12 – 20	8	1,440–1,536	1,976A	17.5	24.4	0.4	3	0–0	0	SN
Garden City, N.Y., 11	27 –300	4	1,800–2,500	3,800M	....	94.5	NP	7	0–6	2	AA
Gardner, Mass., 20	22 – 60	18	1,978–1,978	3,000M	35.7	42.0	AU	2	0–2	0	SA
Garfield Hgts., Ohio, 17	12 – 23	8	1,650–2,100	2,600S	30.1†	33.0†	0.9†	3	2–0	1	AA
Gastonia, N.C., 21	30 – 60	17	1,260–1,800	2,640A	48.9	56.3	NP	3	0–3	2	SN
Geneva, N.Y., 16	21 –...	7	1,500–2,090	3,000B	41.8	47.5	NP	3	0–1	3	S..
Glen Cove, N.Y., 12	23 –150	2	2,200–2,500	3,600S‡	60.0	70.4	NP	7	1–5	2	SA
Glens Falls, N.Y., 19	27 –150	0	1,785–1,785	2,625B	46.5	52.1	4.0	2	0–0	3	SN
Gloucester, Mass., 24	38 –120	21	1,825–1,825	2,500M‡	72.0	81.0	8.8	6	0–3	3	SN
Gloucester City, N.J., 14	18 – 75	6	1,680–1,880	2,000C	35.1	39.9	1.5	1	0–0	1	SS
Gloversville, N.Y., 23	21 – 80	19	1,700–2,000	3,000C	42.3	48.6	AU	2	0–0	1	SA
Goldsboro, N.C., 17	21 – 50	24	1,530–1,800	2,310A	28.3	39.6	2.0	4	0–3	2	SA
Goshen, Ind., 11	10 – 51	20	1,440–1,680	2,100B	15.7	22.1	2.2	2	0–2	0	SS
Grand Forks, N.D., 20	20 – 40	28	1,600–1,740	2,100M	32.1	37.7	AU	3	0–2	1	SS
Grand Island, Neb., 19	25 – 86	28	1,500–1,740	2,364M	36.9	41.9	NS	2	0–2	0	SS
Grand Junction, Colo., 12	13 – 26	31	1,635–1,950	2,580A	23.9	28.4	NP	2	2–0	1	SS
Granite City, Ill., 23	14 – 30	7	1,890–2,040	2,400B	24.7	28.0	4.1	2	0–2	1	S..
Greeley, Colo., 16	12 – 40	13	1,635–1,740	2,280C	21.9	44.4	NP	2	0–2	2§	SS
Greenfield t, Mass., 16	17 –190	12	1,911–2,348	3,000C	40.5	42.7	AU	3	0–0	1	SS
Greensburg, Pa., 17	18 – 39	8	1,920–2,100	2,400M‡	40.8	42.2	0.7	3	0–0	2	SS
Greenville, Miss., 21	18 – 15	28	1,800–1,920	3,000C	37.3	45.0	0.4	4	4–0	0	SN
Greenville, N.C., 13	....	..	1,650–1,920	2,460C	26.2	31.2	NP	2	0–0	1	...
Greenville, Tex., 14	13†–...	..	1,500–1,500†	2,400†E	18.3†	21.5†	NS	2†	0–0†	0†	...
Greenwood, Miss., 15	14 – 81	46	1,350–1,680	2,400M‡	25.3	30.5	AU	4	0–0	1	SA
Greenwood, S.C., 13	19 –100	26	1,380–1,500	1,800A	30.3	40.0	2.0	2	0–2	1‡	SS
Gretna, La., 11	3 –...	..	1,500–1,500	1,920C	5.5	....	NS	2	0–0	0	...
Griffin, Ga., 13	21 – 40	2	1,260–1,680	2,220A	30.1	42.1	0.5	3	3–0	1	SN
Gr. Pte Park, Mich., 13	33 – 52	11	2,622–2,622	3,450M	80.7	85.1	NS	6	0–5	0	SN
Gulfport, Miss., 15	17 – 50	29	1,320–1,440	2,100M‡	23.8	33.8	1.3	5	0–0	0	A..
Guthrie, Okla., 10	9 – 30	89	1,200–1,320	1,560A	10.5	12.1	NS	2	1–1	0	SA
Hannibal, Mo., 21	23 – 74	22	1,512–1,512	1,800E	38.2	46.1	NS	2	0–2	2§	SA
Hanover, Pa., 13	4 – 60	13	1,200–1,550	C	6.3	9.3	NS	1	0–0	1	SA
Hanover tp, Pa., 16	24†–...	..	1,740–1,740†	2,100†C	42.9	46.9	NS	2†	0–0†	1†	...
Harlingen, Tex., 13	8 – 19	38	1,500–1,620	2,100M‡	....	....	...	3	0–0	1	SA
Harrisburg, Ill., 11	5 – 0	0	1,800–1,800	1,800S‡	9.0†	9.5†	NS	1	0–0	1	...
Harrison, N.J., 14	49†–...	..	2,000–3,000†	4,100†C	148.2	159.9	6.0	6†	5–0†	0†	...
Harrison tp, Pa., 13	7 – 90	0	2,100–2,100	2,220C	11.4	15.0	NS	1	0–0	1	SA
Harvey, Ill., 18	12 – 80	8	1,800–2,100	2,700B	....	....	U	4	1–2	2	SN
Hastings, Neb., 15	18 – 0	28	1,680–1,680	2,370M	24.7	27.7	NS	2	0–0	0	SA
Hattiesburg, Miss., 21	24†–...	..	1,080–1,620†	2,280†M	40.5	54.4	1.0	3†	0–3†	1‡†	...
Hawthorne, N.J., 13	12 –120	4	1,800–2,400	3,000S‡	25.0	33.0	1.0	2	0–2	1‡	SA
Helena, Mont., 15	15 – 0	7	1,710–2,040	2,400C‡	31.1	37.8	2.3	2	0–2	1‡	SS
Hempstead, N.Y., 21	42 –160	14	2,000–2,600	4,200M	121.9	264.3	10.5	8	1–6	3	SS
Henderson, Ky., 13	19 – 0	21	.....–1,452	1,597M‡	21.6	23.6	NS	1	0–1	0	SN
Hibbing, Minn., 16	28 – 90	5	1,740–1,980	2,940	63.3	66.1	5.9	4	0–3	3	SS
Hickory, N.C., 13	17 –200	47	1,500–1,560	2,500M	30.7	41.9	0.9	3	0–2	1	SS
Highland Park, Ill., 14	15 – 55	7	1,800–2,160	3,000M‡	34.4	44.7	4.6	4	0–4	0	AN
Highland Park, Tex., 10	13 – 0	11	1,836–1,992	3,024M	25.3	30.2	NS	5	0–5	0	AA
Hillside tp, N.J., 19	26†–...	..	2,100–2,500†	3,500†S	73.9	80.3	6.5	5†	0–3†	3†	...
Hobbs, N.M., 11	5 – 0	0	1,800–1,800	2,100M	7.5	7.8	NS	1	0–0	1	AA
Holland, Mich., 15	15 – 75	13	1,740–2,080	2,496B	30.6	38.2	NS	3	0–3	3	SS
Homestead, Pa., 19	25 – 30	6	1,890–1,890	2,850M	49.4	55.1	NS	2	0–0	1	N..

Table XII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles		Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way – No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles; Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Hopkinsville, Ky., 12....	15 – 32	30	$1,290–1,320	$1,680M‡	$21.3	$23.0	NS	1 0–1	0	N..
Hoquiam, Wash., 11.....	12 –125	33	2,100–2,280	2,280M	21.5	25.4	NS	3 0–3	1‡	S..
Hornell, N.Y., 16........	20 –150	5	1,680–1,920	2,620B	39.0	43.4	AU	2 2–0	1	SS
Hot Springs, Ark., 21....	20†–...	..	1,200–1,200†	2,160†M	26.7†	37.5†	NP	4† 2–2†	1†	...
Hudson, N.Y., 12.......	18 – 30	3	.....–1,800	2,300B	34.1	41.0	NP	2 2–0	0	S..
Huntington, Ind., 14.....	14 –119	18	1,620–1,620	1,800M	21.3	23.2	$3.1	2 0–2	0	S..
Huntsville, Ala., 13......	22 –250	9	1,200–1,650	2,310C	34.3	44.7	NS	4 0–0	2	SA
Huron, S.D., 11.........	9 – 50	17	1,200–1,644	2,130C‡	13.9	16.9	NS	2 2–0	0	SA
Idaho Falls, Idaho, 15....	18 – 40	11	1,590–1,980	2,580M	28.2	36.8	NS	2 1–1	2§	SS
Independence, Kan., 12..	8 – 40	25	1,485–1,584	1,980M‡	13.1	15.8	NS	2 0–0	0	SN
Independence, Mo., 16...	15 – 94	13	1,680–1,680	2,580E	27.8	36.2	NS	3 0–3	1	SN
Indiana, Pa., 10.........	7 – 35	36	1,526–1,716	2,112C	14.4	20.9	NS	1 0–0	1	SA
Iowa City, Iowa, 17.....	14 – 75	43	1,500–1,800	1,980M	25.0	28.6	0.9	2 0–1	1	SN
Iron Mountain, Mich., 11.	7 – 34	14	1,320–1,320	1,800B	8.1	11.3	0.4	1 0–0	0	...
Irondequoit t, N.Y., 23...	10†–...	..	1,750–2,000†	2,650†C	....	....	AU	2† 2–0†	4§†	...
Ironton, Ohio, 16........	13 – 68	7	1,560–1,740	1,980M	21.6†	26.0†	0.9†	2 0–2	1	SN
Ironwood, Mich., 13.....	18 – 50	0	1,524–1,524	2,112A	25.0	....	0.2	1 0–0	1	S..
Ithaca, N.Y., 20.........	24 – 75	17	1,700–2,000	3,000M	47.9	53.7	AU	3 0–2	2‡	SA
Jackson, Tenn., 24.......	24 – 65	25	1,350–1,620	2,520M‡	37.7	41.7	NS	3 0–3	2‡	SN
Jacksonville, Ill., 20......	15 – 88	13	1,800–1,800	2,100M	26.5	29.6	1.0	2 0–0	1	S..
Janesville, Wis., 23......	23 – 50	27	1,650–2,040	3,000B	41.5	45.3	3.4	3 0–2	3§	SS
Jeannette, Pa., 16.......	8 –150	38	1,560–1,800	2,100M‡	18.8	28.5	0.7	3 0–2	1	AA
Jefferson City, Mo., 24...	16 –125	31	1,500–1,500	2,400E	20.4	25.4	NS	2 2–0	1‡	SA
Jeffersonville, Ind., 11....	9 – 35	94	1,635–1,680	1,920M	15.0	17.0	NS	1 1–0	1‡	SN
Johnson City, N.Y., 18...	15 –170	7	1,534–2,132	2,808M	30.2	36.4	2.1	3 2–0	1‡	SS
Johnston t, R.I., 11......	7 – 60	0	1,800–1,800	2,400C	....	....	NS	4 4–0	2	AS
Johnstown, N.Y., 11.....	10 – 40	20	1,600–1,800	2,000M	18.5	20.3	AU	1 0–0	1	SA
Jonesboro, Ark., 12......	9 – 4	22	1,200–1,320	1,800M	12.0†	14.4†	NS	2 0–0	1	N..
Kankakee, Ill., 22.......	17 – 34	24	1,620–1,800	2,100M	25.1	26.3	2.0	2 0–2	1	S..
Keene, N.H., 14.........	11 – 30	41	1,800–1,911	2,800B	24.1	35.8	0.5	2 0–2	1	SS
Kenmore, N.Y., 19......	19†–...	..	1,716–2,132†	2,964†M	45.4	51.2	AU	3† 3–0†	2‡†	...
Keokuk, Iowa, 15.......	16 –...	3	1,500–1,560	2,100S‡	....	....	U	2 0–0	0	N..
Kewanee, Ill., 17........	11 – 75	46	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	21.3	24.3	NS	2 0–0	1	N..
Key West, Fla., 13......	14 – 65	18	1,420–1,500	1,800E	17.7	21.2	NP	3 0–0	2	SS
Kingsport, Tenn., 14.....	24 –102	46	1,470–1,800	2,400A	33.8	40.9	NS	4 0–3	2‡	SN
Kingston, Pa., 21........	16 – 80	0	1,680–1,860	2,160C	....	....	NS	3 0–2	1	SS
Kinston, N.C., 15.......	21 – 50	5	1,520–1,848	C	34.3	42.9	NP	3 0–3	2	S..
Kirksville, Mo., 10......	5 – 0	60	....	1,620C‡	6.6	8.2	NS	1 0–0	0	...
Kirkwood, Mo., 12......	12 – 60	13	1,800–1,920	2,700M‡	22.0	27.3	NS	4 4–0	2‡	SS
Klamath Falls, Ore., 16..	19 –112	63	1,950–1,980	2,730M	34.7	40.5	NS	3 0–3	3‡	SS
La Grange, Ga., 22......	....	..	1,500–1,800	3,000C	30.8†	42.3†	NS	2 0–2	1‡	...
La Grange, Ill., 10.......	14 – 40	50	1,890–2,160	3,000B	27.9	35.3	AU	2 0–2	2‡	SN
La Porte, Ind., 16.......	20†–...	..	1,560–1,860†	2,560†B	37.9	44.2	AU	3† 1–2†	1‡†	...
La Salle, Ill., 13.........	11 – 15	0	1,800–1,800	2,000M	20.2	22.1	2.5	2 0–2	0	SS
Lackawanna, N.Y., 24...	44 –272	6	2,250–2,250	3,300M	1 10.6	....	AU	3 0–0	2	SS
Laconia, N.H., 13.......	13 – 70	8	1,806–2,002	2,665B	27.6†	32.0†	0.6†	1 0–1	..	SN
Lafayette, La., 19.......	12 – 80	17	1,200–1,800	2,700M‡	26.0	31.0	NP	2 0–0	1	S..
Lake Charles, La., 21....	....	..	....	.....M‡	21.2†	24.7†	NS	.. ...	..	...
Lakeland, Fla., 22.......	21 – 75	29	1,260–1,750	2,400A	37.8	45.5	NS	3 0–3	3§	SS
Lancaster, Ohio, 22......	15 – 90	17	1,680–1,800	2,160M	26.4	31.6	2.9	2 0–2	2‡	SN
Lansdowne, Pa., 11......	12 – 50	33	1,800–2,000	3,300	27.5	31.8	NS	1 0–1	1	S..
Laramie, Wyo., 11.......	10 – 25	10	1,680–1,680	2,100M	20.9	24.6	NS	2 0–0	2	SN
Latrobe, Pa., 11.........	10 –105	20	1,740–1,740	2,304C	....	....	NS	1 0–1	..	SS
Laurel, Miss., 21........	12 –100	..	1,620–1,620	2,460M‡	22.5	27.0	1.5	2 2–0	0	SN
Lawrence, Kan., 14......	12 – 15	4	1,320–1,620	1,980M	21.0	25.5	NS	2 0–2	2	SN
Lawton, Okla., 18.......	22 – 65	41	1,560–1,560	1,800E	24.6	29.2	NS	2 1–1	0	SS
Leavenworth, Kan., 19...	22 – 65	52	1,385–1,385	1,860M‡	23.7	27.4	NP	2 2–0	1‡	SN
Leominster, Mass., 22....	18 – 83	17	1,825–1,825	3,000M	39.2	43.7	NP	4 0–2	1	SN
Lewiston, Idaho, 11.....	12 – 20	54	1,650–1,890	2,700C‡	19.1	28.4	NS	2 0–2	1‡	SA

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Lewistown, Pa., 13	11 – ..	5	$1,800–1,800	$2,220C	$17.9	$23.7	NS	1	0–1	0	SS
Lexington t, Mass., 13	17 –215	6	1,623–2,190	3,000C	38.3	42.3	NP	2	0–2	1	A..
Lexington, N.C., 11	11 – 50	0	1,200–1,680	2,520B	18.1	23.1	NP	2	0–2	0	SN
Lincoln, Ill., 13	6 – 10	17	1,800–1,800	1,860M	9.4†	10.9†	NS	1	0–1	0	SA
Lincoln t, R.I., 11	9†–...	..	1,500–1,500†	2,000†C	6.3	7.1	NS	0†	0–0†	0†	...
Lincoln Park, Mich., 15	16 – 45	6	2,080–2,546	2,900B	35.7	40.3	NS	4	1–3	1‡	AS
Linden, N.J., 24	53 –135	0	1,950–2,500	4,500M	140.0	163.1	$5.6	11	1–8	2	SN
Little Falls, N.Y., 10	9 –105	28	1,700–1,700	2,250B	14.9	17.5	NP	1	0–0	1	SA
Lock Haven, Pa., 11	10 – 45	0	1,716–1,716	2,046M‡	13.5	15.1	NS	2	0–1	1	S..
Lockport, N.Y., 24	34 – 35	7	1,575–1,980	2,500B	64.0	75.8	7.2	5	0–5	6	SA
Lodi, Calif., 11	10 – 60	30	1,740–2,040	2,700C	18.9	29.7	NS	3	0–3	0	AS
Lodi, N.J., 12	27†–...	..	1,900–2,300†	4,000†M	....	....	...	3†	2–0†	0†	...
Logan, Utah, 12	10 – 20	15	1,620–1,800	2,220M‡	18.2	23.4	NP	2	0–0	1	N..
Logansport, Ind., 20	25 – 80	8	1,680–1,844	2,290B	43.8	46.7	NP	3	0–3	0	SN
Long Branch, N.J., 17	39 – 50	6	2,000–2,300	3,000S‡	....	....	AU	7	0–6	2	SS
Longview, Tex., 14	10 – 0	20	1,080–1,800	2,225A	14.9	18.1	NS	2	0–2	2‡	SS
Longview, Wash., 12	11 – 87	46	1,680–1,860	2,400M	19.1	23.5	NS	2	0–2	2‡	S..
Lynbrook, N.Y., 15	30 –250	8	2,500–2,500	3,800C	78.5	90.3	5.4	3	3–0	2	...
Lyndhurst tp, N.J., 17	26 –200	2	1,900–2,500	3,600S‡	73.0	85.1	3.6	4	0–3	1	SN
Lynwood, Calif., 11	9 – 60	28	1,700–2,120	2,904C	30.8	38.9	NS	3	0–3	1	N..
McAlester, Okla., 12	16 – 6	28	1,483–1,483	2,400A	13.7	16.2	NS	1	1–0	0	SN
McAllen, Tex., 12	5 – 0	40	1,200–1,500	2,100M‡	7.8	10.8	NS	2	1–0	1	AA
McKees Rocks, Pa., 17	18 – 35	17	1,920–1,920	2,280C	31.3†	35.6†	NS	2	2–0	1‡	S..
Mahanoy City, Pa., 13	7 –150	0	1,740–1,740	2,000C	11.5	13.9	NS	1	0–0	0	N..
Mamaroneck, N.Y., 13	29 – 70	7	1,860–2,334	3,600B	62.3	73.8	NS	6	1–4	2	SS
Manhattan, Kan., 12	9 – 0	28	1,210–1,260	1,800M‡	13.1	17.9	NS	2	0–2	1	SA
Manitowoc, Wis., 24	27 –100	7	1,740–1,860	2,600B	54.5	59.8	NP	4	0–3	4	SN
Mankato, Minn., 16	16 – 60	9	1,500–1,740	2,520B	27.1	33.2	NS	4	0–3	1‡	SS
Maplewood, Mo., 13	12 – 60	42	1,920–1,920	2,400C‡	25.6	29.7	NS	2	2–0	1‡	SN
Maplewood tp, N.J., 23	42 –165	21	2,000–2,600	4,400C	98.5	103.5	4.1	10	0–0	2	SS
Marblehead t, Mass., 11	16 –100	16	2,190–2,190	2,800C	38.6†	46.9†	U	3	0–2	2	SN
Marietta, Ohio, 15	14 – 44	4	1,650–1,650	1,980M	21.5	23.6	NP	2	0–2	0	S..
Marinette, Wis., 14	11 – 65	5	1,620–1,620	2,040B	17.5	21.6	1.4	2	0–2	1	SA
Marlborough, Mass., 15	19 –150	11	2,107–2,107	2,500M	39.2	43.4	NP	2	1–0	0	N..
Marquette, Mich., 16	11 – 85	23	1,740–1,890	2,530C‡	22.0	25.3	NS	3	0–3	1	N..
Marshall, Tex., 18	15 – 0	30	1,350–1,680	2,400C	23.3	30.4	NS	3	0–3	2§	SN
Marshalltown, Iowa, 19	11 – 0	14	1,500–1,860	2,580M	20.4	23.3	4.8	2	0–2	0	SN
Marshfield, Wis., 10	11 –...	5	1,320–1,620	2,100B	19.4	21.7	NS	2	0–0	1	AS
Martins Ferry, Ohio, 15	13 –200	23	1,800–1,920	2,200M	22.6	25.3	0.5	0	0–0	0	N..
Martinsburg, W.Va., 15	7 – 60	36	1,320–1,320	1,800C	13.3†	14.3†	NS	1	1–0	2	...
Martinsville, Va., 10	17 – 25	18	1,320–1,860	2,580B	25.0	28.0	NS	2	0–0	1	SN
Massena, N.Y., 11	14 – 95	21	1,560–1,872	2,220M	21.2	30.0	NP	2	0–0	1	SS
Mattoon, Ill., 16	10 – 0	25	1,800–1,800	1,800M‡	17.4	18.8	NS	1	0–0	1	N..
Maywood, Calif., 11	12 – 34	25	1,860–2,100	2,750C	21.4	27.3	NS	2	2–0	2	A..
Meadville, Pa., 19	19 – 75	18	1,860–2,040	3,000M‡	39.0	47.5	1.0	2	0–2	2	SA
Medford, Ore., 11	12 – 0	33	1,800–1,980	2,640M	22.3	29.3	NS	2	0–2	2§	S..
Melrose Park, Ill., 11	14 –145	21	1,920–1,920	3,000M	....	....	NS	3	3–0	2	AN
Menasha, Wis., 10	14 –125	0	1,200–1,620	1,800B	24.6	26.3	NP	1	1–0	1‡	SS
Menominee, Mich., 10	9 – 40	22	1,395–1,500	1,800C	13.1	15.8	NS	2	0–1	1	SS
Merced, Calif., 10	11 – 11	36	1,890–2,040	2,700C	23.9†	26.8†	NS	3	1–2	1‡	SS
Methuen t, Mass., 22	22 –100	7	2,007–2,263	2,600C	46.6	51.1	NP	3	0–3	0	SN
Middlesborough, Ky., 12	8†–...	..	1,200–1,200†	2,400†C‡	....	....	AU	1†	0–0†	0†	...
Middletown, N.Y., 22	27 –200	7	1,780–2,200	3,200M	58.8	67.4	NP	5	1–3	3§	S..
Midland, Mich., 10	12 – 55	25	1,920–2,100	2,640M	22.4	26.2	NS	3	0–2	1	SS
Milford t, Mass., 15	15†–...	..	2,080–2,080†	2,600†C	26.2	29.4	AU	2†	1–0†	0†	...
Millburn tp, N.J., 12	20 – 66	8	1,500–2,500	3,500C	56.4†	61.3†	5.8†	5	0–5	0	SA
Millville, N.J., 15	12 –150	0	1,500–1,650	2,050M‡	19.5	23.8	0.8	2	0–1	1	SA
Milton t, Mass., 19	35 –200	4	1,800–2,200	3,000C	76.7	86.4	1.0	7	0–5	2	SN
Mineola, N.Y., 10	(Police service provided by contract by Nassau County Police.)										

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Minot, N.D., 17	16 – 65	13	$1,260–1,680	$2,400A	$22.9	$26.6	NS	2	1–0	1	SA
Missoula, Mont., 18	14 – 85	14	1,920–2,040	2,500C‡	29.9	35.1	NP	2	0–2	1	SS
Mitchell, S.D., 11	12 – 20	13	1,518–1,518	2,112M	17.3	19.5	NS	1	0–1	1	N..
Moberly, Mo., 13	9 – 32	22	1,440–1,440	1,800E	13.5	15.7	NS	1	1–0	1	...
Modesto, Calif., 16	23 – 50	22	1,800–.....	3,528C	44.5	63.0	$3.7	4	0–3	3‡	SS
Monessen, Pa., 20	17 – 80	24	1,914–1,914	2,310M‡	34.2	38.1	NS	2	2–0	1	SS
Monroe, Mich., 18	23 –185	26	1,860–2,100	2,760C	43.0	51.5	NS	3	1–2	0	SA
Monrovia, Calif., 13	15 – 50	47	1,590–1,860	2,700C	18.6	24.4	NS	3	0–3	2‡	SS
Monterey, Calif., 10	13 – 65	42	1,980–2,310	3,300A	39.1	41.0	NS	4	0–4	4	SA
Morgantown, W.Va., 17	13 – 65	12	1,470–1,920	2,700A	25.9	33.0	2.5	2	0–0	0	N..
Morristown, N.J., 15	25 – 85	8	1,500–2,500	4,000C	57.1	64.5	2.3	3	0–2	1	SS
Moultrie, Ga., 10	14 – 40	21	1,260–1,260	2,064A	19.4	23.5	NS	2	0–0	1	N..
Moundsville, W.Va., 14	8 – 50	0	1,500–1,500	1,850E	11.6	12.0	NS	1	1–0	1	...
Mount Carmel, Pa., 18	8 – 75	0	1,740–1,740	2,160C	14.7	14.7	NS	0	0–0	0	N..
Mount Clemens, Mich., 14	15 –140	3	1,800–2,119	2,600C‡	30.5	35.9	NP	3	0–2	0	SN
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa., 20	22 –450	9	1,800–2,340	3,060C	35.3	61.3	NP	3	3–0	4	SN
Mount Vernon, Ill., 15	12 – 0	21	1,800–1,800	2,100B	19.8	....	NS	2	0–0	0	SN
Mount Vernon, Ohio, 10	10 – 66	40	1,500–1,620	1,800M	12.2†	16.3†	NP	1	0–0	1‡	SS
Munhall, Pa., 14	33 –157	2	1,900–1,900	3,120C	....	....	NS	2	2–0	2	SN
Muscatine, Iowa, 18	16 – 42	6	1,440–1,440	1,920M	26.1	27.5	AU	2	0–0	1	SS
Muskegon Hgts., Mich., 16	55 – ..	0	1,800–2,188	2,400M	27.8	36.5	NS	3	0–3	3‡	SS
Nampa, Idaho, 12	12 –...	33	1,400–1,683	2,280M	20.4	26.0	NS	2	0–2	2	SA
Nanticoke, Pa., 24	19 – 90	11	1,620–1,620	1,800C‡	28.2	32.7	1.4	2	0–0	0	N..
Natchez, Miss., 15	20 – 50	20	1,560–1,560	2,220E	20.0	22.5	0.5	2	0–2	0	SN
Natick t, Mass., 14	16 –180	19	1,900–2,200	2,650C	....	....	...	2	0–2	1	S..
National City, Calif., 10	15 – 64	33	1,800–1,980	2,700C	22.7	31.9	NS	4	1–3	2‡	SA
Naugatuck, Conn., 15	16 – 85	..	2,100–2,100	3,000B	39.3	41.8	NP	2	0–0	0	SA
Needham t, Mass., 12	18 –135	8	1,800–2,100	2,800C	36.6	44.5	AU	5	0–3	1‡	SS
Neenah, Wis., 11	15 – 75	20	1,560–1,800	2,250B	25.3	28.3	0.6	2	0–2	1‡	SA
Neptune tp, N.J., 10	16 – 40	9	2,500–2,500	3,400C‡	43.0	51.2	1.7	3	0–3	1	A..
New Bern, N.C., 12	16†–...	..	1,200–1,500†	1,920†E	22.6	27.5	...	3†	0–0†	1†	...
New Castle, Ind., 17	17 – 37	24	1,440–2,040	2,400M	30.5	38.3	1.5	3	0–2	0	S..
New Iberia, La., 14	9 – 35	22	.....–1,740	.....M	14.2†	19.9†	NS	2	0–2	2	S..
New Kensington, Pa., 24	24 –167	2	2,200–2,200	2,500M‡	54.7	60.1	NP	3	0–0	3	SA
New Philadelphia, Ohio, 12	8 – 75	0	1,680–1,680	1,920M	13.5	15.0	1.5	1	1–0	2	SA
Newburyport, Mass., 14	16 –110	13	1,820–1,820	2,200M	29.7	31.8	NP	2	0–0	0	SS
Newton, Iowa, 10	7 – 25	50	1,620–1,620	1,740M	15.0	16.2	1.5	1	1–0	0	SS
Newton, Kan., 11	8 – 42	25	1,100–1,782	2,112A	13.4†	16.8†	NS	2	0–0	1	..A
Niles, Mich., 11	15 –105	20	1,760–2,100	2,500B	33.3	38.5	NS	3	0–3	0	...
Niles, Ohio, 16	10 – 40	10	1,872–2,336	2,838M	21.6	25.5	3.1	2	1–1	0	...
Norfolk, Neb., 10	12 – 0	33	1,320–1,500	2,000M	20.2	21.1	NS	3	3–0	0	SS
Norman, Okla., 11	14 – 0	61	1,440–1,650	1,980A	17.8	19.9	NS	2	1–1	0	SA
North Adams, Mass., 22	27 –125	19	1,825–2,007	2,800M	54.0	58.7	7.5	2	0–2	0	SN
N. Attleboro t, Mass., 10	.. – 75	..	1,825–1,925	2,340C	19.2	22.6	AU	2	2–0	2	SA
North Braddock, Pa., 16	20†–...	..	1,500–1,500†	2,000†C	....	....	...	1†	1–0†	0†	...
North Little Rock, Ark., 21	29 – 50	17	1,440–1,920	3,000M	....	....	...	4	0–3	1	SN
North Plainfield, N.J., 11	9 – 75	11	1,800–2,200	2,800M	27.1	33.5	1.0	2	0–2	0	SA
North Platte, Neb., 12	13 – 45	39	1,503–1,716	2,210M	20.9	27.9	NS	2	0–2	0	SN
N. Providence t, R.I., 12	....	..	....	C	....	....	NS	..	...	..	...
N. Tonawanda, N.Y., 20	23 –264	2	1,946–2,046	2,580C	49.9	58.1	6.0	4	0–4	3	SS
Northampton, Mass., 25	32 – 80	9	1,825–2,099	2,783M	56.4	64.3	AU	2	0–2	0	SA
Northbridge t, Mass., 10	4 – 96	13	1,752–1,752	2,600C	9.4	13.1	1.0	2	2–0	0	SA
Norwich, Conn., 24	38 –200	0	2,108–2,108	3,150B	82.0	100.2	5.0	3	0–3	0	SA
Norwood t, Mass., 15	21 –130	7	1,600–2,100	3,300A	47.6	55.7	NP	3	0–2	0	S..
Nutley, N.J., 22	29 –162	3	1,800–2,500	3,500C‡	82.8	88.8	4.6	4	0–3	1	SN
Ogdensburg, N.Y., 16	16 – 64	9	1,500–1,500	2,250M	25.6†	29.0†	AU	0	0–0	0	S..
Oil City, Pa., 20	16 – 45	6	1,620–1,800	2,220M‡	26.7†	34.4†	0.9†	3	2–0	1	N..
Okmulgee, Okla., 16	9 – 35	56 •	1,380–1,500	1,980M‡	14.5	16.9	NS	2	2–0	1‡	S..
Old Forge, Pa., 12	3 –103	17	1,404–1,452	1,510C	4.5	5.1	NS	1	0–0	0	AA

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Olean, N.Y., 22	25–250	8	$1,560–1,800	$2,700M	$42.5	$46.7	AU	3	2–0	1	SA
Olympia, Wash., 13	15–60	50	1,800–2,100	3,000M‡	28.6	35.8	NS	4	0–4	1	SS
Oneida, N.Y., 10	14–175	0	1,575–1,890	2,625S	25.5	31.2	AU	3	1–2	2‡	SS
Oneonta, N.Y., 12	14–47	25	1,620–1,827	2,400B	25.4	30.6	NP	2	0–2	0	SN
Ontario, Calif., 14	16–80	59	1,764–1,980	3,300C	27.6	34.6	NS	4	0–3	1‡	SS
Orangeburg, S.C., 11	20–32	8	1,450–1,620	2,700C‡	34.3	41.0	$0.8	2	0–0	2	SA
Oskaloosa, Iowa, 11	8–48	13	1,500–1,500	1,800M	13.2	14.4	0.4	1	0–1	..	S..
Ossining, N.Y., 16	20–65	10	2,200–2,600	3,500M	50.8†	58.5†	2.0†	2	0–2	4	S..
Oswego, N.Y., 22	23–100	4	1,620–1,800	1,800S	42.7	45.1	5.7	2	0–0	2	SA
Ottawa, Ill., 16	18–9	3	1,800–1,800	2,040M‡	20.2	25.2	NS	4	0–2	1	SA
Ottawa, Kan., 10	7–0	43	1,440–1,440	1,740M‡	10.6	12.9	NS	2	0–0	1	N..
Owosso, Mich., 14	13–40	50	1,500–1,800	2,100C‡	23.6	28.3	NS	3	0–3	1	SA
Painesville, Ohio, 12	12–250	13	1,920–2,160	2,760A	28.4	36.0	0.7	3	0–2	1	SS
Palestine, Tex., 12	13†–...	..	1,380–1,380†	1,980†B	17.1	18.4	NS	2†	0–0†	1†	...
Palo Alto, Calif., 17	18–75	47	2,160–2,640	4,080B	51.7	64.3	1.2	4	0–4	4‡	SS
Pampa, Tex., 13	8–10	69	1,680–1,800	2,620A	15.9	18.5	NS	2	1–0	2	AN
Panama City, Fla., 12	6†–...	..	1,620–1,620†	2,100†A	13.9	27.0	NS	1†	0–0†	1†	...
Paris, Tex., 19	19–80	47	1,080–1,330	1,800E	21.0	24.0	NS	2	2–0	1	SN
Park Ridge, Ill., 12	10–74	35	1,860–1,920	3,198M	14.4	34.4	7.2	2	0–2	1	SN
Parma, Ohio, 16	12–34	21	1,750–2,100	2,730M	26.3	31.0	AU	4	2–0	2	SS
Parsons, Kan., 14	15–0	87	1,380–1,380	1,800M‡	21.3	24.2	NS	2	0–0	0	N..
Peabody, Mass., 22	45–125	1	2,002–2,002	2,813M	70.5	76.3	2.8	4	0–0	1	N..
Peekskill, N.Y., 17	23 50	4	2,100–2,400	3,500C	59.2	69.6	NP	2	0–2	2	SA
Pekin, Ill., 19	10–86	35	1,800–1,800	2,040C‡	19.1	19.9	NS	2	0–2	1	SN
Pennsauken tp, N.J., 18	15–130	0	1,400–1,800	2,200C	28.0	36.9	1.1	2	0–2	1	AN
Peru, Ind., 12	17–114	35	1,800–1,800	2,160M	30.6	33.4	1.3	4	1–1	0	SN
Phenix City, Ala., 15	14†–...	..	1,320–1,500†	1,980†C‡	....	....	NS	3†	3–0†	1‡†	...
Phillipsburg, N.J., 18	15†–...	..	1,740–1,860†	2,080†C‡	31.4	38.0	1.2	2†	0–1†	0†	...
Phoenixville, Pa., 12	10–135	0	....	C	17.6	21.3	NS	1	0–1	1	SS
Pine Bluff, Ark., 21	14–100	11	1,620–1,620	.....B	20.4	27.3	NP	3	1–2	1‡	SS
Piqua, Ohio, 16	12–75	0	1,848–2,112	2,970A	23.5	26.6	1.1	2	0–2	0	AN
Pittsburg, Kan., 18	15–..	20	1,440–1,620	2,040M‡	18.6	28.3	2.8	2	0–2	0	SA
Pittston, Pa., 18	25–98	2	1,800–1,800	2,100M‡	....	....	NS	1	0–0	0	SN
Plains tp, Pa., 16	10–26	15	1,440–1,440	1,920B	8.7†	....	...	1	1–0	1	SA
Plattsburgh, N.Y., 16	13–46	8	1,600–1,800	2,560M	18.1†	23.5†	0.9†	1	0–1	1	N..
Pleasantville, N.J., 11	14†–...	..	1,600–1,800†	2,100†M	....	....	U	5†	0–4†	0†	...
Plymouth t, Mass., 13	22–60	7	1,802–2,145	3,200C	39.5	45.4	4.0	4	0–3	1	SS
Plymouth, Pa., 16	9–150	0	1,848–1,848	2,376C	17.5	20.9	NS	3	1–0	1	SS
Pocatello, Idaho, 18	27–75	7	1,770–1,920	2,700M	43.7	52.0	NS	4	1–2	2§	SN
Pomona, Calif., 24	24–150	29	2,220–2,250	2,700C	38.9	53.0	NS	7	0–7	4‡	S..
Ponca City, Okla., 17	19–125	32	1,500–1,800	3,600M‡	34.1	41.6	0.8	4	3–0	1	SA
Poplar Bluff, Mo., 11	4–40	50	1,320–1,320	1,500E	9.1	11.7	NS	1	1–0	0	AS
Port Chester, N.Y., 23	35–115	9	2,000–2,400	3,875B	95.5	14.6	1.0	6	0–4	2	SS
Portsmouth, N.H., 15	23†–...	..	....	.....B	50.2	54.5	0.9	3†	0–0†	1†	...
Pottstown, Pa., 20	17–150	12	1,848–1,848	2,310B	29.2	34.7	0.2	2	0–0	0	SA
Pottsville, Pa., 25	25–103	4	2,040–2,040	2,760M‡	44.0	48.5	1.1	3	0–0	2	SA
Provo, Utah, 18	17–35	24	1,580–1,860	2,400M‡	....	....	NS	3	0–0	2	SN
Rahway, N.J., 17	29–50	12	2,000–2,300	3,500M	59.3†	68.6†	3.1†	7	0–3	2	SS
Rapid City, S.D., 14	13–25	23	1,440–1,680	2,100A	21.3†	26.5†	NS	2	2–0	1‡	SA
Reading t, Mass., 11	16–100	6	1,890–2,310	2,940C	38.3	44.6	NP	4	0–2	0	SS
Red Bank, N.J., 11	18–65	6	1,800–2,200	3,600M	43.8	51.6	1.7	4	0–4	0	SS
Redlands, Calif., 14	18–80	42	1,740–2,100	2,700C	25.6	30.9	NS	3	0–3	2‡	SA
Redondo Beach, Calif., 13	16–60	34	1,920–1,920	2,700C	33.1	40.8	NS	3	3–0	2	SN
Redwood City, Calif., 12	15–80	10	2,160–2,340	3,300A	34.3	46.0	NP	5	0–5	3‡	AA
Reidsville, N.C., 10	16–41	6	1,200–1,764	2,400C	23.6	29.2	0.6	2	0–2	1‡	SA
Reno, Nev., 21	40–120	34	2,100–2,220	3,180M	81.2	99.1	AU	6	0–6	4‡	SS
Rensselaer, N.Y., 11	17–150	35	1,900–1,900	2,450B	26.5†	27.4†	AU	2	2–0	2	SS
Richmond, Calif., 24	56–150	27	2,220–2,400	4,620C	92.5	116.5	3.3	15	3–9	1	SA
Richmond Hgts., Mo., 13	15–...	17	1,700–2,040	2,700C‡	30.5	36.3	NS	2	2–0	1	AA

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Ridgefield Park, N.J., 11.	14 –120	14	$1,800–2,500	$3,285M‡	$34.4	$44.0	$1.3	4	1–3	0	SN
Ridgewood, N.J., 15.....	29 –160	10	1,900–2,500	3,500C‡	66.7	75.5	2.5	5	0–5	2	S..
River Rouge, Mich., 17..	26 – 50	2	2,400–2,500	3,200B	59.9	71.4	1.7	5	0–4	1	S..
Rochester, N.H., 12.....	9 – 35	33	1,820–1,820	2,184C	17.3	23.3	NP	2	0–2	0	SA
Rock Hill, S.C., 15......	25 – 40	8	1,590–1,620	2,520C	42.5	45.8	4.9	3	0–3	1	SN
Rockville Centre, N.Y., 19	34 –300	12	1,900–2,600	4,100C	98.5†	118.6†	5.5†	9	8–0	0	SA
Roselle, N.J., 14.........	12 –112	13	2,000–2,500	4,000M	41.6	46.8	1.5	2	0–2	2	SA
Roswell, N.M., 13.......	16 – 50	38	1,500–1,800	2,700M	22.2	31.0	NS	2	0–2	2‡	SN
Rutherford, N.J., 15.....	20 –100	13	2,000–2,500	3,600M	63.0	71.5	3.0	3	0–2	0	SS
Rutland, Vt., 17	15 – 0	23	1,965–2,058	2,635M	32.4	35.3	NP	2	0–0	1	SA
St. Augustine, Fla., 12...	8 – 30	38	1,440–1,638	2,100A	21.9	26.2	NS	2	0–2	2	SS
St. Charles, Mo., 11.....	10 – 70	80	1,410–1,440	1,620E	14.3	16.2	NS	1	0–1	1	SN
St. Clair Shores, Mich , 10	14 – 50	14	2,343–2,706	3,234M‡	33.0	43.7	NS	7	0–4	1	AN
St. Cloud, Minn., 24.....	21 – 25	12	1,350–1,740	2,400M‡	42.5	45.6	2.7	2	0–2	0	SS
Salem, Ohio, 12..........	6 – 70	17	2,127–2,160	2,556M	11.6	13.8	6.6	1	0–1	1	N..
Salina, Kan., 21..........	15 – 85	30	1,320–1,560	2,700A	28.6	34.5	NS	3	3–0	1‡	SS
Salinas, Calif., 12........	27 – 35	22	2,100–2,520	3,900C	62.2	98.8	NS	3	1–2	7§	SS
Salisbury, Md., 13.......	17 – 45	6	1,248–1,560	2,340M	18.6	20.9	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Salisbury, N.C., 19......	22 – 85	14	1,590–1,680	3,000C	38.9	46.5	NS	3	0–3	0	SA
San Buenaventura, Cal., 13	16 – 40	19	1,980–2,172	3,168A	37.4	50.6	NS	4	0–4	3‡	AN
San Gabriel, Calif., 12....	14 –...	43	1,920–1,920	2,400C	30.7	36.3	NS	3	0–3	3§	SN
San Leandro, Calif., 15...	17 –100	27	1,914–2,346	3,240C	38.6	44.1	NS	6	0–2	2	SN
San Mateo, Calif., 19....	22 – 86	16	2,100–2,280	3,480A	48.8	59.5	7.2	4	0–4	4§	SS
Sandusky, Ohio, 25......	18 –150	17	1,680–1,980	2,700A	35.2	43.1	13.8	3	0–3	1	S..
Sanford, Fla., 10.........	12 – 25	46	1,200–1,716	2,328C	12.5	18.5	NS	3	0–2	1	SS
Santa Cruz, Calif., 17....	18 –100	17	1,920–1,920	3,600C‡	....	48.2	NS	10	3–7	2‡	SA
Santa Fe, N.M., 20......	40 –100	0	1,440–1,440	2,100	....	....	...	2	2–0	1	SN
Santa Rosa, Calif., 13....	13 – 50	15	2,160–2,160	3,011A	31.6	39.0	NS	3	0–3	2	SA
Sapulpa, Okla., 12.......	8 – 21	50	1,380–1,680	2,100A	11.5	15.3	0.1	2	1–1	0	AN
Sarasota, Fla, 11.........	....	..	....	....M	18.0	23.4	NP	..	...	..	..:
Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 14	21 – 60	5	1,500–1,860	2,400S‡	....	....	U	3	2–0	4	SA
Saugus t, Mass., 15......	14 – 47	0	2,184–2,184	2,835C	33.5	38.5	AU	4	0–2	1	SS
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 16	17 – 20	6	1,848–1,980	3,000A	30.9	43.2	NS	2	0–2	2	SS
Scarsdale, N.Y., 13......	21 –156	24	2,100–2,600	4,000C	73.7	80.2	AU	5	0–4	2	SA
Scottsbluff, Neb., 12.....	12 – 35	67	1,380–1,500	1,980M	17.0	20.5	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Sedalia, Mo., 20.........	13 – 25	0	1,260–1,260	1,800E	19.4	26.3	NS	2	0–2	1	SS
Selma, Ala., 20..........	26 – 80	27	1,560–1,800	2,820C	40.1	44.6	NS	4	4–0	0	SN
Seminole, Okla., 12......	7 – 42	43	1,320–1,320	2,100E	10.5	13.5	NS	2	2–0	0	SA
Shaker Heights, Ohio, 23.	31 – 0	0	1,970–2,640	3,960M	86.7	99.6	5.1	6	0–6	0	AN
Shaler tp, Pa., 11........	3†–...	..	1,500–1,500†	1,680†C	....	....	NS	2†	2–0†	0†	...
Shamokin, Pa., 19.......	11 – 35	0	1,600–1,870	2,310	18.5	20.2	...	1	0–0	0	S..
Shawnee, Okla., 22......	19 – 0	26	1,320–1,560	2,100A	27.2	31.5	1.7	2	0–2	2‡	SS
Shelby, N.C., 14........	14 – 56	18	1,260–1,800	2,500C	....	....	NS	2	0–2	1‡	SN
Shelbyville, Ind., 11.....	10 – 24	40	1,760–1,760	2,010M	16.5	18.4	0.2	2	0–2	0	SA
Shelton, Conn., 11.......	6 –110	58	1,700–2,000	3,000B	....	18.0	NS	1	0–0	2	SS
Shenandoah, Pa., 20.....	11 – 65	9	1,740–1,740	1,920C	23.2	24.9	NS	0	0–0	0	N..
Sheridan, Wyo., 11......	8 – 40	25	1,560–1,620	1,860M‡	15.6	17.4	NS	3	0–1	2	SS
Sherman, Tex., 17.......	12 – 0	75	1,200–1,560	2,040A	20.1	25.9	NS	4	0–2	0	SS
Shorewood, Wis., 15.....	17 – 84	9	1,800–2,160	3,000B	39.7	45.8	0.5	3	3–0	1‡	S..
S. Charleston t, W.Va., 10	10 –125	20	1,860–1,920	2,520C	20.0	22.0	NS	3	3–0	0	SS
S. Milwaukee, Wis., 11...	11†–...	..	1,800–2,100†	3,000†B	26.7	31.3	0.5	3†	3–0†	2‡†	...
South Orange, N.J., 14...	36 –150	18	2,000–2,500	4,000B	91.8	104.1	3.6	4	3–0	4	SN
South Pasadena, Calif., 14	15 –100	27	1,830–1,980	2,900C	25.4	34.0	NS	3	1–2	3‡	SN
South Portland, Me., 16..	18†–...	..	1,560–1,716†	2,100†A	....	....	NS	3†	0–3†	0†	...
South River, N.J., 11....	14 – 52	0	1,800–2,100	2,600M	30.5	35.8	1.1	3	0–0	0	SA
S. St. Paul, Minn., 12....	21 – 65	21	1,830–2,070	3,300B	25.2†	32.9†	NP	4	1–2	0	SS
Southbridge t, Mass., 17..	16 – 70	13	2,059–2,059	3,000C	38.3	44.2	NP	3	0–3	2	SA
Statesville, N.C., 11.....	13 – 67	0	1,200–1,800	1,920C	19.4	28.6	0.4	2	0–2	1	SN
Staunton, Va., 13........	18 – 60	17	1,480–1,560	2,700A	28.2	33.5	NS	3	1–2	1	SA

Table XII-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Steelton, Pa., 13	7†–...	..	$1,680–1,680†	$2,160†C	$17.5†	$20.0†	NS	1†	0–0†	2†	...
Sterling, Ill., 11	8 – 0	13	1,800–1,800	2,110C‡	14.4	16.2	$2.7	2	0–0	3	SS
Stevens Point, Wis., 16	15 – 30	10	1,380–1,560	2,040B	23.6	29.3	0.4	2	0–1	1	SN
Stillwater, Okla., 10	9 – 32	17	1,560–1,680	1,800M	17.2	19.1	NS	2	0–2	0	...
Stoneham t, Mass., 11	13 –100	8	2,190–2,190	2,800C	25.5	30.5	NP	3	1–2	1‡	...
Stowe tp, Pa., 13	14 – 56	21	1,800–1,800	2,280C	25.0	....	NS	1	1–0	2§	SN
Stratford t, Conn., 23	24 –167	13	1,725–2,300	3,795A	52.1	68.2	0.3	6	0–4	0	AS
Streator, Ill., 15	10 – 30	20	1,800–1,800	2,220B	19.6	21.0	4.0	1	0–1	0	S..
Struthers, Ohio, 12	10 – 45	30	1,980–1,980	2,400M	21.6	23.6	4.0	2	2–0	0	...
Suffolk, Va., 11	22 – 55	16	1,452–1,752	2,700A	33.0	41.1	NS	3	1–2	2	SS
Summit, N.J., 16	25 –200	22	2,000–2,400	3,600M	66.2	76.2	12.2	3	0–3	2	SA
Sumter, S.C., 16	18 – 60	11	1,611–1,788	2,520C	32.1	37.9	2.0	4	0–0	1	...
Sunbury, Pa., 15	7 – 49	29	1,320–1,680	1,800C‡	10.3	11.6	0.5	1	0–0	0	N..
Swampscott t, Mass., 11	16 –150	9	2,100–2,409	3,300C	40.6	44.8	AU	5	0–0	1	SA
Sweetwater, Tex., 10	9 – 0	28	1,440–1,740	2,280A	16.4	21.9	NS	2	2–0	1‡	...
Swissvale, Pa., 16	13 –140	15	2,028–2,028	2,400C	32.7	48.0	NS	2	2–0	2	SS
Tallahassee, Fla., 16	26 – 45	27	1,200–1,880	3,000A	49.1	66.7	NP	3	0–3	3‡	SN
Tamaqua, Pa., 12	7 –...	14	1,800–2,100	2,460C	9.5†	10.8†	NS	1	0–0	0	S..
Temple, Tex., 15	13†–...	..	1,200–1,200†	2,100†C	24.1	28.7	NS	2†	0–2†	1†	...
Terrell, Tex., 10	4 – 2	25	1,500–1,560	1,800E	10.5	48.7	NS	2	0–0	0	...
Texarkana, Ark., 12	10†–...	..	1,200–1,500†	1,900†B	13.9†	19.2†	NP	3†	1–2†	0†	...
Texarkana, Tex., 17	16 –200	19	1,560–1,680	2,400E	25.9	36.7	NP	5	1–2	0	SA
Thomasville, Ga., 13	....	..	....	.....	17.8†	24.2†	NS	..	...	..	...
Thomasville, N.C., 11	11 –125	27	1,200–1,500	2,400A	15.9	21.0	NP	1	0–1	1	S..
Tiffin, Ohio, 16	14 – 84	7	1,620–1,800	2,160S	24.1	27.4	1.0	2	0–2	0	SS
Tonawanda, N.Y., 13	20 – 72	0	1,800–2,050	2,450C	40.8	45.6	NP	2	2–0	2	SN
Traverse City, Mich., 14	11 –125	46	1,380–1,560	1,920A	15.7	17.6	NS	2	0–2	0	SN
Trinidad, Colo., 13	11 –...	..	1,500–1,500	2,100C	15.1	20.6	NP	1	1–0	1‡	SS
Twin Falls, Idaho, 12	13 – 2	23	1,740–1,740	2,280C‡	19.5	24.2	NS	3	1–1	0	AN
Two Rivers, Wis., 10	9 – 28	33	1,470–1,860	2,280B	17.0	22.7	NP	2	0–2	1	SA
Union tp, N.J., 25	30 –110	28	2,100–2,400	3,450C	82.8†	99.8†	3.3†	8	2–4	2	SA
Uniontown, Pa., 22	28 –103	13	1,800–1,800	2,400M‡	49.8	58.6	1.9	2	0–0	2	SA
University Park, Tex., 14	19 – 0	37	1,767–1,872	3,340C	37.3	54.8	NS	5	0–5	0	AS
Urbana, Ill., 14	12 –...	4	1,800–1,800	2,060M	22.1	24.8	AU	2	0–2	0	SS
Valdosta, Ga., 16	14 – 15	14	1,200–1,680	2,520C	25.0	32.0	NP	2	0–2	2	SA
Vallejo, Calif., 20	37 –350	49	2,130–2,280	3,600C‡	64.6	88.3	AU	8	0–8	5‡	SS
Valley Stream, N.Y., 17	(Police service provided by contract by Nassau County Police)										
Vancouver, Wash., 19	24 –150	25	2,280–2,280	2,700M	41.2	53.8	NS	8	3–3	1	SS
Vandergrift, Pa., 11	4 – 20	38	1,920–2,040	2,520C	7.6†	8.5†	NS	1	0–0	0	SA
Vicksburg, Miss., 24	33 – 60	9	1,320–1,734	2,208C	49.2	59.5	NP	4	4–0	1‡	SA
Victoria, Tex., 12	11 – 0	27	1,500–1,500	2,220E	14.1	21.5	NS	3	3–0	1	AN
Vincennes, Ind., 18	17 – 63	38	1,620–1,620	2,400M	27.7†	33.9†	2.5†	5	0–4	1	SN
Virginia, Minn., 12	32 – 40	8	1,800–1,800	3,120B	65.0	75.0	10.0	4	0–2	2	SS
Wakefield t, Mass., 16	18 –140	14	2,190–2,190	3,000C	....	....	U	3	1–1	1	SN
Walla Walla, Wash., 18	21 –112	31	1,740–1,860	2,460B	34.6	49.7	NS	4	0–4	4§	SN
Wallingford, Conn., 11	12 – 25	29	1,802–2,093	2,500C	32.4	36.3	1.0	2	0–0	0	SA
Warren, Pa., 15	10 – 90	5	1,384–1,782	2,509C	20.1	27.1	NP	2	0–1	1	S..
Watertown, S.D., 11	10 – 63	35	1,410–1,620	2,100M	17.2	20.4	NS	1	0–1	1	SN
Watertown, Wis., 11	13 – 48	15	1,628–1,848	2,560B	24.8	27.1	1.6	2	0–1	2‡	SN
Waterville, Me., 17	14 –212	0	1,729–1,729	2,220B	25.2	31.8	2.9	2	0–0	0	N..
Watervliet, N.Y., 16	22 – 50	5	1,600–1,750	2,150A	39.6	42.7	AU	1	0–0	2	SN
Waukesha, Wis., 19	21 – 93	0	1,650–1,980	2,640B	41.5	45.8	1.0	3	0–3	1‡	SN
Waycross, Ga., 17	17 – 50	41	1,440–1,620	2,100 A	24.0	34.0	NS	2	2–0	2	SN
Waynesboro, Pa., 10	8 – 48	44	1,680–1,680	2,100C	14.7	22.4	NS	1	0–1	0	SA
Webster t, Mass., 13	36†–...	..	1,820–1,820†	2,600†C	25.0†	28.0†	AU	1†	1–0†	2†	...
Webster Groves, Mo., 18	17 – 83	21	1,956–2,292	3,780C‡	37.4	46.9	NS	6	6–0	3§	AN
Weehawken tp, N.J., 14	45 – 45	11	2,100–2,500	4,000 M1	43.5	152.5	5.6	5	0–0	1	SA
Wellesley t, Mass., 15	22 –114	11	1,900–2,100	3,000	48.8	57.9	NP	6	0–3	0	SS
Wenatchee, Wash., 12	17†–...	..	1,680–1,890†	2,400†M‡	29.8	34.7	NS	3†	3–0†	2†	...

TABLE XII-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	No. of Employees: Full-time Paid, Auxiliary	Turnover per 100 Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1942 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Patrol: Motorized, One-man
					Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	Retirement Systems	Total, Less Motorcycles;	No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radios	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Vest Chester, Pa., 13....	13 -100	8	$1,740-1,740	$2,400C	$24.5	$27.7	NS	2	0-2	0	SA
Vest Frankfort, Ill., 12..	3 - 20	83	1,800-1,920	2,100M‡	7.2	7.2	NS	1	1-0	0	...
V. Springfield t, Mass., 17	26 - 75	15	2,005-2,197	3,300B	55.5	64.8	NP	5	0-3	2	SS
Vest Warwick t, R.I., 18.	11 - 60	18	1,820-1,820	2,650C	18.5	24.6	NS	5	4-0	0	S..
Vestbrook, Me., 11......	7 -110	0	1,911-2,093	3,000M	20.1	23.2	$3.1	1	1-0	1‡	SS
Vesterly t, R.I., 11......	11 - 75	0	1,835-2,190	2,730C	25.9	31.7	1.2	3	0-0	3	...
Vestfield, Mass., 19.....	25 -135	12	2,200-2,200	3,000B	56.9	62.4	2.0	3	0-2	2	SA
Vestfield, N.J., 18.......	29 -100	7	2,300-2,500	4,000C	74.2	85.3	2.9	4	1-3	1	SA
Vewoka, Okla., 10......	7†-...	..	1,200-1,200†	1,800†M‡	10.1	13.2	NS	1†	0-0†	1†	...
Veymouth t, Mass., 24..	27 -300	15	1,825-2,050	3,150C	73.6†	83.7†	U	5	0-3	2	SA
Vhiting, Ind., 10........	20 - 40	5	1,878-2,100	2,640M	47.5†	52.3†	5.0†	3	0-2	2	SS
Vhittier, Calif., 16......	18 -150	44	1,830-2,040	3,000C	39.2	45.0	NS	4	0-4	1‡	AS
Villimantic, Conn., 12...	33 -140	12	2,264-2,454	3,795M	29.7	33.9	NP	1	0-0	1	SS
Vilmette, Ill., 17........	26 - 45	8	2,040-2,160	3,600M	50.8	61.4	6.6	3	0-3	2	SS
Vilson, N.C., 19........	26 - 0	6	1,500-1,896	2,760A	47.2	59.3	NP	3	0-2	1	SN
Vinchester t, Mass., 15..	24 -110	17	1,890-2,190	3,000C	54.7	61.3	NP	4	0-3	1‡	SS
Vinchester, Va., 12......	14 - 53	25	1,170-1,380	2,220B	18.9	22.9	NS	2	0-2	1	SS
Vinnetka, Ill., 12.......	.. - 33	0	....	.....A	47.0	54.9	8.5	4	0-3	2	AN
Vinona, Minn., 22......	23 - 85	13	1,500-1,620	2,700B	48.0	48.0	AU	3	0-3	1	SS
Vinthrop t, Mass., 17....	21 - 41	14	1,600-2,008	2,800B	44.7	48.3	3.0	3	0-0	2	SN
Visconsin Rapids, Wis., 11	14 - 30	21	1,600-1,780.	2,210B	24.9	30.9	0.2	1	0-1	2	SS
Voburn, Mass., 20......	15 - 75	23	2,190-2,190	3,065M	40.8	46.3	1.1	3	0-3	1	SA
Vooster, Ohio, 12.......	9 - 55	17	1,650-1,750	2,340M	17.7	21.0	0.5	2	2-0	1	SS
enia, Ohio, 11.........	10 - 97	40	1,740-1,740	2,060A	17.6	20.3	NP	1	1-0	1	AA
psilanti, Mich., 12.....	26 -107	35	1,980-2,160	3,000B	37.3	46.9	NS	5	0-4	3	SS

Sources of Information: Police

Sources of Statistics: Police

New York Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation, Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and in 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Salaries and Hours of Labor in Municipal Police Departments, July 1, 1938. Bulletin No. 685 issued in form of separate pamphlet for each of nine geographic divisions of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. (Five cents each with several priced ten cents.) Presents detailed information for all cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1930: salaries for each grade or rank, hours on duty per week, promotion policy, vacations, platoon systems, types of duties for patrolmen, etc. Separate reports issued for some individual cities.

U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports.* (Quarterly.) Washington, D.C. Offenses known, clearances by arrest, arrests, persons charged, police employees—numerous classifications and breakdowns. Offenses known to police. Cities over 25,000 population, 4th quarter; over 100,000 population, quarterly; police employees in 2,609 cities over 2,500, 2nd quarter.

U.S. Federal Communications Commission. List of General and Special Experimental Radio Stations. List of Interzones and Zone Police Stations Authorized. Issued irregularly. Washington, D.C. Call letters, license and location, frequencies, transmission, power.

(See also Traffic Safety section this YEAR BOOK)

Selected Standard References: Police

CRIME PREVENTION AS A MUNICIPAL FUNCTION. By Hubert R. Gallagher. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1930. 66pp. $1.

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MUNICIPAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1943. 531pp. $7.50.

MUNICIPAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN TEXAS. By R. Weldon Cooper. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, Austin. 1938. 320pp.

POLICE AND THE CRIME PROBLEM. Edited by Thorsten Sellin. November, 1929, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 293pp. $2.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. By V. A. Leonard. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 1938. 589pp. $5.

POLICE RECORDS: THEIR INSTALLATION AND USE. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 336pp. $6.

POLICE SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Bruce Smith. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 384pp. $4.

POLICE YEARBOOK. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Annual.

RECRUITMENT OF POLICEMEN. By Donald C. Stone. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1938. 28pp. 50 cents.

SURVEY OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. July, 1937. 130pp. $2.

New Books and Pamphlets: Police

(1) THE ABC OF PRACTICAL PISTOL INSTRUCTION FOR HOME GUARDS, INDUSTRIAL GUARDS, AUXILIARY POLICE. 27pp. (2) PRACTICAL HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION FOR RESERVE MILITIA OR "MINUTE MEN." 15pp. (3) PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANT PROTECTION. Compiled by George J. Kuch. 26pp. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1942. 25 cents each.

CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1941. Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime in New York, 50 Lafayette Street, New York. 1941. 49pp.

DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION TRAINING, AN APPROVED COURSE FOR NON-COMBATANT DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS IN WISCONSIN COMMUNITIES. Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department, Madison, Wisconsin. 1942. 72pp.

DIGEST OF STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS DEALING WITH PROSTITUTION AND OTHER SEX OFFENSES. American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1942. 426pp. $5.

THE EVIDENCE HANDBOOK FOR POLICE. By Franklin M. Kreml. Edited by David G. Monroe. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 1837 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1943. 148pp. $2.

A HANDBOOK FOR AUXILIARY POLICE. Office of Civilian Defense and Federal Bureau of Investigation. 1942. 58pp. Apply to Office of War Information, Washington, D.C.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MISSOURI. By J. G. Heinberg and A. C. Brickenridge. University of Missouri Press, Columbia. 77pp. $1.25.

LIE DETECTION AND CRIMINAL INTERROGATION. By Fred E. Inbau. Williams and Wilkins, Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Maryland. 1942. 133pp. $3.

MANPOWER PROBLEMS OF VIRGINIA'S POLICE ORGANIZATIONS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1942. 11pp. 25 cents.

MANUAL FOR AUXILIARY POLICE. Rhode Island Council of Defense, 105 North Main Street, Providence. 1942. 40pp.

MANUAL FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF APPLICANTS AND FOR PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS IN THE POLICE SERVICE OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. By Massachusetts Division of Civil Service. 1942. 96pp. 10 cents. Apply to Public Document Division, Room 116, State House, Boston.

Manual of Procedure for Police Civil Service Commissions in Pennsylvania Boroughs and Townships of the First Class. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia. 1942. 60pp. 50 cents.

Municipal Police in Wartime Virginia. By George A. Warp. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1942. 16pp.

Passive Protection for Industrial Plants. Office of Civilian Defense. 1942. 45pp. Apply to Office of War Information, Washington, D.C.

Plant Police Manual for Protection of War Premises. By Austin J. Roche. Holling Press, Buffalo, New York. 1942. 95pp. $1.

Plant Protection. By E. A. Schurman. Cornell Maritime Press, 350 West 23 Street, New York. 1942. 141pp. $2.

Police Administration in Virginia. By George A. Warp. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1942. 65pp. 80 cents.

Police Manual. Civil Service Board and Department of Public Safety, Louisville, Kentucky. 1942. $2.

Police Manual of Suggested Methods for Supervising Juveniles. State of Illinois Division for Delinquency Prevention, Springfield, Illinois.

Police Records for Small Pennsylvania Municipalities. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia. 1941. 17pp. 10 cents.

Police Records: Their Installation and Use. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 336pp. $6.

Police Service During Wartime. (A Bibliography.) By Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Los Angeles. 1942. 9pp. 10 cents.

Practical Fingerprinting. By B. C. Bridges. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1942. 384pp. $4.

Proceedings of First Regional Conference on Social Protection. Social Protection Section, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Region VI, Chicago, Illinois. 1942. 85pp.

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Riot Control. By Colonel Sterling A. Wood. Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Revised. 1942. 157pp.

Sabotage and Its Prevention. (A Bibliography.) By Dorothy C. Tompkins. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1942. 24pp. 35 cents.

The St. Louis Police Survey. By Bruce Smith and the Governmental Research Institute, 769 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis. 1942. 133pp.

Selective Service and Other Wartime Personnel Problems. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, Washington, D.C. 1942. 15pp. $1.

Techniques for Repressing Unorganized Prostitution. Recommendations of the Special Committee on Enforcement of the National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection. Apply to Division of Social Protection, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C. 1942. 4pp.

See also "Traffic Safety" section in this Year Book.

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Traffic Safety

Developments in 1942

By Lieut. Robert E. Raleigh

Acting Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Traffic safety developments in the United States in 1942 were affected in large measure by the fact that the nation was involved in a global war. The motor vehicle assumed a place of utmost importance in the war effort, and immediate steps were taken to conserve motor vehicles needed to move men and materials as the nation's automobile factories turned to the production of war machines. Conservation became the key word in the motor transportation system. Tire rationing was followed by gasoline rationing, the nationwide speed limit was reduced first to 40 miles an hour, then to 35, and enforcement was stepped up as part of a campaign to prevent costly traffic accidents. Manpower and man-hours, as well as irreplaceable motor vehicles, had to be conserved.

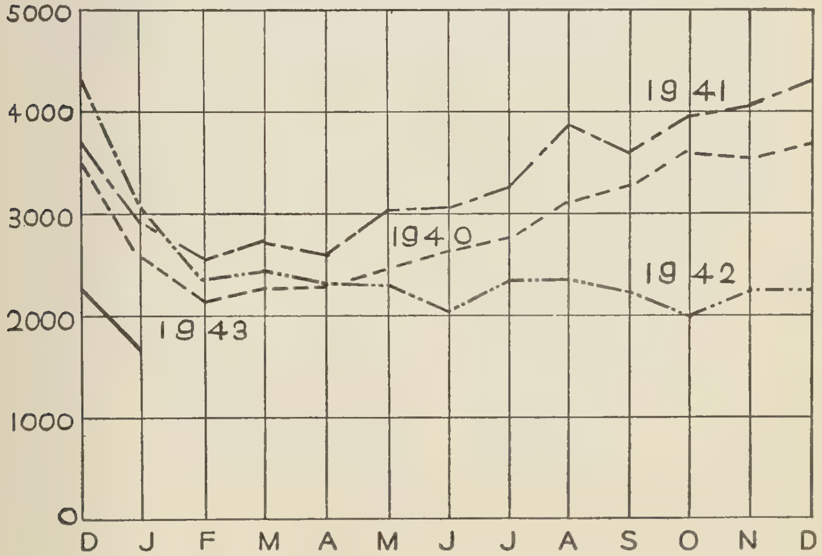
The full effect of the conservation program was better understood when the motor vehicle fatality records for the year were compiled and analyzed. The year's traffic accident death toll was 27,800, the lowest since 1927 and 12,200 below the all-time high of 40,000 in 1941. Despite this 30 per cent reduction, the toll was extremely heavy for a nation at war. Of the 27,800 persons killed 18,500 were workers, many of them employed in war production plants. There were approximately 1,000,000 nonfatal traffic injuries, which left 80,000 persons with some permanent impairment. The direct economic loss, represented in unearned wages, medical expenses, motor vehicle property damage, and overhead costs of insurance, was estimated at $1,300,000,000.

Suprisingly, the North Atlantic region, where gasoline rationing went into effect in May, showed the smallest fatality reduction of any geographic area—approximately 24 per cent, according to National Safety Council compilations. The decline in fatalities was largest in the South Central states, 37 per cent.

The death total for cities was approximately 11,500, representing a 21 per cent decrease from the 1941 figure. Rural deaths totalled 16,300, a decrease of 36 per cent. Travel in urban areas was down approximately 8 per cent, in rural areas about 25 per cent.

Among the larger cities Toledo, Ohio, had the best record for traffic death reductions, 47 per cent; Columbus, Ohio, was second with 42 per cent; Los Angeles, California, third with 38 per cent. Ranking fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively, were Atlanta, Georgia; Buffalo, New York; and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Fifty-four cities of 10,000 or more population completed the year without a fatal motor vehicle accident. Poughkeepsie, New York, with a population of 40,500, was the largest of these cities; Quincy, Illinois, was second largest; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, third largest in this "safest city" group.

National Safety Contests. A total of 1,293 cities, the same number as in 1940, participated in the 1941 National Traffic Safety Contest, results of which were announced in April, 1942, by the National Safety Council. The national grand award for cities went to Memphis, Tennessee, which also won the grand award in 1937. Cities winning first place in their respective population groups were: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, cities over 500,000; Memphis, Tennessee, 250,000 to 500,000; Omaha, Nebraska, 100,000 to 250,000; Manchester, New Hampshire, 50,000 to 100,000; Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 25,000 to 50,000; and Aberdeen, South Dakota, 10,000 to 25,000. A special honor roll listed 130 cities in the 5,000-to-10,000 population group which went through 1941 without a traffic death. Providence, Rhode Island, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were awarded certificates of merit for outstanding performances in the field of traffic safety in the ten-year period from 1932 through 1941. Providence, which had the lowest traffic death rate—9.0 per 100,000 population—among cities of 250,000 or more population in the last five years of this ten-year period, also won a special award presented by Edward G. Robinson, radio and screen star. Scor-



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Counci

Number of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States, by Months: December, 1939, to January, 1943 ing in the contest is based on a maximum score of 100 possible points, 50 points being allowed for low death rate and for reduction of the death rate below the average for the preceding three years, and the remaining 50 points being divided as follows: 15 for effective traffic law enforcement, 10 for traffic planning and construction, 10 each for child safety and public educational programs, and 5 for superior accident reporting.

With people walking more because of tire conservation and mileage rationing programs, and with greater public and official interest in pedestrian protection measures for war workers, a total of 767 cities and 48 states participated in the fourth National Pedestrian Protection Contest, sponsored by the American Automobile Association. Oregon was the winner in the state section of the contest. First-place winners among the cities in the various population groups were: cities over 500,000 population, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; 100,000 to 500,000, Omaha, Nebraska; 50,000 to 100,000, Evanston, Illinois; 25,000 to 50,000, Lynchburg, Virginia; 10,000 to 25,000, Aberdeen, South Dakota; and under 10,000, Grosse Pointe, Michigan. Awards were based on the best combination of pedestrian accident record (50 points) and excellence of pedestrian protection program (50 points).

Training in Traffic Control. Universities continued to be focal points of activity in the training phases of traffic safety work. Specialized training was offered in the fields of traffic enforcement and education. The police profession is served by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Eighteen police officers were graduated in the spring of 1942 from the nine months' course conducted by the Institute with the cooperation of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Institute's nine months' course has been supplanted for the duration of the war by two four months' courses for each academic year. Nineteen police officers from 13 states and the Republic of Panama attended the first of these four months' courses which opened in September, 1942. Fellowships and scholarships for men from the state police agencies who attend the courses are provided by the Automotive Safety Foundation and for men from municipal police departments by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training. The two Traffic Officers' Training Schools conducted by the Institute in 1942 were attended by 66 police officers.

The New York University Center for Safety Education, in cooperation with New York's civil service commission, completed the training of 200 instructors who later conducted classes for drivers of city-owned vehicles. To help drivers meet the wartime hazards of dimmed-out streets, the Center developed a "dimometer," which duplicates the light intensity of New York City streets and introduces normal driving hazards which the driver, looking into the dimometer box, must avoid. A manual of instructions for building the dimometer was prepared. The Center also cooperated with the United States Army Transportation Corps in the preparation of a driver training manual for the use of teachers in high schools offering pre-induction driver training courses.

The Yale University Bureau for Street Traffic Research discontinued its training of graduate students in traffic engineering work, because the great demand for graduate engineers for war production and military service precluded the training of such men for traffic control purposes. The Bureau is operating with a curtailed staff and is devoting its present resources to consulting and research activities in traffic control and transportation matters closely allied with the war effort.

A national program for training instructors of school bus drivers was developed by the American Automobile Association, adopting methods and materials used in training more than 3,500 college professors and high school teachers during the last six years in driver education and training techniques. Among the Association's other activities in the field of traffic safety were the following: Two courses were conducted for army officers in methods of training enlisted men to operate properly army vehicles, the high school driver training program was continued, and assistance was given to local Civilian Defense Councils and Red Cross Motor Corps units in their driver training programs.

New training techniques, including the use of films and the holding of summer training camps, were developed in connection with school safety patrol work. The 325,000 boy and girl members of these patrols in 3,500 communities received greater recognition during the year, as many police officials found it impossible to continue to assign men to school crossing duty.

An instructor training program in the special techniques necessary in emergency driving was launched by the Office of Civilian Defense, with the cooperation of the Institute of Public Safety at Pennsylvania State College and the American Automobile Association. In this connection the *Instructors Guide Book for Training Drivers for Civilian Defense* was published.

Emergency Developments. Thirty national organizations, including leading civic, veterans', labor, farm, public official, and professional groups, cooperated in a plan called "Wartime Highway Traffic Program" developed by the Automotive Safety Foundation and designed to strip the motor transportation system of all nonessentials and dedicate it to the winning of the war. Major objectives of the program are: (1) conservation of the present vital stock of vehicles, tires, and roadways, (2) conservation of manpower and man-hours through accident prevention, and (3) attainment of maximum efficiency in the use of motor vehicles and roads for essential transportation. Published in full in the *Congressional Record* on December 15, 1942, the program lists certain recommendations under the general headings of police control, engineering, legislative action, training, motor vehicle administration, and public participation.

A war traffic control program, developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in collaboration with the Office of Civilian Defense, for use during blackouts, air raids, civilian evacuations, and disasters, included a recommended traffic control ordinance which was used as a guide by state and local lawmaking bodies in enacting regulatory legislation for the handling of traffic in wartime emergencies.

Early in the year a trend toward legislation establishing reduced speed limits to conserve vehicles and tires was noted, and following adoption of the nationwide 35-mile-an-hour limit supplemental legislation to make this conservation measure effective was passed in many localities.

Conclusion. Despite the fact that motor vehicle fatalities had reached an all-time high in 1941, the declining traffic death rate during 1942 tended to create an attitude of indifference on the part of a few officials and police chiefs toward the necessity for continued emphasis on traffic accident prevention. A majority of traffic enforcement officials, however, recognizing the potential danger of a breakdown in the nation's transportation system, took the view that while the national traffic death rate declined during 1942 the decline was not in proportion to the decrease in the volume of travel. Every traffic death, they pointed out, represents loss of vitally needed manpower, every injury a needless waste of medical time and supplies, and every collision a temporary or permanent loss of a transportation unit badly needed in the war effort. They emphasized that traffic control today is more important than ever.

Professional Organization. The program of the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police during 1942 was adjusted to wartime conditions, and it now embraces the field of conservation as well as the reorganization of traffic control activities and installation of accident prevention bureaus in municipal and state police departments. A portion of the War Production Fund to Conserve Man Power of the National Safety Council has been allotted to the Safety Division. Through this fund and with the cooperation of the United States Army Transportation Corps, the Safety Division sent representatives into heavily congested industrial and coastal areas where traffic accidents and deaths had become serious threats to the war effort. In these areas streamlined installations were made, based on the same techniques used by the Division since its founding in 1936. To accomplish its new task the Safety Division increased its field staff. The first streamlined installation was made at Norfolk, Virginia. Meanwhile the Division continued its regular program of professional assistance to city and state police departments.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1942

By Weaver W. Pangburn

Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

In 1942 many park and recreation departments maintained their services with difficulty, not so much because of a shortage of operating funds, as because of loss of executives to important posts of leadership in the Navy and Army and the draining off of subordinate workers into the ranks of military forces and industry. In spite of these serious personnel difficulties, the departments played a significant role in the war effort.

Personnel. At least 37 superintendents of recreation were commissioned for recreation leadership in the Navy. Twenty-seven others are in similar work in the Army. Seventeen are with the Red Cross and 14 with the Federal Security Agency. The fact that practically all of 104 superintendents continue to have recreation responsibilities is gratifying. On the other hand, their absence in the face of the increased needs in their own communities is seriously felt. There are no comparable figures for losses among park departments as such and among the ranks of subordinate workers in the recreation departments. Of course, they are many times the above figure.

In the effort to check loss of personnel and meet rising living costs, salaries have been adjusted upward, often as much as 10 per cent in many communities. The war situation has brought into clear view the abnormally low salaries in cities where recreation is conducted as a bureau of some major department. It is extremely difficult to get them raised to a figure substantial enough to attract and maintain the kind of people necessary to give good recreation service. More women, particularly in the summer, high school boys and girls under supervision, and volunteers are increasingly called on to replace men workers. There is some evidence of relaxation of residence requirements as another means of securing needed personnel.

Areas and Facilities. In general, property acquisition and construction were held to a minimum. An $85,000 bond issue was passed in Youngstown, Ohio, for the purchase of land for a playfield for Negroes. Kansas City, Missouri, and Fargo, North Dakota, completed the construction of large, modern swimming pools. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Greenwich, Connecticut, opened new recreation buildings for Negroes. New York City completed construction of 80 miles of parkways, the use of which by the military has greatly expedited the war effort in the New York City region. In Utah there is some demand that close-in recreation facilities in national forests be extended so as to cut down driving time and mileage to reach picnic areas.

Program. Cities vary widely in activities for service men and industrial workers. Generous use of all outdoor areas and facilities is provided. It is in the field of indoor activities, entertainment, and the provision of service men's clubs that striking differences are found among the cities. Chicago maintains three large downtown centers. In Florida a large number of soldier centers are operated by municipalities or locally responsible committees. However, in view of the huge sums raised by the USO and its readiness to assume the initiative in developing recreational programs and particularly to operate centers, some recreation departments have confined their services to meeting the usual demands of civilians.

It is the needs of industrial workers that are now uppermost in the public mind. For workers on night and second shifts, what amounts to a twenty-four-hour recreation service is necessary. Because of personnel losses, many departments are unprepared to carry on such a service even when they have the necessary buildings and equipment.

In other respects, there has been a rapid adaptation of service to wartime needs—providing centers for smaller children; developing useful service projects, first-aid, physical fitness activities; and emphasizing activities for groups especially affected by the war, such as uniform-crazy 14-to-16-year-old girls. The Columbia, Missouri, recreation commission set a good example in thrift by its ingenious use of scrap materials and voluntary services. The commission made swings from scrap metal obtained from a dump and created mallets from scrap birch wood donated by a local factory. College and high school students welded the metal and turned the mallets.

In line with increased interest in neighboring countries, recreation departments in Memphis, Oak Park, Philadelphia, and other cities have developed Pan-American programs of folk dances and festivals.

The Bronx Zoo and the Philadelphia Zoo in conjunction with Junto, an adult education organization, conducted courses in zoology, which were well attended.

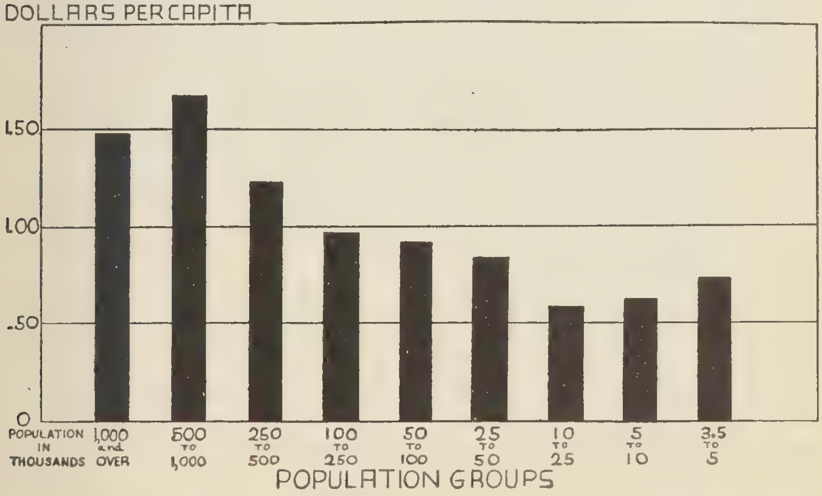
Budgets and Expenditures. Recreation departments for the most part report budget increases throughout the United States, but there are some which have lost funds, including Columbus, Ohio, which took a large cut. The new recreation department in the District of Columbia, besides securing a substantial advance in its operating budget, was voted $235,000 for the development of recreation areas. Special reasons for this were a great influx of residents and the loss of several properties for military use. A study of park operating costs in 19 Illinois cities reported in *Parks and Recreation* for May reached two conclusions: one, that simple and uniform systems of cost accounting are needed, and two, that communities having the least ratio of park acreage to population are paying the higher annual unit maintenance and operating costs.

State Legislation. Affecting second-, third-, and fourth-class cities in Kentucky, there was passed a law authorizing separate park boards and separate park projects for colored and white people. This appears to be a backward step towards separatism in a state which hitherto has had a good record in race relations. Another Kentucky law abolished the Louisville park board and created in its stead a department of public parks and recreation. Under this act, the recreation bureau was transferred from the department of welfare to the park department. This affiliation is, of course, much more logical. What the effect of the loss of the board will be remains to be seen.

After many years of civic effort, Congress consolidated the organized recreation functions of the tax-supported agencies in the District of Columbia, including those of the board of education under a board of seven, of whom four are lay citizens. The law is one of the best in the country and while carrying some provisions peculiar to the necessities of the District, it is worthy of general study and adaptation.

Administration. Fourteen recreation commissions and two advisory boards were created during the year. A referendum in Eveleth, Minnesota, authorized the school board to appropriate funds for a community recreation program. Dubuque abolished its recreation and playground commission. As elsewhere stated, Louisville abolished its park board, while Washington, D.C., set up a new recreation board. Civic groups in Philadelphia and Cleveland are working toward much closer coordination or consolidation of school and municipal recreation programs.

Tax Levy Referenda. Phoenix amended its charter by raising the millage for parks, playgrounds, and recreation from six and one-half to eight mills. Decatur, Illinois, by a nine-to-one majority increased its recreation commission's levy from two-thirds to one and one-half mills. Granite City, Illinois, voted a one-mill tax. On the other hand, levies in Canton and Berea, Ohio, were defeated by close votes under the requirement of a 65 per cent favorable vote.



Source: National Recreation Association

Average Per Capita Expenditures from Regular Funds for Park Operation and Maintenance, by Population Groups: 1940

The chart is based on data compiled from 1,241 cities and presented in detail in *Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1940,* page 34.

Important Study. Publication in 1942 of a study, *Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1940,* made by the National Park Service, the American Institute of Park Executives, and the National Recreation Association gives important information on the trends in parks. The first study of this kind was made by the same organizations in 1925–26, and the second and third studies were made in 1930 and 1935.

Condensed here to generalities, the following are among the significant trends revealed in the inquiry: More than one-fourth of the 1,465 cities reporting parks exceeded the standard of an acre to 100 people; despite the continued glaring shortages in neighborhood facilities and congested urban communities, many cities emphasized the acquisition of out-of-town parks; tennis courts, fireplaces, ball diamonds, and playgrounds are the top-ranking "use" centers; playgrounds lead all other facilities, not excepting zoos, in 1940 attendance records; small cities have tended to curtail or abolish zoos while the biggest cities have improved and widely publicized their zoological collections; between 1935 and 1940, maintenance and operating personnel nearly doubled while construction workers fell off 70 per cent; operating outlays in 1940 were the highest on record, but little was spent for land; per capita outlays have gone up, an average of $1.69 having been reported in 1940 by 312 "best" cities; bond issues are only slightly used as a means of financing improvements; and more than one-third of the cities operating parks conduct them under separate departments of which 79 per cent have official boards with administrative authority. As to counties, five times as many reported parks in 1940 as in 1935, and their total acreage tripled. However, only 193 of the 3,050 counties in the United States are known to have a park acreage.

Postwar Planning. Hundreds of projects involving millions of dollars have been listed as improvements to be undertaken after the war. It is to be hoped that planners and recreation leaders will give serious attention to neighborhood needs and to the rehabilitation of the slum areas in large cities. It is also to be hoped that at least as much attention will be given to the strengthening of personnel as is given to property. Many cities are still far behind in developing maintenance and leadership personnel commensurate with the properties they developed between 1930 and 1940. In perspective, the gains in numbers of administrative and technical personnel, regulations affecting their work, and methods of selection and pay fell far behind the progress in acquiring property. If in the postwar period public recreation is to carry with efficiency the functions which reasonably may be expected of it, the personnel question must be faced with vigor and courage.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York) in 1942 received three times as many requests as in normal times for information on recreation problems. Many special problems have arisen because of war conditions. For example, communities all over the country have been faced with an increase in juvenile delinquency and the need for special recreation activities for teen-age boys and girls. The Association has made a special study of what recreation departments are doing for teen-age people and a special publication which suggests how communities can help is being prepared. Members of the Association's staff gave requested service during the year to local civil service commissions, government agencies, the War and Navy Departments, American Red Cross, USO, and other war agencies in the selection of recreational personnel. The Association sponsored the War Recreation Congress which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio; cooperated with the Victory Book Campaign, Victory Garden Campaign, High School Victory Corps, Community Victory Sings; and with rationing of gasoline, oil, and rubber fostered more home recreation. Attention has been given to postwar recreation planning.

Long-range plans for development of recreation properties were prepared by the Association for Baltimore, Maryland; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Brattleboro, Vermont; Charleston, West Virginia; Charlotte, North Carolina; Claremont, New Hampshire; Cleveland, Ohio; East Detroit, Michigan; East Hartford, Connecticut; Haverford township, Pennsylvania; Kearny, New Jersey; Latrobe, Pennsylvania; Portland, Maine; Roanoke, Virginia; and Westerly, Rhode Island.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1942

By J. B. Edmonson

Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan

During 1942 there were more individuals involved in educational activities in the United States than in any previous year in history. To meet war needs some regular activities of the schools were curtailed, other activities were expanded, and some new projects undertaken. New and expanded activities of the schools included nursery schools, kindergartens, and before-and-after school recreation programs for children of working mothers; increased facilities for vocational education; and increased emphasis on health instruction including physical fitness and nutrition. In many communities more varied programs in adult education, especially in vocational, health, and recreational fields, have been provided during the war period than in peacetime. Instruction in physical education, agriculture, industrial arts, and the sciences have been restricted in some schools because of the teacher shortage in these fields.

In the high schools war needs forced modification and adjustment of curricula and programs to meet the needs of boys and girls who, on graduation, will go into the armed forces or into war industry or essential civilian occupation. Among the changes reported were the following: intensive physical conditioning and health improvement programs for all students were expanded; work in physics, biology, chemistry, and vocational courses were adjusted to meet wartime needs in most schools; pre-induction training courses for the armed forces were provided; with extensive aid from the federal government, the amount and variety of vocational work were increased, and the use of shops and equipment was extended in some cases to a 24-hour day; many schools provided training for civilian services such as home nursing, child care, nutrition, and conservation of foods and clothing.

Special consideration was given to the needs of 18- and 19-year-old men. The Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association in November adopted a resolution urging that colleges and secondary schools cooperate in a plan for the admission of selected high school seniors to college prior to their graduation from high school. Under the proposed plan the students so admitted would, at the completion of the freshman year, be granted a diploma of graduation by the high school and full credit for a year's work towards the bachelor's degree or as a preparation for advanced professional education.

Vocational Education. The Vocational Training for War Production Workers program was greatly expanded with a much larger federal appropriation. Over a million persons were enrolled in pre-employment and supplementary training courses under this program during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and this number is expected to exceed two and one-half million by the middle of 1943. The federally supported program in Engineering, Scientific, and Management War Training courses reached more and more people for training at the college level. Its new objective announced during the year was to reach those not previously in the labor market—primarily older men, women, and Negroes.

The Colleges and the War. The war had a marked influence in 1942 on the colleges and universities. Hundreds of faculty members were released for war work with many accepting government contracts for research projects and specialized training programs. Many new campus courses relating to civilian needs and war demands were provided. The technical colleges continued to use their laboratories, shops, and instructors to the limit of their capacity. The medical schools, dental schools, and engineering colleges were filled to capacity in order that an adequate supply of these professional men might be supplied to the armed forces and for civilian needs.

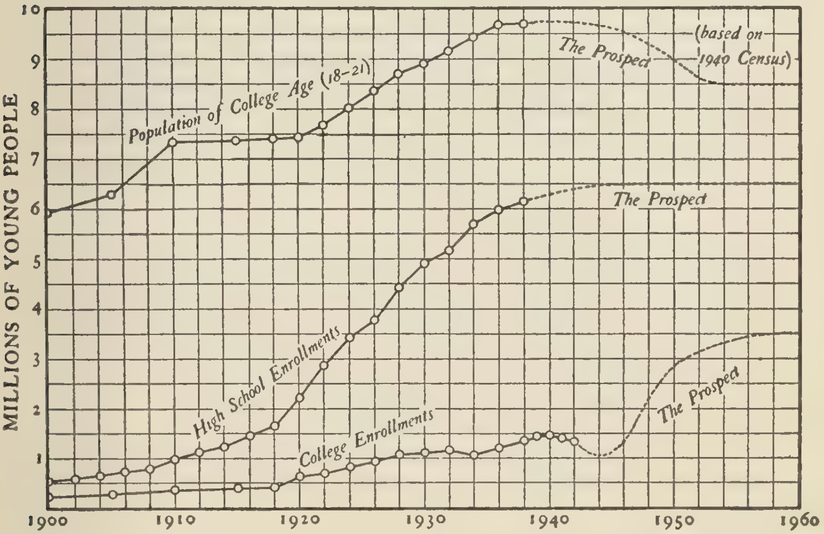
Major Problems. A major problem in 1942 was what to do about the increasing shortage of teachers in many sections of the United States. The drafting of men for the armed services and the failure of salaries to keep pace with the rising cost of living and the higher wages paid in industry were in large part responsible for this shortage. Teaching loads, particularly in the centers of great industrial expansion, were greatly increased. Some rural schools in certain states had to be closed because of the teacher shortage. As already stated, certain subjects had to be discontinued because of the loss of personnel.

Federal aid for general education continued to occupy the attention of educators and interested laymen throughout the country during the last year. A bill introduced into the last session of Congress to provide for such federal aid failed to pass, but is expected to be reintroduced in the current session of Congress. However, federal aid was available to the schools for special programs: the two vocational training programs mentioned above, for nursery schools designed to care for the children of mothers employed in war work, and continued support of the existing vocational and agricultural training programs.

A new and unrelated activity requested of the schools was the registration service for the rationing program. The schools throughout the country carried out this task quickly and efficiently. Several registrations were undertaken during the year: that of families and individuals for sugar rationing, of car owners for gasoline rationing (two registrations in the Eastern states), and householders and building owners for fuel oil rationing in the Eastern and Central states.

Organization. The state of Washington, under a 1941 statute, is carrying forward a reorganization and consolidation of its school districts. By the end of 1942 plans had been drafted and in many cases put into effect by which 408 old school districts had been reorganized into 68 new districts. In one county alone there are now five school districts instead of 50, and in another 46 school districts have been merged into seven new districts. This has been accomplished in many cases by merger, and in others by disorganizing the district and attaching its territory to another. According to the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the counties where this reorganization has been effected the consolidation has resulted in improved educational opportunities through more effective utilization of the services of teachers, in improvement in school housing, and in equalization of school support and of school tax rates among districts.

Eighteen hundred of the more than 8,600 school districts in Kansas did not open their elementary schools for the 1942–1943 school year; in addition, seven rural high schools were closed, and nine districts were disorganized. All but two of the elementary schools closed were those maintained by one-teacher school districts; the total closed represents a quarter of the one-teacher districts in the state. Transportation difficulties may tend to bring about an opening of some of the closed schools, but on the other hand the shortage of teachers may not make this possible. Such closings, which are authorized under several state



Source: University of Michigan, School of Education Bulletin, *November, 1942*

Actual and Prospective Changes in College and Public High School Enrollments, 1900–1960, in Relation to the Population of College Age

High school enrollments include public high school students in grades nine to twelve; college enrollments include only students in the "regular" session. A close estimate of the total population of high school age at any date can be obtained by taking the college-age population four years later than the desired date—that is, the 1940 population of high school age is approximately equal to the 1944 population of college age.

laws, have taken place voluntarily throughout the state and do not represent a systematic attempt to reorganize the school pattern of the state, as does the movement in the state of Washington described above.

Plans for Postwar Educational Expansion. During 1942 educators gave much thought to postwar problems of schools and colleges. It is predicted that the enrollment of schools and colleges will increase after the war, with the most marked increase at the college level. Professor Warren R. Good of the University of Michigan has presented his prediction regarding trends in enrollment in the graph on the preceding page.

Finance. According to *State School Finance Systems,* published in November by the National Education Association, several important trends in school financing may be noted. One of the more important of these is the decrease in the number of state governments relying upon real property taxation to finance schools and greater reliance on income taxes, sales taxes, and other non-property tax sources. Another trend is the decline in the practice of earmarking the proceeds of state taxes for school purposes. The distribution of state funds for education has also undergone certain changes; the most important of these is the increased emphasis of state governments on aiding districts in proportion to their needs and abilities. Among the financial problems noted is the increasing attention being given to the need for reorganizing local school administrative units into larger and more economical units of school administration. Another trend is the increasing contribution of federal funds for special kinds of education, but there still exists no federal machinery to implement the policy of general aid to education. One of the principle problems facing the schools today is the necessity for postwar planning of curriculum and finance.

The 1942 Census and Schooling. During the past year significant educational data from the 1940 census have been made available. According to a report published in the *Journal* of the National Education Association (October, 1942) the census reveals that the typical American citizen (25 years old and over) has the equivalent of eight years of schooling; that of a sample of one thousand persons, 40 have had no formal schooling, 100 have had four years or less, 460 have had from five to eight years, 300 have had one or more years of high school, and 100 have had one or more years of college education. While the United States had gone far in providing free education for all citizens, these data reveal that large numbers of persons have not completed as many years of formal schooling as is generally believed, and that marked differences exist as between the various states in the matter of the number of years of schooling. These facts support the claims of those who advocate federal aid as a means of raising the level of schooling in the less favored economic areas.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.), the professional organization of school executives, continued its activities in strengthening and improving the quality of educational administration and supervision. The Association's 1942 Yearbook, *Health in Schools,* considered the organization and administration of the school health program, individual pupil health guidance, control measures for communicable disease, school health personnel, legal aspects, and coordination of health agencies. In cooperation with the research division of the National Education Association, the Association conducted an educational research service to which 489 school systems and colleges subscribe; over 300 of this number are city boards of education.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1942

By Julia Wright Merrill

Chief, Public Library Division, American Library Association, Chicago

In a year of total war, public libraries, along with other municipal institutions, met new opportunities and problems. They participated in the battle of ideas—the struggle between democracy and fascism. The Nazis and Japanese recognized the power of books and libraries by burning them. President Roosevelt said: "In this war, we know, books are weapons . . . make them weapons for men's freedom." So librarians have not only bought, but stimulated in all possible ways the reading of books and pamphlets that discuss what the United Nations are fighting for and what kind of a postwar America and postwar world the people want. The Office of War Information called on libraries to redouble these efforts and aided them with government pamphlets and with information from a special Library Liaison Unit.

Libraries aided in the battle of production by circulating practical manuals to the men retraining for defense industry and by providing scientific and technical materials for engineers, chemists, and research men. Demands in these fields have been so critical that some libraries have arranged short courses for their staffs to give them the terminology at least of the machine shop or other local defense industry.

Well-organized library service was provided by the Army and Navy. But city, state, and other libraries supplemented the camp collections by lending many an individual book to meet an urgent request of this reading army, and participated vigorously in the Victory Book Drive to supply day rooms, USO centers, and other needs.

On the civilian front, libraries set up war information centers and answered thousands of inquiries ranging from priorities and blackouts to where to go for defense industry training. They provided space for many civilian defense activities, participated in city-wide nutrition activities, organized or welcomed to their meeting rooms discussion groups and forums.

Difficulties have been challenging—enormous increases in population in defense areas; need for hundreds instead of several copies of books on shipfitting or lathes; blackouts or dimouts; staff turnover; shortages and priorities. Changed policies in book selection, reorganization of routine processes, cutting out of nonessentials, have made the new war services possible.

Increased demands and services are not always reflected in circulation statistics. In many libraries the use of fiction has dropped because of time-consuming first-aid courses and other war activities. Information and readers' advisory services and use of books on defense industries and on political and social questions have generally increased.

Financial statistics for 1942 are not yet complete. Informal advance reports indicate two conflicting trends. Increases in appropriations came in a number of instances where the library's services and new demands on it or the need for raising salaries have been recognized—as in Oakland, St. Paul, and Sheboygan (Wisconsin). In Illinois tax rates of a number of small libraries were increased by referendum votes under 1941 permissive legislation. Reductions have been made or are anticipated in other cases, as part of a general economy program.

The most important legislative action, in an off year, was a first appropriation by the Virginia legislature of $100,000 for the biennium 1942–44 for statewide public library development with emphasis on county and regional libraries, under standards to be set by the State Library Board. This is the tenth state to appropriate funds for this newer form of state aid. In 1943 many legislatures will be asked for renewed or first state aid appropriations. Active state agency work was begun in West Virginia under the first appropriation to the state library commission created some years ago. Library laws in Kentucky were recodified without material change, as part of a general recodification.

Some 600 counties are now served by county or regional libraries, the rapid progress being due in considerable degree to state aid. Favorable votes in six Washington counties, however, were credited to demonstrations carried on with WPA help. Three American Library Association compilations were published in this field during the year: *Regional and District Libraries, Regional and District Library Laws,* and *State Grants to Public Libraries.* The trend toward larger units of support and administration seems to be accelerated by war conditions.

Some 35 million people—27 per cent of the population—are still outside areas of public library service and support as compared with 96 million people, or 73 per cent, who have library service, according to a study by John C. Settelmayer, at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. This shows marked progress since 1925, when 43 per cent were without service. Library extension today is primarily a rural problem, for only four cities of over 25,000 lack public libraries and most of these have libraries which charge a fee. Total expenditures for public libraries in 1941 were $55,376,311—42 cents per capita for the total population, or 58 cents per capita for the population of the service areas—to be compared with the minimum standard of $1.00 per capita. (See chart.) *Public Library Statistics, 1938–39,* just published as Bulletin 1942, No. 4 of the United States Office of Education, gives the first full data in some years by individual libraries and states, based on the 1930 census. Many tables already compiled were omitted in publication as a war economy.

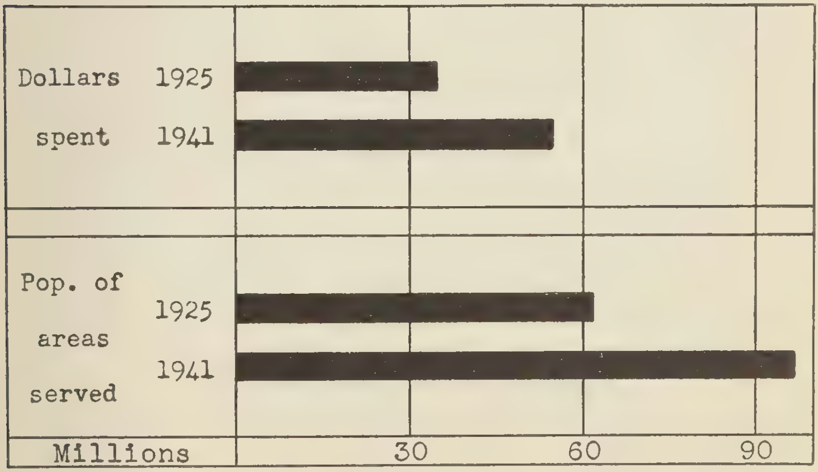
A statewide library survey is being conducted by a committee of the Maryland State Planning Commission, looking to the development of a long-range library program. The War Manpower Commission is cooperating with New Jersey librarians in a study of improving operating methods to conserve time and energy. A field study of public library war services was made by the American Library Association in the past year.

Library surveys of Lancaster and Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, were made by Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. The Santa Barbara Public Library was surveyed by the University of California Library School and the California State Library, using a corps of surveyors directed by John B. Kaiser, Oakland Public Library. *Integration of Public Library Services in the Los Angeles Area,* by Ronald M. Ketcham, was completed and published by the Bureau of Governmental Research, University of California at Los Angeles.

A shortage of librarians exists, for the first time in over a decade. Many are serving as camp and naval librarians; others have been inducted into the armed forces or have joined the WAACS or WAVES. Data assembled for the Wartime Commission, United States Office of Education, indicated that the shortage can be expected to increase decidedly. Methods of accelerating preparation of new librarians and refresher courses are under consideration. A goodly number of libraries have granted either salary increases or cost-of-living adjustments, and a few have given both.

Service rating forms are in preparation by the American Library Association to use with classification and pay plans. A summary of state certification laws and requirements was compiled. In Massachusetts public library staffs were made eligible for public contributory retirement systems, provided the library received at least half its support from public funds.

Postwar planning for library service is under way on the national, state, and local levels. A memorandum on "Post-war Standards for Public Libraries"



Source: American Library Association

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1925 AND 1941

This chart shows the total expenditures of all public libraries in the United States in 1925 and 1941, and the total populations of the areas served by these libraries. For further explanation and details, see the American Library Association *Bulletin,* June, 1942, pages 399-402.

was prepared for the National Resources Planning Board by the American Library Association's Committee on Post-war Planning, and is in the hands of the Board. Next steps are a check of present facilities against those standards, and preparation of a working program.

The American Library Association (520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago), the national organization of libraries and librarians, in 1942 emphasized library service in wartime. In addition to its annual conference and publications, it inaugurated a program of national and regional institutes, helped federal government agencies develop mailing lists for flow of government information to libraries, informed libraries of developments in Washington of concern to them, cooperated in a Victory Book Campaign which resulted in the collection of some 10 million books, and cooperated in the development of a "good neighbor" program for Latin America. This latter program included the opening of an American public library in Mexico City, operation of a summer school for Colombian librarians in Bogota, a project for supplying books by United States authors to Latin American libraries, and fellowships to Latin American librarians. The ALA is purchasing or microfilming current United States periodicals in order to enable major libraries in Europe and Asia, which suffered war losses, to fill important gaps in their collections when the war is over. It set up a Board on International Relations with an office in Washington.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems of 1942

By John A. McIntire

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Naturally the center of attention of municipalities during the past year has been on the war and war problems of cities.[1] City officials have been faced with the problem of enacting legislation to provide for defense councils, blackouts and air raid drills, equipment for civilian defense units, and for appropriate regulations to gear the municipality to the tempo of the national war machine. Expanded federal activity on a war basis both civil and military has brought many problems of applicability of local regulations to federal projects and of federal control of local affairs. Price control, rent control, priorities, and allocations all vitally concern the city in both its service and control aspects.[2]

The War Production Board considers municipalities subject to its jurisdiction under conservation orders and issued a suspension order against the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to require compliance. The city had erected a steel chain link fence (value $8,500) around a baseball field in a new municipal stadium. This action was in violation of a WPB conservation order prohibiting construction primarily for the amusement of the public costing $5,000 or more after June 6, 1942. The suspension order directed the city to remove the fence and hold it for sale to the Army or Navy only.[3]

The War Labor Board established by Executive Order No. 9017 has finally decided that it does not have jurisdiction over local officers and employees and that it cannot take jurisdiction in a dispute between New York City and its transit workers and between Newark and its municipal employees union. "Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member, in voting for the Board's directive order rejecting jurisdiction of the cases, requested that the record show an explanation of his vote, containing certain reservations. Part of his statement follows: 'It is my opinion that the doctrines of sovereignty, basic in our form of republican government and clearly enunciated in the American jurisprudence, denies to the federal government, in the absence of a state of martial law, mandatory power to assume jurisdiction in labor disputes between agencies of state and municipal governments and their employees. However, for reasons which I shall express in full in an opinion subsequently to be filed, I believe that in the interest of a successful prosecution of the war it is proper and desirable for the federal government to make available to state and local governments the machinery of some such agency as the War Labor Board to assist the disputants in the settlement of a given controversy if, and only if, all parties to the dispute mutually desire such assistance.' "[4]

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[1] See American Municipal Association, *State League Notes,* vol. 5, no. 1, January 15, 1943. Also the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers has entitled its summary of the year's activities "Cities and the War." See *Municipalities and the Law in Action,* 1943 edition.

[2] See *Rosenblatt* v. *City of Toledo* (Ohio 1942) holding that cities are subject to price ceilings fixed by OPA on scrap.

[3] 11 *U. S. Law Week,* 2303 (1942).

As deferment of municipal employees from immediate call to military duty is the responsibility of local draft boards with no distinction established by general law or regulation between public and private employees, the manpower problem of cities is acute. The War Manpower Commission, however, considers most municipal employment as essential and many local boards grant deferment to policemen and firemen. The status of employees leaving for military service has received judicial attention during the year. The mayor of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, was held to have vacated his office when called to active military duty.[5] But last year the Supreme Court of Virginia had taken a different view and other decisions during the current year dealing with state officials appear to conflict with this result.[6]

The action of the city of Milwaukee in authorizing compilation of all ordinances relating to the war and civilian protection into a war code is certainly a salutory move.

Civil Liberties. Civil liberties decisions do not contribute to a solution of legal problems of war operations but they certainly do illustrate an important part of the ideals for which this country is fighting. Several significant cases have been litigated in this field and again Jehovah's Witnesses seem to be offering themselves as guinea pigs to reduce to practical litigation what might otherwise remain academic problems.

It is encouraging to note the careful attention accorded these problems even while the nation is tuned to war pitch. The supreme court brought to a close the litigation in the New York case of *Chrestensen* v. *Valentine*,[7] and established thereby a distinction between regulation of commercial activity and of transactions entitled to constitutional protection as civil liberties. In that case the owner of a submarine distributed handbills advertising on one side an exhibit on his submarine, for which admission was charged, and on the other side complaining against the New York Dock Commissioner. The supreme court reversed the decision reported in both the circuit court of appeals and the district court and held that a person cannot gain a privilege for a commercial utterance by an attempt to throw around it a cloak of expression of political belief. Similarly the Supreme Court of Oregon held that religious freedom does not allow a parent to violate a local ordinance of the city of Portland prohibiting sales of newspapers or magazines on streets by boys under ten and girls under eighteen.[8]

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[4] American Municipal Association, *Washington News Letter*, December 18, 1942; also *State League Notes*, December 15, 1942, vol. 4, no. 21.

[5] *Commonwealth* v. *Smith*, 23 Atl. (2d) 440 (Pa. 1942).

[6] *City of Lynchburg* v. *Suttenfield*, 13 S. E. (2d) 323 (Va. 1941) *State ex rel. McGaughey* v. *Grayston*, 163 S. W. (2d) 335 (Mo. 1942); *In re Advisory Opinion to the Governor*, 8 So. (2d) 26 (Fla. 1942); *Gullickson* v. *Mitchell*, 126 Pac. (2d) 1106 (Mont. 1942).

[7] 316 U. S. 52 (1942).

"Fighting words" were also held not privileged by the Supreme Court of the United States in its affirmance of the conviction in the case of *Chaplinsky* v. *New Hampshire*.[9] In this case the defendant had been convicted for a breach of the peace in the city streets by calling a city marshal "a damned racketeer and a damned facist."

In New York a town licensing ordinance prohibiting soliciting, hawking, or peddling without a license is held not intended to apply to activities of religious sects making sales of bills, religious tracts, and so on, to defray costs of printing and to raise funds for a religious society with no profit to the individuals themselves. The court refers to the case of *Jones* v. *Opelika*,[10] and says that when the court assumes the validity of the ordinance if applied to the members of the religious sect, the opinions in that case show that a strong argument could be made against the ordinance so construed based on its possible effect of denying fundamental rights. This fact the court indicates as persuasive toward a construction of the intent and meaning of the ordinance so as to avoid this possibility.[11]

Of great interest because it refuses to follow the still authoritative Gobitis case[12] is the decision of the three-judge federal court in West Virginia in *Barnette* v. *West Virginia State Board of Education*.[13] In the Gobitis case the Supreme Court upheld the regulation of the local board of education of the Minersville district requiring all school children to salute the flag against the contention that the regulation deprived of their religious freedom certain religious sects disapproving of flag salutes. The court in the Barnette case in a similar situation noted the fact that in the case of *Jones* v. *City of Opelika*,[14] the majority of the court distinguished the Gobitis case rather than relying on it for authority and three justices in a dissenting opinion expressed the view that the Gobitis decision was unsound. As the chief justice dissented in the

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[8] *McSparrow* v. *City of Portland*, 129 Pac. (2d) 65 (Ore. 1942) petition for certiorari filed in the United States Supreme Court, December 21, 1942.

[9] 315 U. S. 568 (1942). See THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, pp. 559–561.

[10] 316 U. S. 584 (1942).

[11] *People of New York* v. *Barber*, 11 *Law Week* 2530 (January 7, 1943). *Cf. State* v. *Greaves*, 22 Atl. (2d) 497 (Vt. 1941) holding a similar ordinance unconstitutional as applied to a Jehovah's Witness peddling religious tracts. See also, *City of Struthers* v. *Martin*, 40 N. E. (2d) 154 (Ohio 1942) holding local ordinance making it unlawful to summon householder to door to receive literature from a peddler is valid as applied to a distributor of religious literature. Appeal to United States Supreme Court dismissed October 12, 1942, for lack of federal question; judgment dismissing appeal vacated, mandate recalled and probable jurisdiction noted, February 1, 1943, *Ex parte J. Spinay*, 162 S. W. (2d) 428 (Texas 1942); *Ex parte Largent*, 162 S. W. (2d) 426 (Texas 1942); cert. denied as to these last three cases on October 19, 1942, by the United States Supreme Court (63 Sup. Ct. 72). All three cases sustained as constitutional the applicability of prohibitory or regulatory ordinances to activities of Jehovah's Witness. To same effect see *Douglas* v. *City of Jeannette*, 130 F. (2d) 652 (C. C. A. 3rd., 1942); *Commonwealth* v. *Murdock*, 27 Atl. (2d) 666 (Pa. 1942); *Janson* v. *State of Texas* (Texas County Crim. Ct. November 4, 1942); *Largent* v. *State of Texas* (Texas County Crim. Ct., Lamar County, November 2, 1942), jurisdiction of United States Supreme Court as to both postponed December 21, 1942.

[12] *Minersville District* v. *Gobitis*, 310 U. S. 586 (1940).

[13] 47 F. Supp. 251 (U. S. D. C. W. Va. 1942), probable jurisdiction noted by United States Supreme Court January 4, 1943.

[14] 316 U. S. 584 (1942).

Gobitis case itself, four of the present justices are on record as disapproving the case.[15]

Labor and Employees. By far the most important development in the field of labor is the dispute over the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board over wages and hours of local employees and over disputes between municipalities and employee unions. The denial of its own jurisdiction by the Board is a signal victory for American cities of far-reaching political importance since the Board could easily have developed its position had it been felt expedient to do so as an essential part of coordination of national resources essential to the war. The self-denying action of the Board is reassurance that even in war the fundamental independence of local government will not be disturbed short of conditions of martial law. In California the Yuba County picketing ordinance was sustained as to the part which prohibited picketing accompanied by acts of violence but invalidated as to the part which interfered with the right to picket peacefully. The court found that the peaceful nature of picketing was not destroyed by application of social or economic intimidation.[16]

Also sustained was the Los Angeles ordinance which provided that "No person shall block, impede or obstruct any public place or any entrance, exit or approach to any place of business in or upon any public place in a manner calculated or with the intent to . . . interfere with the free passage." The ordinance was attacked as too vague and uncertain and as an abridgement of freedom of expression but the court held that it was not intended to prohibit peaceful picketing but only acts which were "intended to obstruct."[17]

Two cases were noted dealing with mob violence as a result of labor disputes. *Anderson* v. *City of Chicago*[18] denied recovery against the city under a mob violence statute. The plaintiff was watching a march of strikers on their way to get at strikebreakers and was injured by a policeman. The court held that to recover under the statute the person injured must be an object of the mob and injured by it. An instruction requesting a verdict if police officers were present and could have prevented injuries was held nonprejudicial in *Carter* v. *City of Wichita*[19] to an action for recovery for mob violence arising out of a labor dispute.

Many cases during the year have dealt with employment rights and status of municipal employees, both civil service and not. In New York it was held that civil service eligibles have a right to demand that appointments be made from a proper list or register but have no right to compel appointment to be made.[20] The fact of having signed a nominating paper for a candidate of the Communist Party was held in Pennsylvania to be insufficient evidence of "immorality" or "incompetency" as grounds for dismissal of a school teacher.[21] The time within which reinstatement proceedings must be brought was considered in both New York[22] and Florida.[23] The right of a *de jure* officer to recover from a municipality money paid to a *de facto* officer was held not to apply to the case of an employee who claimed to be unlawfully dismissed by the city of Superior, Wisconsin. The court pointed out that the remedy of an employee was for recovery of damages usual for breach of a contract of employment.[24]

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[15] See notes *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 112 and 114 (1942).

[16] *Ex parte Bell*, 122 P. (2d) 22 (Calif. 1942). See also *Hotel and Restaurants' Employees' International Alliance Local 122* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board*, 314 U. S. 590 (1942).

[17] *People of Calif.* v. *Zampelli*, 11 *U. S. Law Week* 2155 (August 25, 1942).

[18] 40 N. E. (2d) 601 (Ill. 1942).

[19] 122 P. (2d) 768 (Kan. 1942).

[20] *Bailey* v. *Kem*, 32 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 386 (Sup. Ct. Spec. Term, N. Y. County, 1942).

[21] *Board of School Directors of School District of Borough of Wilmerding, Allegheny County* v. *Gillies*, 23 Atl. (2d) 447 (Pa. 1942).

In Louisiana, however, a school teacher was held entitled to recovery of full salary upon reinstatement after wrongful discharge and not limited to damages by way of breach of contract.[25] A teacher hired as a high school principal has no vested right in a particular principal's position but can be moved by action of the school board provided the change of assignment does not amount to a demotion.[26] In a unique case the Supreme Court of Alabama sustained the authority of the town of Muscle Shoals to employ a special attorney. The city employed special counsel to represent its interest at a hearing on the question of dissolution of the town. The court held the municipality was an interested party in such a proceeding with a right to be heard and, therefore, had an implied power to hire an attorney and incur and pay a proper fee for his services.[27]

Regulation of Business. In the field of business regulation, milk handling and distribution seems to have produced the most important litigation during the year. Two cases have been argued and are awaiting decision by the Supreme Court of the United States as to the applicability of state-fixed prices under state milk control acts to sales of milk produced and handled in the state but delivered outside the state's jurisdiction to the federal government at a military reservation. The state courts have held the state law applicable and any extraterritorial operation or any burden on the federal government as incidental.[28]

Several cases have held that local laws requiring that milk be sold in the city must be pasteurized within the local limits or in one case be inspected by local inspectors are invalid because of their extraterritorial operation. Where producers meet all the requirements of state law and the other requirements of local law, even home-rule powers do not give the city power to dictate the location of pasteurization or to insist that inspection be done by a local official.[29]

On the other hand the Florida Circuit Court sustained a local requirement that any persons delivering food for storage or use into the city by vehicles from outside the city secure a license, pay a license fee, and pass an inspection in spite of the fact that persons making similar deliveries from established places of business within the city were exempt from the license fee and inspection. It was pointed out that the ordinance was not an improper discrimination since the local operators were inspected and paid license fees under other food ordinances. Furthermore the distinction made between local and outside dealers was not unreasonable under the circumstances since the problem of reaching operators without an established place of business in the city was a different and more difficult proposition.[30]

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[22] *O'Connell* v. *Kern*, 39 N. E. (2d) 246 (N. Y. 1942).

[23] *Renshaw* v. *State ex rel Hickland*, 5 So. (2d) 700 (Fla. 1942).

[24] *Olson* v. *City of Superior*, 2 N. W. (2d) 718 (Wis. 1942). See for distinction between officer and employee, *Griggs* v. *Harding County et al*, 3 N. W. (2d) 485 (S. D. 1942).

[25] *State ex rel. Broyles* v. *Tangipahoa Parish School Board*, 6 So. (2d) 696 (La. Ct. App., 1942).

[26] *Commonwealth ex rel. Wesenberg* v. *School District of City of Bethlehem*, 24 Atl. (2d) 673 (Pa. Sup. Ct., 1942). See also *State ex rel. McNeal* v. *Avoyelles Parish School Board*, 7 So. (2d) 165 (La. Sup. Ct., 1942).

[27] *Carter* v. *Town of Muscle Shoals*, 7 So. (2d) 74 (Ala. 1942).

[28] *Pacific Coast Dairy Inc.* v. *Dept. of Ag. of Calif.*, 123 P. (2d) 442 (Calif. 1942); *Penn. Dairies, Inc.* v. *Milk Control Commission of Pennsylvania*, 24 Atl. (2d) 717 (Pa. Sup. Ct., 1942).

[29] *Van Gammeren* v. *City of Fresno* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App. 4th dist., April, 1942); *Prescott* v. *City of Borger et al.*, 158 S. W. (2d) 578 (Tex. Civ. App., 1942); *Meridian, Ltd.* v. *Sippy*, 128 P. (2d) 884 (Dist. Ct. App. 3rd Dist., 1942). See also *La Franchi* v. *City of Santa Rosa*, 65 P. (2d) 1301, 110 A. L. R. 639 (1937) and *Sheffield Farms* v. *Seaman*, 177 Atl. 372 (N. J. Sup. Ct. 1935).

The previously reported case of *City of Chicago* v. *Fieldcrest Dairies, Inc.*,[31] involving the ordinance of the city of Chicago which in effect banned the sale of milk in paper containers, was considered by the Supreme Court of the United States but sent back to the district court with an order to retain the bill pending the determination of the controversy by the state court.[32] Mr. Justice Douglas pointed out that the problem presented was essentially one of the conflict of interpretation of the state law with the local ordinance and that was a matter which the federal courts should not pass on as a tentative matter since the final word on the subject lies with the state supreme court.

Three cases seem to line up with the minority of prior decisions on the Green River type of ordinance prohibiting house-to-house canvassing as a public nuisance. Decisions in Iowa, New York, and Texas all invalidated such regulation as unreasonable or unconstitutional.[33]

Under statutory power to declare and prevent nuisances the prohibition of the maintenance of a junk yard within 300 feet of any building used for business or residence purposes was sustained in Iowa.[34] Drawing an analogy to window displays the California court upheld the right of persons to cry their wares or solicit business vocally from doorways of private premises provided it was done in a quiet manner, without pressure and without undue influence. An ordinance prohibiting such action was held invalid.[35] Attempts to regulate opening and closing hours and price schedules for barber shops were invalidated in Arkansas and Utah.[36] Regardless of its interest as a user of water a city was held under applicable statutes as entitled to represent the consuming public within its territory in an appeal from an order of the state public service commission as to an increase in water rates to users in the city.[37]

Safety, Sanitary, and Social Regulation. Kentucky joined the ranks of the majority on the question of the validity of the power to install parking meters by upholding the power in the case of *Louisville* v. *Louisville Automobile Club, Inc.*[38] A unique segregation ordinance of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, requiring taxicabs to bear signs indicating availability for use by white or colored people only was sustained by the court of appeals of that state.[39]

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[30] *Hoercherl* v. *Harper* (Fla. Cir. Ct. October 15, 1942).

[31] The Municipal Year Book, 1942, p. 562.

[32] 316 U. S. 168 (1942).

[33] *Ex parte Faulkner*, 158 S. W. (2d) 525 (Tex. Crim. App. 1942) (unconstitutional); *City of Osceola* v. *Blair*, 2 N. W. (2d) 83 (Iowa 1942) (unconstitutional); *Good Humor Corporation* v. *City of New York*, 33 N. Y. S. (2d) 905 (N. Y. Sup. Ct. 1942); (unreasonable). See also as to other cases 88 A. L. R. 183 and 116 A. L. R. 1189.

[34] *Town of Grundy Center* v. *Marion*, 1 N. W. (2d) 677 (Ia. Sup. Ct., 1942).

[35] *McKay Jewelers, Inc.* v. *Bowron*, 122 P. (2d) 543 (Calif. Sup. Ct., 1942).

[36] *Salt Lake City* v. *Revene*, 124 P. (2d) 537 (Utah 1942); *Noble* v. *Davis*, 161 S. W. (2d) 189 (Ark. 1942). See Note 111 A. L. R. 353.

[37] *Inter-State Water Co.* v. *City of Danville*, 39 N. E. (2d) 356 (Ill. 1942). See McIntire, "Municipalities as Legal Representatives of Consumer Interests," 4 *Legal Notes on Local Government* 3 (1938).

In the case of *Guerin* v. *City of Little Rock*,[40] the Supreme Court of Arkansas sustained a garbage ordinance of the city of Little Rock which is hailed as "setting a pattern for financing waste disposal in that state."[41] The city established a modern garbage and waste disposal plant and assessed a fee against the head of the family of each dwelling unit within the city as a garbage fee. Violation of the ordinance was sanctioned by punishment for a misdemeanor and fines of from $5.00 to $25. The court sustained the ordinance as an exercise of police power of the city. Another Arkansas decision, however, denied the right of the city of Hope to require as a condition of the right to receive a building permit the connection of any building to be used for "human occupancy" with the city sanitary sewer system.[42]

Administration. An ordinance which conferred upon a city manager the arbitrary power to grant or refuse a license to operate a pool room was held to be an unlawful delegation of legislative authority.[43] A Louisiana decision invalidated an ordinance delegating power to the chief of police to fix the time allowed for parking in a certain area. The court held that the situation did not present any impracticability of legislative action by the council and that there appeared to be no need for emergency action.[44] The necessity for notice and hearing has also been re-emphasized,[45] and the necessity of securing a final order as the basis for judicial review.[46]

Tort Liability. The usual flood of colorful as well as run-of-mine tort cases has not diminished during the war; if anything the number has increased. Directly related to defense activities is the problem of liability of cities for injuries occurring during blackouts, dimouts, and resulting from air raid precautions or drills.[47] On the distinction between governmental and proprietary functions, New Jersey holds an official tax research governmental so that in the absence of active wrongdoing the failure of a clerk to disclose the existence of a city tax lien does not subject the city to liability.[48]

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[38] 160 S. W. (2d) 663 (Ky. 1942); See THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, p. 563 and THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1941, p. 543.

[39] *Bunn* v. *City of Atlanta*, 19 S. E. (2d) 553 (Ga. Ct. App., 1942). See also *Kern* v. *City of Newton*, 122 P. (2d) 728 (Kan. 1942) upholding the denial to a colored man the right to use a municipal swimming pool. It was noted that he was generally known throughout the community as a person of immoral character.

[40] 155 S. W. (2d) 719 (Sup. Ct. Ark., 1941).

[41] See *Municipal Notes*, of Arkansas Municipal League, March 15, 1942.

[42] *Bennett* v. *City of Hope*, 161 S. W. (2d) 186 (Ark. 1942).

[43] *Assaid* v. *City of Roanoke*, 18 S. E. (2d) 287 (Va. 1942).

[44] *City of Baton Rouge* v. *Shilg*, 5 So. (2d) 312 (La. Sup. Ct., 1941).

[45] *McDevitt* v. *Corfman*, 120 P. (2d) 963 (Colo. 1941). See also 14 *Miss. Law J.* 510–526 (1942).

[46] *City of Ashtabula* v. *P. U. C.*, 39 N. E. (2d) 144 (Ohio 1942).

[47] Cass, "The Blackout and its Relation to Civil Liabilities," 22 *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 287–293 (1942).

[48] *United States Mtg. Title and Guaranty Co.* v. *Teaneck Township*, 24 Atl. (2d) 201 (N. J. Errors & App., 1942).

The city of Detroit was engaged in a governmental function and therefore immune from liability in the operation of an elevator in the city-owned school of medicine. A student stepped into and fell down the elevator shaft when the door opened at an improper time.[49] In general these problems are being further surveyed in periodical literature worth noting.[50]

Much of the litigation now involves interpretation of statutes waiving immunity generally or as to specific activities. For example, a state statute waiving immunity as to the state has the effect of depriving a county of its immunity also since the statute operates as to all parts of the state.[51]

The New York Court of Appeals disagreed as to the meaning of the term "equipment" in a statute placing a duty on municipal boards of education to supply protective equipment. The majority held, however, that an apron or coverall was a part of required protective equipment and that in failing to provide it the board was liable for the loss of a thumb by a student whose sweater sleeve caught in a lathe.[52] In Miami Beach, Florida, a person was injured by a defect while walking across a grass plot in which the city maintained a pumping station. The court held that the state statute imposing a duty of maintenance of streets and sidewalks did not extend to parkways.[53]

Several cases add to the literature on the subject of notice of claims statutes.[54]

Taxation and Finance. Fiscal affairs are of even greater importance today with the increasing complication of the tax structure and the operating burdens placed on cities by war demands. "Financial problems brought on by the war are causing municipal officials their greatest worry. This is shown in an analysis, by the American Municipal Association, of municipal programs for 1943 adopted by city officials of 24 states at their annual municipal league meetings last fall. The need for additional funds and fiscal planning is created in part by demands for additional municipal services, especially in war industry areas, and a shrinkage in local property tax revenues accompanied by inequitable distribution of state-collected revenue."[55] The position of cities in relation to new federal forms of taxes is perhaps the most recent phase. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that cities are exempt from the 3 per cent transportation tax imposed by Section 3475 of the Internal Revenue Code. The exemption applies, however, only in cases where the city pays the freight directly and cannot be claimed as to transportation charges for which the city reimburses a contractor as agent. Cities are also faced with the task of deducting from payrolls the Victory payroll deduction tax under regulations issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.[56] Under federal income tax law presently exempting interest on municipal obligations the exemption is held to apply only to interest charges incurred under the borrowing power and does not extend to interest due on a condemnation award.[57] The federal taxation of municipal securities is still an issue.[58] Several bills have been introduced in Congress, however, which would recognize the losses resulting to cities from wholesale acquisition of real property by the federal government and take some steps to relieve the situation.[59]

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[49] *Daszkiewicz* v. *Board of Education of City of Detroit,* 3 N. W. (2d) 71 (Mich. 1942).

[50] Warp, "The Law and Administration of Municipal Tort Liability" 28 *Va. L. Rev.* 360–385 (1942); Peterson, "Governmental Responsibility for Torts in Minnesota," 26 *Minn. L. Rev.* 293, 480, 613, 700 and 854 (1942).

[51] *Holmes* v. *Erie County,* 32 N. Y. S. (2d) 960 (N. Y. Sup. Ct. Erie County, 1942).

[52] *Edkins* v. *Board of Education of the City of New York,* 287 N. Y. 505, 41 N. E. (2d) 75 (1942).

[53] *City of Miami Beach* v. *Quinn,* 5 So. (2d) 593 (Fla. 1942). See generally note 136 A. L. R. 582–595 (1942).

[54] *First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena* v. *City of Pasadena,* 123 P. (2d) 60 (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App. 1st Dist., 1942); *City of Birmingham* v. *Honsby,* 6 So. (2d) 884 (Ala. 1942); *Commissioners of the State Insurance Fund* v. *Town of Howard,* 31 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 910 (N. Y. Sup. Ct. Steuben County, December 1941).

[55] *Public Management,* January, 1943, p. 19.

Under the rule of *Erie R. R.* v. *Tompkins,* federal court decisions have indicated the binding effect on the federal courts of state decisions on fiscal matters.[60]

Other fiscal matters considered by the courts in 1942 include the National Bankruptcy Act,[61] rights of holders of defaulted paving bonds,[62] the distinction between local revenue and regulatory license powers,[63] rights of bondholders to recover money received by the city on *ultra vires* bonds,[64] lease and option-to-purchase agreements in relation to constitutional debt limitations,[65] and exemptions from taxes.[66]

Municipal Law Officers. The city attorney, by whatever title he is officially known, is of necessity called upon to advise on the current problems of the city usually well in advance of the stage of actual controversy. In state section meetings of municipal leagues, in the Municipal Law Section of the American Bar Association, and in the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers much significant cooperation takes place contributing to the advancement of the public interest in a sound development of municipal law and government. Noteworthy during the year is the establishment by the Municipal Law Section of the American Bar Association of two new publications to supplant *Legal Notes on Local Government.* These are the *Municipal Law Survey,* a current digest of cases and literature, and *The American Municipal Law Review,* a quarterly magazine.

Of the greatest significance is the volume *Municipalities and the Law in Action—1943.* This publication in 611 pages presents a condensed summary of the experience of city attorneys on a national scale and discloses the constantly increasing activity of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers and the contribution of cooperative efforts to the individual cities and to the development of the principles and practice of municipal law generally. This volume is subtitled "A Record of City Legal Experience Covering the First Year of the War." It is in the nature of a report of the findings, surveys, and practical studies of the various committees of the National Institute assembled in their annual meeting which this year was devoted to a consideration of the war problems of cities.[67]

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[56] *Public Management,* January, 1943, pp. 17, 18.

[57] *Holley* v. *United States,* 124 F. (2d) 909 (C. C. A. 6th, 1942).

[58] See *AMA Washington News Letter,* January 18, 1943, and *Public Management,* January, 1943, p. 19.

[59] See *AMA Washington News Letter,* January 18, 1943, p. 2.

[60] *Alameda County* v. *U. S.,* 124 F. (2d) 611 (C. C. A. 9th, 1942); *Toole County Irrigation Dist.* v. *Moody,* 125 F. (2d) 498 (C. C. A. 9th, 1942).

[61] See *American United Mutual Life Ins. Co.* v. *Avon Park,* 311 U. S. 138 (1940) and Note (1942) 136 A. L. R. 867. Also, Patterson, "Municipal Debt Adjustments Under the Bankruptcy Act," 90 *Univ. of Pa. L. Rev.* 520 (1942).

[62] *Municipal Investors Ass'n.* v. *City of Birmingham,* 316 U. S. 153 (1942).

[63] *Maryland Theatrical Corp.* v. *Brennan,* 24 Atl. (2d) 911 (Md. 1942). See Note *Municipal Law Survey,* pp. 20–21 (May and June, 1942).

[64] *Town of Belleair* v. *Olds,* 127 F. (2d) 838 (C. C. A. 5th, 1942).

[65] *City of Los Angeles* v. *Offner,* 122 P. (2d) 14 (Calif. 1942).

[66] *State* v. *Willmar Hospital, Inc.* 2 N. W. (2d) 564 (Minn. 1942) (public charity); *Acme Freight Lines, Inc.* v. *City of Vidalia,* 18 S. E. (2d) 540 (Ga. 1942) (business tax on motor carriers); *Commonwealth* v. *School District of Pittsburgh,* 23 Atl. (2d) 496 (Penn. 1942) (public securities); *Calais Hospital* v. *City of Calais,* 24 Atl. (2d) 489 (Me. 1942) (realty taxes and hospitals); *Township of Saddle River* v. *Slavonian Catholic Church,* 24 Atl. (2d) 398 (N. J. State Bd. of Tax App., 1942) (cemeteries).

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[67] A full description of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers and its activities is contained in THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, p. 570.

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Selected Standard References: Law and Courts

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ATTORNEYS FOR MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL AGENCIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—THEIR EMPLOYMENT, DUTIES, POWERS, OFFICIAL STATUS AND COMPENSATION AS DEFINED BY COURT DECISIONS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1942. 33pp. $2.

CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., Chicago. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

CODIFICATION AND DRAFTING OF ORDINANCES FOR SMALL TOWNS. By J. F. Sly, J. B. Fordham, and G. A. Shipman. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1940. 47pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1928–40. 7 vol. $10 each. . . . Cumulative Supplement. 1941. 1696pp. $15.

WHEN A SOLDIER BREAKS THE LAW. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 20pp. 25 cents.

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GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TORTS IN MINNESOTA. By Orville C. Peterson. Reprinted from *Minnesota Law Review*, February to June, 1942. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, Minneapolis. Irregularly paged. $2.25.

GOVERNMENTAL TORT LIABILITY. *Law and Contemporary Problems*, spring, 1942, entire issue. Duke University School of Law, Durham, North Carolina. 370pp. $1.

THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION MONOGRAPHS, SERIES A. (*collected*). Special Committee on Improving the Administration of Justice, American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1942. 119pp.

Law Enforcement in Missouri—A Decade of Centralization and Central Control in Apprehension and Prosecution (1931-41). By J. G. Heinberg and A. C. Breckenridge. University of Missouri Press, Columbia. 1942. 77pp. $1.25.

Legal Problems Involving Civilian Protection of Workers. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. April 20, 1942. 17pp.

Municipalities and the Law in Action. Edited by Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1943. 611pp. $7.50.

One Year's Experience of American Cities at War. (A Report by the Committee on Wartime Legal Problems of Cities.) National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1942. 104pp. $3.

Research in Judicial Administration; An Outline of Suggested Research Topics. Committee on Public Administration, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1942. 89pp. 75 cents.

Selected Research Reports. (Selected for publication from the reports prepared for individual cities.) Numbers 81, 85, 86, and 88. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1942.

The Selection of Jurors in the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. Governmental Research Institute, 769 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis. 1942. 24pp.

Selected Periodicals: Law and Courts

American Municipal Law Review. (Quarterly.) Edited by the Legal Research Bureau, New York University School of Law. Order from American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. $6. Including monthly issues of Municipal Law Survey, $12 a year ($10 to members of Section of Municipal Law of A.B.A.).

Journal of the American Judicature Society. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 20 cents.

Legal Aid Review. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

Municipal Law Court Decisions. (Monthly survey for members.) National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Municipal Law Journal. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Panel. (Irregular.) Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, 50 Lafayette Street, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

(For scope of this list, see article, "How to Use the Year Book," and for addresses of state municipal leagues, see Table IV in this Year Book.)

GENERAL

American Bar Association, Section of Municipal Law. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. 1940. 31pp.

American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ordinances of the City of Ann Arbor. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. The Administrative Code and Municipal Code of Ordinances. March, 1927. 48pp.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Charter and Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. 1936. 563pp.

Decatur, Illinois. Municipal Code of Decatur; Containing the General Ordinances of the City of . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

How to Prepare a Municipal Code. *Public Management,* 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. October, 1942. pp. 300–305.

Kansas City, Missouri. The Charter, Administrative Code, and General Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri. Director of Finance, city hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116pp. $6.

Kingsport, Tennessee. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Kingsport as Amended to June 30, 1939. 1939. 360pp.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee Code of Ordinances Containing the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee. Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1941. Var. paged. $5.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Preparation, Passage, and Publication of Municipal Ordinances in South Dakota. November, 1937. $1. Also includes sample ordinances on various subjects.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Newton, Kansas. Revised Ordinances of the City of Newton. 1937. 316pp.

Oakland, California. The Oakland Municipal Code . . .with Amendments Adopted Prior to October 21, 1933. 1933. 271pp. $1.

Portland, Oregon. City Codes. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1942. 21 vol. Var. paged. Variously priced.

Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Shorewood, Wisconsin. The General Ordinances of the Village of Shorewood as Revised, Consolidated, and Amended. 1937. 294pp.

Sly, John F. Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

Traverse City, Michigan. Code of Ordinances of Traverse City: Vol. I. General Codes. 1943. 145pp. $1.50.

AERONAUTICS

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration. Model Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. February 15, 1941. 13pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

—Survey of State Airport Zoning Legislation. June, 1939. 28pp. Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Regulate the Operation of Aircraft and to Require the Licensing of Aircraft and Pilots. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Aeronautics. *The Municipality,* April, 1931. pp. 65–66. 25 cents.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. The Uniform Aeronautical Regulatory Act. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Uniform Airport Act. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Airport Approach Protection Materials; Model Statute and Ordinance. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. $1.

—Model Airport Zoning Act. Report Nos. 42 and 59 and release of February 15, 1941.

—Operation of Aircraft Over Cities. Report No. 42.

AIR CONDITIONING

Galveston, Texas. FRANCHISE TO PERMIT DELIVERY OF COLD WATER FOR AIR CONDITIONING AND COOLING PURPOSES TO CONSUMERS WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF CITY. November 29, 1939.

ANIMALS

Detroit, Michigan. ORDINANCE No. 278-C ON DOGS. June 18, 1934.

Illinois Municipal League. ORDINANCE REGULATING DOGS (LAKE BLUFF). *Illinois Municipal Review*, June, 1937, pp. 116–17.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DOGS, TAXING THE OWNERS AND HARBORERS OF DOGS. 7pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS. *The Municipality*, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118–19. 25 cents.

—MODEL ORDINANCES ON REGULATION OF DOGS. *The Municipality*, August, 1929, pp. 216–17, 234–5. 25 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. A MODEL DOG ORDINANCE UNDER NEW STATUTE. October, 1941, pp. 10–13.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE RELATING TO ANIMALS AT LARGE, ETC. Ordinance No. C5850, December 21, 1936.

AUCTIONS

Duluth, Minnesota. AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE AND REGULATE AUCTIONS AND AUCTION SALES. Ordinance No. 3946, July 30, 1928.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO AUCTIONS. November, 1930. 3pp.

AUDITORIUMS

Alliance, Nebraska. REGULATIONS AND RATES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM. 1939. 4pp.

Big Spring, Texas. AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY AUDITORIUM, PRESCRIBING RATES TO BE CHARGED FOR USE OF SAME. February, 1940. 3pp.

Buffalo, New York. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM. Board of Stadium and Memorial Auditorium. 1941. 3pp.

San Jose, California. AN ORDINANCE . . . PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATING OF CONTRACTS FOR THE USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, AND ESTABLISHING A SCHEDULE OF FEES AND REGULATION FOR THE USE THEREOF. Ordinance No. 2558. April 29, 1937. 1p.

Shreveport, Louisiana. ORDINANCE FIXING RATES, CHARGES, AND FEES FOR THE USE OF THE AUDITORIUM, AND PROVIDING FOR ITS OPERATION. Ordinance No. 124. 1929. 4pp.

AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS

League of Virginia Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE LICENSING AND REGULATING AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS. July, 1938. 1p.

United States Conference of Mayors. AUTOMOBILE JUNKYARDS AND GRAVEYARDS. September, 1934. 20pp. 50 cents.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A MUNICIPAL TESTING STATION FOR MOTOR VEHICLES. *Minnesota Municipalities*, December, 1938.

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Illinois Municipal League. SPRINGFIELD ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS, CANOPIES AND MARQUEES. *Illinois Municipal Review*, July, 1941, pp. 144–145. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. *National Municipal Review*, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759–60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Allentown, Pennsylvania. REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. Bill No. 4581, adopted February 26, 1941. 13pp.

Fort Myers, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR TAX OF 10 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

Illinois Municipal League. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REGULATIONS. (Two suggested ordinances.) July, 1928. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF OVERHANGING SIGNS. (Including model ordinance.) *Illinois Municipal Review*, July, 1936, pp. 152, 154.

Kenosha, Wisconsin. ORDINANCE TO GOVERN THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BILLBOARDS, SIGNS, ELECTRIC SIGNS, ETC. Ordinance No. 759, August 21, 1933.

Lake Worth, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROHIBITING BILLBOARD WITHIN 200 FEET OF STREET.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF OVERHANGING STREET SIGNS. (Includes model ordinance.) *The Municipality*, June, 1936, p. 107.

Louisville, Kentucky. ORDINANCE REGULATING CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, ETC., OF SIGNS. March, 1934. 9pp. typewritten.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND USE OF SIGNS. February, 1924. 8pp.

New York State Conference of Mayors. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, AND MAINTENANCE AND USE OF SIGNS. Report No. 981. February, 1924. 9pp.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. REGULATING SIGNS, AWNINGS, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, ETC. File No. 986, Bill No. 3672. June, 1935. 25pp.

Portland, Oregon. SIGN CODE. Ordinance No. 73409. February 1, 1940. 40pp.

Spokane, Washington. SIGN AND AWNINGS ORDINANCES. Ordinance No. 65763. 1936. 19pp.

Toledo, Ohio. REGULATING THE ERECTION AND INSTALLATION OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, ETC. Ordinance No. 9970, passed May 7, 1934.

United States Conference of Mayors. REGULATION OF BILLBOARDS AND THE BUSINESS OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING. By Harry R. Betters. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. September, 1937. Contains summary of regulations of 150 cities.

BOILERS

American Uniform Boiler Law Society. MODEL BOILER INSPECTION LAW FOR CITIES. 95 Liberty Street, New York. June 1, 1939. 9pp.

Oklahoma City. ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS AND PROVIDING REGULATIONS FOR BOILERS, ETC. 1936. Sections 3-32 to 3-68.

Spokane, Washington. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. Ordinance No. C5782. October 19, 1936.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO PROVIDE A BUDGET SYSTEM FOR A MUNICIPALITY. 4pp. 60 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. A BUDGET PLAN FOR WISCONSIN CITIES. September, 1932. 22pp. 50 cents.

—AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY/VILLAGE OF ——— FOR THE YEAR ———. In Budget Manual for Wisconsin Cities and Villages. 1941. (Form VII)

Public Administration Service. MEMORANDUM TO MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. November 13, 1939. 15pp. With ordinance establishing procedure for preparation and execution of budget for the funds of the city.

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American Municipal Association. MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY SUGGESTED ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF LOCAL BUILDING CODES TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEFENSE HOUSING CRITICAL LIST. 1942. 9pp.

American Standards Association. INFORMATION ON SOURCES OF MATERIAL FOR USE IN PREPARING AND REVISING LOCAL BUILDING CODES. 1937. 12pp.

—SAFETY CODE FOR ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS AND ESCALATORS. 1937. 137pp. $1.

Association of Washington Cities. A SUGGESTED BASIC BUILDING CODE FOR WASHINGTON CITIES. March 1, 1941. 20pp. 50 cents.

California State Chamber of Commerce. BUILDING CODE FOR CALIFORNIA. 1939. 473pp. $5.

Holland, Michigan. AN ORDINANCE REGULATING AND ESTABLISHING BUILDING LINES. No. 398. December 4, 1940. 4pp.

Illinois Municipal League. DANGEROUS BUILDINGS. (Includes Suggested Ordinances.) *Illinois Municipal Review*, May, 1936, pp. 115–17.

Kentucky Municipal League. SUGGESTED ORDINANCE REQUIRING DEMOLITION OF HAZARDOUS BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES. *Kentucky City*, March, 1935, p. 20.

League of Oregon Cities. THE ABATEMENT OF BUILDING NUISANCES (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MODEL ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. *The Municipality*, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. October, 1940. 25 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. RECOMMENDED BUILDING CODE. 85 John Street, New York. 1934. 316pp.

—CODE OF SUGGESTED ORDINANCES FOR SMALL MUNICIPALITIES. 85 John Street, New York. 1938. 47pp.

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New York State Conference of Mayors and State Department of Labor. MODEL BUILDING CODE. 1938.

Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. UNIFORM BUILDING CODE. 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles. 1940. 360pp.

U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. MINIMUM LIVE LOADS ALLOWABLE FOR USE IN BUILDINGS. 1924. 38pp. 10 cents.

—PREPARATION AND REVISION OF BUILDING CODES. 1939. 18pp. 15 cents.

—RECOMMENDED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE RESISTANCE IN BUILDINGS. 1930. 58pp. 10 cents.

—RECOMMENDED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR MASONRY WALL CONSTRUCTION. 1924, with Supplement 1931. 57pp. 15 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Small Dwelling Construction. 1932. 107pp. 10 cents.
See also Plumbing.

CEMETERIES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Suggested Ordinance Regulating the Maintenance and Use of a Cemetery.

Saginaw, Michigan. Rules and Regulations: (1) Cooperation and Use of Municipal Cemeteries, (2) Fixing Schedule of Rates and Charges for Municipal Cemeteries. Bulletin No. 9-1, November 3, 1941. 6pp. Bulletin No. 9-2, June 1, 1942. 5pp. City Manager, Saginaw, Michigan.

CIVIL SERVICE

Colorado Municipal League. A Civil Service Ordinance for Colorado Cities. Colorado Municipalities, pp. 131-35. September, 1939.

Hazel Park, Michigan. An Ordinance to Establish a Merit System. (Ordinance No. 25.) City Manager, Hazel Park, Michigan. January, 1943. 7pp.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Form of Ordinance to Establish Civil Service Commissions in Cities of the Third Class.

League of California Cities. Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances, Revised Edition. 1938. 23pp. $1.

—Civil Service Rules and Regulations, Supplementing the Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances. 1938. 22pp. $1.

—Suggested Form of Civil Service Ordinance for City Manager Cities. 1938. 8pp. 50 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Ordinance Establishing a Civil Service System for City Employees. *The Municipality,* July, 1937, pp. 147-48, 157.

—Selection of Municipal Administrative Officials. *The Municipality,* March, 1937, pp. 51, 66.

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National Civil Service Reform League and National Municipal League. Draft of a State Civil Service Law. 1940. 36pp. 50 cents.

New York State Department of Civil Service. Model Municipal Civil Service Rules. Albany. 1938. 54pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Proposed Retirement System for Employees in Cities and Towns and Counties of North Carolina. Raleigh. March, 1939. 50 cents. 33pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. Personnel Manual. City Hall, Saginaw. Revised 1943. 28pp.

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Wichita, Kansas. Personnel Manual. By R. E. McClure, City Manager, Wichita, Kansas. December, 1942. 42pp. Also Resolution Approving a Merit System. January 18, 1943. 4pp.

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Cincinnati, Ohio. Manual of Legislative Procedure and Rules of Council. City Hall, Cincinnati, 1929. 30pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Procedure of the City Council or Village Board of Trustees. *Illinois Municipal Review,* June, 1931, pp. 178–9, 184.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Conduct of Village Board Meetings. *The Municipality,* May, 1938.

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Arkansas Municipal League. Ordinance Providing for Municipal Courts. 1937.

Jackson, Michigan. Illustrative Municipal Court Provision. (Charter amendment adopted November 8, 1927.) In R. W. Maddox, Municipal Courts in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, 1931. $1.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Mayor's Court Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

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Bay City, Michigan. An Ordinance to Regulate the Presence of Children Under Eighteen Years of Age upon the Streets of the City of Bay City after Certain Hours of the Night, and to Provide Penalties Therefor. 1942. 2pp.

Oregon University Bureau of Municipal Research and Service. Curfew Ordinances in Twenty-nine Oregon Cities. Eugene, Oregon. 1941. 5pp.

Ventnor City, New Jersey. An Ordinance to Regulate the Use of the Public Streets, Parks, and other Public Places in the City of Ventnor City, by Certain Minors. 1942. 2pp.

DANCE HALLS

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regulating Public Dances. 1936. 11pp. Free to member cities, 75 cents to others.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Ordinance to Regulate the Licensing and Manner of Conducting Dances. 3pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to License and Regulate Dance Halls. March, 1931. 8pp. 15 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to License and Regulate Public Dance Halls. July, 1923. 6pp.

Quincy, Illinois. An Ordinance Prohibiting Walking Matches, Skating Matches, Marathon Dances, Walkathons, Skatathons and Other Mental and Physical Endurance Contests of Similar Nature. *Illinois Municipal Review,* July, 1936, p. 154.

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League of California Cities. Ordinance . . . Relating to Air Raid Precautions. December, 1941. 3pp. Suggested Form of Ordinance Prohibiting Trespassing and Loitering for the Protection of Industries Vital to National Defense. 1940. 12pp. 50 cents. Ordinances Establishing an Auxiliary Police Force; Auxiliary Fire Force; Air Raid Warden Service, all in Los Angeles. Establishing an Emergency Control Center. 4pp. Creating a Department of Civilian Defense and Providing for the Organization, Powers, and Duties Thereof. 12pp. Memorandum Commenting Upon Provisions of Suggested Ordinance Creating a Department of Civilian Defense. November 6, 1942. 8pp. 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. War Emergency and Blackout Ordinances. Reprinted from June and July issues of *Minnesota Municipalities,* July, 1942. 16pp.

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Los Angeles, California. An Ordinance Creating a Major Disaster Emergency Council and Prescribing Its Powers and Duties. Ordinance No. 73309. December 4, 1933.

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Arkansas Municipal League. Poll Tax Ordinance. 1937.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. Ordinance Adopting Australian Ballot System for Village Elections. *Minnesota Municipalities,* November, 1937, pp. 372-76.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Election of Village Officials. *The Municipality,* October, 1932, pp. 194, 202. 25 cents.

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National Municipal League. A Model Election Administration System. 1927. 47pp. 50 cents. A Model Registration System. (Third edition.) Revised, 1939. 73pp. 50 cents.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING

League of Iowa Municipalities. Electric Installation Ordinance. 1932. 4pp. 25 cents.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. Draft of a Municipal Ordinance Providing for the Inspection of Electrical Installations. 155 East 44 Street, New York. August 1, 1939. 16pp.

National Fire Protection Association. National Electrical Code. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1940. 334pp.

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Spokane, Washington. Ordinance Regulating the Operation of Elevators. Number C5782, Spokane Official Gazette, October 28, 1936.

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League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Motor Vehicle Service Stations, in the Storage and Handling of Inflammable Liquids in Cities. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To License and Regulate Filling Stations. 3pp. 45 cents.

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FINANCE

Colorado Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Regulating the Deposit of Public Funds. 3pp.

H. C. Speer & Sons Company. Resolution and Ordinance Providing for Issuance of Bonds to Pay Miscellaneous Claims. First National Bank Building, Chicago. 1935. 4pp.

Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Taxing Out-of-Town Vehicles Used in Making Deliveries Within Corporate Limits. April, 1936. 9pp. Contains sample ordinances.

Jacksonville, Illinois. Ordinance Providing for the Issue and Refunding of Bonds, etc. November 19, 1935.

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Morey, Lloyd. A Model Municipal Appropriation Ordinance. *Illinois Municipal Review*, May-June, 1926, pp. 238-45.

See also Budget.

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Alabama League of Municipalities. Provisions for Fire Service Beyond Corporate Limits of Various Alabama Municipalities. February, 1939. 8pp. 25 cents.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Boiler Construction Code. 29 West 39 Street, New York. 1927. 218pp.

Berkeley, California. Fire Prevention Code. 1937. 50pp.

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Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directories of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

List of Directories of City Officials

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

During the year 1942 there were 114 city-manager appointments, as compared with 120 in 1941 and an average of 86 for the last 10 years. The large number of appointments during the last two years is explained in part by the fact that many managers have resigned to accept federal government positions or are on leave to serve with the armed forces, and in part by an increase in the number of cities adopting the manager plan. Eighty-one of the appointments in 1942 were received by men who had had previous public administrative experience (see Table 1). The average length of service of managers in office at the end of 1942, including all cities served, was seven years and six months, an increase of two years and seven months since 1930. City managers continued to show interest in the in-service correspondence courses offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration conducted by the International City Managers' Association. By the close of the year 157 council-manager cities had enrolled one or more administrative employees in one of these courses. The manuals used as texts in these courses were purchased by many other cities for reference use on management problems or in connection with group-training projects for local administrative officials.

Table 1

Comparison of City-Manager Appointments

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Promotions from administrative staff within city	19	17	25	17	22	41	38
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	11	13	11	19	19	24	22
Promotions from one city to another	4	7	5	5	13	12	10
Former managers receiving appointments	12	20	9	10	13	16	11
Entering from nongovernmental positions	17	20	15	22	9	14	13
Unknown	2	7	7	6	8	13	20
Total appointments	65	84	72	79	84	120	114
Number of out-of-town appointments	22	26	22	27	35	43	31
Per cent of out-of-town to total	34	31	31	34	42	36	27

Appointments. Of the 114 city manager appointments in 1942, 41, or 27 per cent, were nonresidents at the time of appointment, as compared with 36 per cent in 1941. The lower percentage of outside appointments is explained in part by the practice of appointing acting managers from local administrative personnel while the manager is on leave. Thirty-eight local promotions from within the administrative staff were received by nine city clerks, eight city engineers, four finance officers, seven former councilmen, two assistant city managers, two civil service secretaries, two school officials, one director of purchases, one director of public relations, one planning commissioner, and one safety director.

Of the 22 holding public administrative positions outside the city, eight were state officials, six held positions in the federal government, and eight came from other local governments—an assistant city manager, a welfare official, a member of a county board of supervisors, and five municipal engineers. The 13 appointees who had no governmental experience were engaged in private business at the time of appointment. Eleven former managers received new appointments. The background of 20 of the 1942 appointees is unknown.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1936–42

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31[1]						
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
One	383	377	381	401	407	441	476
Two	50	54	54	55	60	52	51
Three	16	18	21	19	20	21	18
Four	4	7	8	6	8	8	9
Five	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Six	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	456	460	468	483	497	525	556

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

There were 10 manager promotions from one city to another in 1942, making a total of 114 promotions since 1930, or an average of eight a year. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows at the end of 1942 that 80 managers in service had managed more than one city.

Of the 26 cities making appointments for the first time, 12 selected men with previous manager experience, five had other governmental experience, five were businessmen, and the experience of six is unknown. Of the 208 cities and counties in which the plan went into effect during the years 1929 to 1942, inclusive, 128, or 63 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 556 managers in service at the end of 1942 was seven years and six months, as compared with two years and one month in 1920 and four years and 11 months in 1930. Of these 556 managers, Table 3 shows that 31 managers, or nearly 6 per cent, have been managers for 19 years or more; 92, or nearly 12 per cent, 14 or more years; 173, or 31 per cent, nine years or more; while 282, or 50 per cent, have had five or more years of manager experience.

Education of City Managers. Of the 556 managers in service at the end of 1942, 186, or 33 per cent, had at least one college degree and an additional 174, or 31 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses (see Table 4).

During the last six years there has been a decrease of 6.6 per cent in the number of managers holding engineering degrees and a slight increase in the percentage of managers who have attended college.

Separations from the Service. During 1942, 67 managers resigned or were removed from office, and eight died—making a total of 75 separations as compared with 92 in 1941, 62 in 1940, 61 in 1939, 69 in 1937, and 50 in 1936. Thirty-seven resigned voluntarily and 30 were removed from office or resigned on request. Of 32 managers who went into federal service, 22 entered the armed forces and 10 took other federal government positions. Of the 35 other managers leaving active service, nine entered private business, four accepted positions in war industry plants, two accepted positions with state governments, two retired to farms, two entered quasi-governmental positions, two retired because of ill health, two were unemployed at the end of the year, one became a mayor, and the occupation of 11 was unknown.

Table 3

Length of Service of Managers Including All Cities Served as of December 31, 1936–42

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service 1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Less than 5	202	199	194	199	211	240	274
5 to 9	144	132	125	129	126	114	109
10 to 14	80	86	89	94	78	81	81
15 to 19	29	38	49	46	62	67	61
20 to 24	1	5	11	15	20	23	29
More than 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	456	460	468	483	497	525	556

Table 4

Comparison of Education of City Managers (Shown in Percentage)

Type of Education	City Managers in Service 1937 460	1938 468	1939 483	1940 497	1941 525	1942 556
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate degrees	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2
Bachelor degrees in engineering	28.5	27.8	26.3	26.3	25.7	21.9
Bachelor degrees in other fields	7.6	7.5	8.3	9.3	9.5	9.4
Attended college (no degree)	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.7	22.3	25.5
Extension courses only	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.8
No college	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.2	23.6	23.5
Unknown	6.5	7.5	8.9	8.7	11.1	11.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Professional Organization. Of the 556 managers in service at the end of 1942, 385 were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago). In addition, 425 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association continued to serve as a clearinghouse on municipal management practices through (a) its inquiry service; (b) annual conference; (c) *Public Management,* its monthly journal; and THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. Members were kept informed of current developments in the profession through the biweekly *City Managers' News Letter.* In 1942 the Association published *Management Methods in City Government,* a survey report on the functions of the city manager's office, and issued revised editions of two of the nine volumes in the Municipal Management Series: *Municipal Fire Administration,* and *Municipal Personnel Administration.* The nine volumes in this Series also were used as texts of the in-service training program conducted by the Association under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. By the end of 1942, a total of 776 persons, over 90 per cent of whom are local officials, had enrolled in these correspondence courses since 1934. Enrollments during 1942 numbered 57; in addition, 1,254 copies of the manuals were sold during the year.

TABLE XIII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

571 CITIES AND 7 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1943

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After the name of the city "t" indicates a town, "tp" a township, and "vil" a village.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—1					
Mountain Brook (1)	3,567	O	1942	Charles B. Webb, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (21)	65,414	C	1914	Richard H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1942
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr., Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
ARKANSAS—1					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA—37					
Alameda (8)	36,256	C	1917	Don C. McMillan (M) 2	1943
Alhambra (10)	38,935	C	1916	R. D. Wickam (Assoc. M.)	1942
Avalon (3)	1,637	O	1919	E. R. Pollok	1931
Bakersfield (9)	29,252	C	1915	Vance Van Riper, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Berkeley (3)	85,547	C	1923	Chester C. Fisk (M)	1940
Burbank (3)	34,337	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	16,198	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Coronado (7)	6,932	O	1920	R. W. Rink, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (7)	82,582	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (12)	164,271	C	1921	Herbert C. Legg (Assoc. M)	1941
Mill Valley (1)	4,847	O	1942	Robert E. Baumberger (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Monterey (2)	10,084	C	1925	B. J. Pardee (M) 2	1934
Oakland (3)	302,163	C	1931	Charles R. Schwanenberg (M) 2	1943
Pacific Grove (2)	6,249	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Palm Springs (2)	3,434	O	1941	Mrs. Louise McCarn, Act.	1943
Pasadena (3)	81,864	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (6)	9,520	O	1919	E. L. O'Hara (Assoc. M)	1942
Porterville (4)	6,270	C	1927	Elmer L. Long (Assoc. M)	1940
Redwood City (3)	12,453	C	1929	Robert W. Mead (Assoc. M)	1942
Richmond (1)	23,642	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (5)	105,958	C	1921	Elton Sherwin (Assoc. M)	1943
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (1)	11,586	O	1936	Victor J. Barlogio	1936
San Diego (8)	203,341	C	1932	Walter W. Cooper (M)	1940
San Jose (3)	68,457	C	1916	C B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (4)	14,601	C	1928	Ray L. Billings (Assoc. M)	1937
San Mateo (4)	19,403	C	1923	William D. Soule (M)	1937
Santa Rosa (7)	12,605	C	1923	J. A. Tedford (Assoc. M)	1942
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
Stockton (2)	54,714	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (6)	8,259	C	1923	W. D. Cook	1939
Upland (1)	6,316	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (2)	13,264	C	1933	(Vacancy)	
Visalia (2)	8,904	C	1923	J. J. Philippe (M)	1933

COLORADO—7

Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (4)	5,887	C	1915	A. L. Kroeger, Act	1943
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Bruce Brownson (M)	1939
Monte Vista (1)	2,970	C	1922	W. F. Bowers (Assoc. M)	1927
Montrose (8)	4,764	C	1914	Oren L. King (Assoc. M)	1942

CONNECTICUT—5

Bloomfield t (2)	4,309	C	1941	John P. Ramsey	1942
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
New London (3)	30,456	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935

DELAWARE—3

Dover (1)	5,517	C	1929	L. D. Shank (M)	1929
Milford (1)	4,214	C	1932	Charles E. Banning (M)	1932
Rehoboth (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1936

FLORIDA—40

Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs (Assoc. M)	1923
Bartow (7)	6,158	C	1922	G. H. McCoy (Assoc. M)	1941
Clearwater (5)	10,136	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (M)	1939
Coral Gables (5)	8,294	C	1925	G. N. Shaw (Assoc. M)	1942
Daytona Beach (15)	22,584	C	1922	Charles S. Thrasher	1942
DeLand (4)	7,041	C	1926	Edward M. Beardslee (Assoc. M)	1942
Dunedin (4)	1,758	C	1926	R. L. Chalk	1939
Fernandina (6)	3,492	C	1923	(Vacancy)	
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	A. J. Merrill (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Meade (8)	1,992	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Fort Pierce (8)	8,040	C	1923	D. O. McDougald Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Haines City (5)	3,890	C	1925	Paul D. Joyce (Assoc. M)	1940

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hollywood (12)	6,239	C	1926	F. T. Blackwell (M)	1940
Jacksonville Beach (1)	3,566	C	1938	James Q. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1938
Kissimmee (6)	3,225	C	1923	James C. Buckles	1939
Lake Worth (2)	7,408	O	1937	M. C. Baker (Assoc. M)	1939
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	Charles Larsen (M)	1943
Largo (15)	1,031	C	1913	D. R. Judkins (Assoc. M)	1941
Leesburg (4)	4,687	C	1923	A. C. Newman (Assoc. M) 2	1941
Melbourne (6)	2,622	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (M)	1934
Miami (8)	172,172	C	1921	A. B. Curry (M) 2	1942
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	W. W. Gunn	1932
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (Assoc. M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (Assoc. M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (1)	11,610	C	1940	Clyde E. Swank (M) 2	1940
Pensacola (2)	37,449	C	1931	George J. Roark (M) 2	1940
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (4)	12,090	C	1915	Lamar Harmon (Assoc. M)	1943
St. Petersburg (4)	60,812	C	1931	Glen V. Leland (M)	1937
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer	1939
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (Assoc. M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (1)	3,402	C	1941	Fred Howard (Assoc. M)	1942
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	6,199	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (M)	1934

GEORGIA—22

Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (2)	569	C	1927	H. H. Terrell (Assoc. M)	1939
Brunswick (5)	15,035	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	W. Lester Brogdon (Assoc. M)	1941
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (Assoc. M)	1941
Cedartown (2)	9,025	C	1938	M. E. Watson (Assoc. M)	1941
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (5)	7,929	C	1923	J. C. Dorough (Assoc. M)	1942
Cornelia (8)	1,808	C	1928	Lee Cannon	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Douglas (2)	5,175	C	1941	H. C. Roberts	1942
Eastman (4)	3,311	C	1922	W. C. Rozar (M)	1938
Gainesville (5)	10,243	C	1922	Fred Roark (M)	1938
Griffin (4)	13,222	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (M)	1935
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	J. H. McCrary	1940
Manchester (3)	3,463	C	1923	W. R. Tucker	1940
Moultrie (2)	10,147	C	1937	G. A. Shaver (Assoc. M)	1940
Quitman (5)	4,450	C	1922	John O. Lilly (Assoc. M)	1940
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Tifton (4)	5,228	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (1)	5,494	C	1932	E. P. Bridges (M) 2	1931
Waycross (5)	16,763	C	1923	C. E. Layton, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942

ILLINOIS—6

Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—10

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (6)	4,905	O	1913	Warren D. Toyne (M)	1927
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (4)	4,425	O	1914	Floyd Klippel	1931
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
IOWA (Continued)					
Mason City (3)	27,080	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Villisca (3)	2,011	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (Assoc. M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo Myers (Assoc. M)	1941
KANSAS—17					
Abilene (1)	5,671	C	1939	Walter F. Johnson (M)	1939
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (3)	12,648	C	1921	Dean Van Ness (M)	1940
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce (Assoc. M)	1932
El Dorado (7)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (Assoc. M)	1941
Hays (5)	6,385	C	1919	E. J. Allison (M)	1941
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,178	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,407	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (4)	11,048	C	1927	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)	1939
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (4)	21,073	C	1921	Herbert L. Brown (M)	1931
Sterling (3)	2,215	C	1925	Robert Peart (M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich	1922
Wichita (7)	114,966	C	1917	R. E. McClure (Assoc. M)	1941
Winfield (3)	9,506	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937
KENTUCKY—5					
Covington (4)	62,018	C	1932	Jack Maynard (M)	1940
Hazard (4)	7,397	C	1938	Henry Spaulding, Act	1942
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (Assoc. M)	1937
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge	1938
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	Harry G. McElwee	1943
MAINE—42					
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett	1941
Auburn (8)	19,817	C	1918	Radcliffe G. Mitchell (Assoc. M)	1941
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (2)	29,822	C	1932	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 3	1941
Belfast (3)	5,540	C	1930	C. W. Frost	1942
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater (1)	1,267	C	1942	Myron K. Buck	1942
Bridgton t (2)	3,035	C	1940	Everard A. Wentworth	1942
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (1)	8,218	C	1940	Grover M. Hardison	1940
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis	1941
Corinna t (1)	1,515	C	1941	Millard S. Quimby (Assoc. M)	1941
Crystal (1)	346	C	1942	D. G. Currie	1942
Danforth t (1)	1,348	C	1941	Arnold A. Day (Assoc. M)	1941
Dover-Foxcroft t (2)	4,015	C	1938	Irving C. Trufant (Assoc. M)	1941
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Fairfield t (5)	5,607	C	1929	Robert W. Palmer (M) 2	1941
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Island Falls t (1)	1,370	C	1941	D. G. Currie	1941
Lincoln t (2)	3,563	C	1940	Richard E. Flanders (Assoc. M)	1941
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Mapleton t (1)	1,354	C	1941	Wallace B. Waddell	1941
Mars Hill t (3)	1,886	C	1941	D. W. Stackpole (Assoc. M)	1942
Masardis t (1)	601	C	1939	William B. Burns 2	1940
Mechanic Falls (1)	1,500	C	1942	John E. Merrill	1942
Mercer t (1)	381	C	1941	Bernal B. Allen (Assoc. M)	1941
Merrill t (1)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
New Portland t (1)	810	C	1942	Bernal B. Allen (Assoc. M)	1942

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Norridgewock t (1)	1,511	C	1940	Bernal B. Allen (Assoc. M)	1940
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M)	1938
Patten t (1)	1,548	C	1941	Archer Scribner	1941
Portage Lake (1)	773	C	1942	W. B. Burns	1942
Portland (2)	73,643	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster	1942
Washburn t (3)	1,805	C	1931	Herman P. Bell (Assoc. M)	1936
MARYLAND—1					
Greenbelt (1)	2,831	C	1938	Roy S. Braden (M) 3	1938
MASSACHUSETTS—6					
Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (Assoc. M)	1942
Lowell	101,389	C	1944		
Mansfield t (4)	6,530	C	1921	Harold H. Everett (M)	1928
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Edward C. Peterson (Assoc. M) 3	1938
Norwood t (5)	15,383	C	1915	Francis W. Smith (Assoc. M)	1942
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (Assoc. M)	1942
MICHIGAN—53					
Alma (3)	7,202	C	1919	W. E. Reynolds (M)	1937
Alpena (6)	12,808	C	1916	Donald M. Oakes (Assoc. M)	1942
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (M)	1936
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	John F. Null, Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
Big Rapids (6)	4,987	C	1914	Emery J. Toth	1941
Birmingham (7)	11,196	C	1918	Howard H. Corson, Act. (Assoc. M)	1943
Cadillac (3)	9,855	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Clawson (1)	4,006	C	1940	H. W. Wedge (M)	1940
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka (Assoc. M)	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith (Assoc. M)	1941
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	Earl Weeber, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Escanaba (3)	14,830	C	1922	George E. Bean (M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (Assoc. M)	1941
Gladstone (4)	4,972	C	1923	Alfred F. Raddant (M)	1938
Grand Haven (6)	8,799	C	1915	Seymour Justema (M)	1935
Grand Rapids (6)	164,292	C	1917	Peter A. Kammeraad (Assoc. M) 2	1941
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	801	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	W. W. Coon	1941
Hazel Park	15,380	C	1942	Byron J. Rockwood (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (Assoc. M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (7)	13,369	C	1925	William L. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1941
Jackson (13)	49,656	C	1915	A. J. Koenig (M) 4	1942
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	Henry L. Wagner (Assoc. M)	1941
Lapeer (5)	5,365	C	1919	M. J. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1938
Ludington (1)	8,701	O	1942	C. W. Baggott (Assoc. M)	1942
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (5)	5,399	C	1926	Frank W. Voisine	1942
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	L. J. Mulholland (Assoc. M)	1942
Muskegon (7)	47,697	C	1920	Roy Winters, Act.	1943
Muskegon Heights (4)	16,047	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (Assoc. M)	1942
North Muskegon (2)	1,694	O	1939	Dick Hendrick (Assoc. M)	1942
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (2)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	5,360	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (6)	66,626	C	1920	W. P. Edmonson (M)	1933
Port Huron (1)	32,759	C	1941	Leonard G. Howell (M) 2	1941

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (2)	4,422	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis	3,039	C	1943		
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (4)	7,214	C	1921	R. J. Greenberg (Assoc. M)	1942
Three Rivers (4)	6,710	C	1918	O. O. Johnson (M) 2	1937
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941

MINNESOTA—6

Albert Lea (2)	12,200	C	1929	C. V. Jones, Acting (Assoc. M.)	1941
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (Assoc. M)	1939
Hastings (1)	5,662	O	1941	T. F. Brown	1941
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928

MISSOURI—2

Excelsior Springs (9)	4,864	C	1922	F. L. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1942
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940

MONTANA—2

Bozeman (4)	8,665	C	1921	Fred Quinnell, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941
Petroleum County (1)	1,083	C	1942	M. Martin	1942

NEBRASKA—1

Alliance (5)	6,253	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936

NEW JERSEY—6

Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Bendix (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930

NEW MEXICO—4

Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Clyde Rutherford, Act	1942
Clovis (8)	10,065	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (4)	13,482	O	1914	Lea Rowland	1943

NEW YORK—14

Auburn (5)	35,753	C	1920	Arthur J. Adams	1940
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (Assoc. M)	1937
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1940
Monroe County (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (4)	58,408	C	1932	Robert J. Cooper	1942
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty	1940
Niagara Falls (4)	78,029	C	1916	Charles H. Brown, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1942
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1929	C. H. Goldsmith, Act	1941
Schenectady (2)	87,549	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	Vincent L. Corona	1942
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (2)	142,598	C	1940	William A. Walsh	1942

NORTH CAROLINA—24

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	W. T. Williamson (Assoc. M)	1941
Asheboro (1)	6,981	O	1942	Walter E. Yow (Assoc. M)	1942
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	3,654	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (5)	100,899	C	1929	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1941
Durham (4)	60,195	C	1917	H. A. Yancey (M) 3	1935
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (2)	1,323	O	1933	Robert G. Johnson	1939
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (Assoc. M)	1941
Greensboro (4)	59,319	C	1921	Carl W. Smedberg (M)	1937
Hickory (8)	13,487	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre (M)	1939
High Point (5)	38,495	C	1915	E. M. Knox (M) 2	1928
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Lexington (1)	10,550	O	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Morganton (12)	7,670	C	1913	L. E. Smith, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock	1929
Roxboro (5)	4,599	O	1928	Percy Bloxam (M)	1940
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (Assoc. M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (1)	2,043	O	1931	C. H. Helms	1931
Wilmington (2)	33,407	C	1941	A. C. Nichols (M) 3	1942
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins	1933

NORTH DAKOTA—1

Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—23

Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	William H. Flower (Assoc. M)	1939
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (2)	455,610	C	1926	C. O. Sherrill (M)	1937
Cleveland Heights (1)	54,992	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (8)	7,832	C	1918	S. A. Clendinen	1942
Hamilton (1)	50,592	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (1)	2,000	C	1942	Wilbur M. Cotton 6	1941
Ironton (3)	15,851	C	1930	Ralph Mittendorf (Assoc. M)	1941
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm (Assoc. M)	1935
Painesville (4)	12,235	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton	1935
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin (Assoc. M)	1941
Portsmouth (4)	40,466	C	1930	James F. Parkinson (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Sandusky (6)	24,874	C	1916	Albert J. Lauber (M)	1941
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (10)	70,662	C	1914	Arnold J. Dillon (M)	1940
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct. House (2)	9,402	C	1936	Edwin C. Ducey	1940
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (Assoc. M)	1940
Xenia (3)	10,633	C	1918	M. C. Smith	1930

OKLAHOMA—28

Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris	1941
Atoka (2)	2,548	C	1937	Wyly Keith	1941
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy (Assoc. M)	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Duncan (8)	9,207	C	1920	J. B. McLendon (Assoc. M)	1941
Edmond (5)	4,002	C	1925	John Hayen	1941
El Reno (5)	10,078	C	1926	J. N. Roberson, Acting	1941

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (4)	10,018	C	1929	Lloyd Jay (Assoc. M)	1942
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (8)	12,401	C	1919	C. A. Bentley	1938
Madill (7)	2,594	C	1917	Bruce May	1938
Mangum (11)	4,193	C	1914	Chester B. Lewis (M)	1938
Muskogee (11)	32,332	C	1920	Roger Tucker (Assoc. M)	1940
Norman (8)	11,429	C	1919	R. M. McCool	1942
Nowata (6)	3,904	C	1920	Ed Chouteau	1939
Oklahoma City (8)	204,424	C	1927	H. E. Bailey (Assoc. M)	1941
Pawhuska (11)	5,443	C	1921	Erbin E. Jones	1942
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	12,249	C	1922	Fred M. Boone (M)	1932
Shawnee (1)	22,053	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (5)	2,042	C	1929	Clyde G. Pittman	1937
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	J. S. Butler	1942
Woodward (3)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (7)	1,407	C	1921	J. H. Bennington	1933

OREGON—9

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	Brewer A. Billie	1943
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	O	1938	Walter Weber	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (2)	1,744	O	1938	H. H. Kramer (M)	1940
Oregon City (1)	6,124	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Silverton (1)	2,925	C	1941	E. K. Burton	1941
Warrenton (8)	1,365	C	1923	G. Clifford Barlow	1938

PENNSYLVANIA—31

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ambridge (4)	18,968	O	1918	S. L. Card, Acting	1941
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (1)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (2)	5,002	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	R. E. Schoffstall (Assoc. M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	H. W. Bollinger, Act	1942
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,329	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1937
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2	1928
Harrison tp (Natrona)	13,161	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James	1942
Milton (4)	8,313	O	1925	Lloyd F. Kniffin (Assoc. M)	1942
Mount Lebanon tp (5)	19,571	O	1928	Robert K. Boyer	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (M)	1936
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Scottdale (2)	6,493	O	1932	Howard P. Frank	1940
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr.	1942
Towanda (1)	4,154	O	1918	William T. Howie (Assoc. M)	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938
West View (1)	7,215	O	1942	Charles C. McCall (Assoc. M)	1942

SOUTH CAROLINA—5

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	D. G. Adams (Assoc. M)	1933
Greenwood (1)	13,020	C	1939	J. M. Marshall, Act.	1942
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (M)	1939
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—2

Clark (2)	1,291	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Rapid City (5)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942

TENNESSEE—7

Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (1)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann, (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (Assoc. M)	1937
Johnson City (2)	25,332	C	1939	Hobart Greene (Assoc. M)	1941
Kingsport (3)	14,404	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (7)	111,580	C	1923	Guy L. Webb (Assoc. M)	1942
Murfreesboro (2)	9,495	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927

TEXAS—43

Amarillo (9)	51,686	C	1913	A. P. Hancock (M) 3	1941
Austin (2)	87,930	C	1926	Walter Seaholm, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
Beaumont (8)	59,061	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek, Act.	1942
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner (Assoc. M)	1938
Big Spring (4)	12,604	C	1926	Boyd McDaniel (Assoc. M)	1941
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (Assoc. M)	1942
Brownsville (7)	22,083	C	1915	A. E. Munday	1941
Bryan (7)	11,842	C	1917	W. W. Scott	1939
Burkburnett (6)	2,814	C	1923	Loy Nichols	1938
Dallas (3)	294,734	C	1931	V. R. Smitham, Acting (M) 4	1941
Eastland (8)	3,849	C	1919	M. H. Kelly (M)	1938
Fort Worth (5)	177,662	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (4)	9,651	C	1927	R. P. Reagan 3	1938
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Goose Creek (6)	6,929	C	1928	John W. Harkins	1935
Houston (1)	384,514	C	1943	John N. Edy (M) 5	1943
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (4)	5,572	C	1927	G. S. Cone (Assoc. M)	1941
Livingston (1)	1,851	O	1941	H. A. Thomason (Assoc. M)	1941
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (5)	31,853	C	1917	M. R. Smith, Jr.	1942
Lufkin (8)	9,567	C	1919	J. Thomas Kelley (Assoc. M)	1942
Marshall (1)	18,410	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings	1932
Navasota (1)	6,138	C	1923	A. J. Youens, Act.	1942
New Boston (1)	1,111	O	1942	R. B. Baugh (Assoc. M)	1942
Pampa (5)	12,895	C	1927	W. C. de Cordova, Act.	1943
Panhandle (3)	978	O	1923	J. S. Harrison (Assoc. M)	1942
Port Arthur (3)	46,140	C	1932	Bill N. Taylor (M) 2	1940
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (Assoc. M)	1940
Sherman (4)	17,156	C	1915	Lee H. Powell (M) 3	1940
Stamford (5)	4,810	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (2)	10,367	C	1928	R. C. Hoppe (Assoc. M)	1941
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1937
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (7)	10,481	C	1919	P. I. Austin	1940
Tyler (6)	28,279	C	1915	G. D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1937
Waco (6)	55,982	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (M)	1934
Weslaco (1)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (Assoc. M)	1941
West Columbia (1)	1,573	O	1942	J. S. Williams	1942
Wichita Falls (6)	45,112	C	1928	James A. Giddings, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1942
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935

UTAH—1

Tooele (1)	5,001	O	1925	John D. Gollaher (Assoc. M)	1925

VERMONT—25

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t (1)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon (M)	1939
Bellow Falls vil (4)	4,236	C	1927	Byron A. Robinson, Act	1942
Bennington vil (1)	7,628	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Bennington t (1)	11,257	C	1942	Burton L. Winslow (M) 2	1942
Brattleboro (1)	9,622	C	1942	Ernest E. Lothrop (M) 4	1942
Castleton (2)	1,601	C	1939	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M)	1940
Hardwick t (2)	2,605	C	1937	L. E. Griggs	1939
Hartford t (White River Junction) (2)	4,978	C	1940	T. B. Tierney (Assoc. M)	1942
Ludlow t (5)	2,458	C	1926	A. K. Thorndike (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Ludlow vil (5)	1,780	C	1926	A. K. Thorndike (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Manchester (1)	2,139	C	1941	W. Robinson Martin	1941
Middlebury t (2)	3,175	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
Middlebury vil (2)	2,123	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
North Troy vil (2)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (2)	3,601	C	1941	Herbert P. Orland (Stu. M)	1942
Northfield vil (2)	2,129	C	1941	Herbert P. Orland (Stu. M.)	1942
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller	1940
Rockingham t (3)	5,737	C	1927	Byron A. Robinson, Act	1942
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (2)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (4)	4,155	C	1931	Vail O. Leach	1942
Windsor vil (3)	3,400	C	1941	Vail O. Leach	1942

VIRGINIA—46

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (1)	3,158	C	1940	G. K. Patton, Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
Albemarle County (1)	24,652	C	1933	H. A. Haden (Assoc. M)	1933
Alexandria (5)	33,523	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (2)	2,919	O	1936	F. G. Fitzgerald	1942
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,973	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (3)	4,331	O	1936	Harold R. Cheek (M)	1939
Blackstone (3)	2,699	O	1914	C. H. Hardy (Assoc. M)	1925
Bluefield (4)	3,921	C	1930	W. N. Lambert (Assoc. M)	1941
Bristol (8)	9,768	C	1919	P. A. Goodwyn	1940
Charlottesville (7)	19,400	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge	6,461	C	1942	(Vacancy)	
Covington (3)	6,300	C	1925	J. S. Mathers (M)	1931
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (3)	2,316	C	1930	William H. Carper (M)	1940
Farmville (6)	3,475	C	1915	George F. Crichton	1941
Franklin (5)	3,466	C	1922	T. J. Crooks (Assoc. M)	1941
Fredericksburg (2)	10,066	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd (Assoc. M)	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (1)	8,768	O	1940	(Vacancy)	
Henrico County (2)	41,960	C	1934	S. J. Mahaffey (M) 2	1941
Hopewell (3)	8,679	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lexington (1)	3,914	O	1938	F. A. Dunn, Act	1941
Lynchburg (2)	44,541	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany (Assoc. M)	1941
Newport News (3)	37,067	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	144,332	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (M)	1938
Norton (3)	4,006	C	1936	Lacy Meadow, Act	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (Assoc. M)	1941
Petersburg (6)	30,631	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (8)	50,745	C	1917	Arthur S. Owens (Assoc. M)	1942
Radford (6)	6,990	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,287	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (5)	5,737	C	1922	Carlton C. Massey (M)	1938
Staunton (5)	13,337	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (2)	11,343	C	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1941

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
VIRGINIA (Continued)					
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. B. Pitts	1942
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (Assoc. M)	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (2)	3,942	C	1932	W. R. Woodbury M 3	1932
Winchester (5)	12,095	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	4,653	C	1927	R. W. Arthur 2	1929
WEST VIRGINIA—5					
Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1935
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (Assoc. M)	1941
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	J. E. Snyder, Act .(Assoc. M)	1947
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1921
Wheeling (3)	61,099	C	1935	Robert L. Plummer (Assoc. M)	1942
WISCONSIN—10					
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (Assoc. M)	1941
Greendale (2)	2,527	C	1939	Walter E. Kroening (Assoc. M)	1940
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (5)	48,765	C	1922	James G. Wallace (M) 3	1941
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Shorewood (Milwaukee) 2	15,184	O	1926	H. A. Schmitt (M)	1930
Superior (2)	35,136	C	1941	George Dietrich	1943
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (Assoc. M)	1942
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee) (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (Assoc. M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (O)	10,627	C	1942	D. B. Willett, Act. (Assoc. M)	1942
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	13,489	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—1					
Woodstock (6)	3,259	C	1919	George B. Kilpatrick	1941
ONTARIO—1					
Chatham (3)	14,569	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
QUEBEC—15					
Arvida (2)	3,428	O	1926	D. J. Wyber (M)	1930
Baie Comeau (2)	2,291	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Grand'Mère (3)	6,461	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
Lachine (1)	19,740	C	1939	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (6)	7,871	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (Assoc. M)	1942
Malartic (1)	3,300	C	1939	Armand Dumas (Assoc. M)	1940
Montreal-East (1)	2,242	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche	1943
Outremont (2)	28,641	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,075	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	22,081	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (2)	3,000	C	1918	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Trois Rivieres (1)	41,811	C	1942	Jean Asselin (M) 2	1942
Valleyfield (1)	11,411	C	1940	Raphael Belanger (M)	1940
Verdun (1)	60,475	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,244	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—5					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	T. C. O'Mahony	1941
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939
Waterford (1)	27,464	C	1939	Denis O'Hegarty	1941
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (3)	114,715	C	1931	Gonzalo Diago	1941

Directories of City Officials

THE five separate directories in this YEAR BOOK contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1943. Table XIII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. Table XIV-A contains in one alphabetical list all incorporated places over 10,000 population, according to the 1942 federal census, and gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XIV-B lists approximately 600 cities of more than 10,000 population, arranged by population groups, which reported having a purchasing agent. Table XIV-C lists approximately 300 cities of over 10,000 population which reported having a chief personnel officer. Table XV lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. (All urban places over 5,000 are arranged by states in Table I and by population groups in Table II elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XIV-A, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as that of the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the names of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given. The purchasing agent (Table XIV-B) apparently is a full-time official in all except four of the cities of more than 100,000 population. Among the cities of less than 100,000, the city clerk is the purchasing agent in 122 cities, the city manager in 113 cities, chairman of council in 27 cities, a councilman in 21 cities, mayor in 21 cities, finance officer in 20 cities, city treasurer in eight cities, and city engineer in five cities.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this YEAR BOOK are available for many states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories is published in this edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK (pages 593–596). The states for which there are no directories are: Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. There are also several directories with nationwide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

Table XIV-A

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1943

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—Manager

Code for Finance Officers:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Aberdeen, S. D.	O. M. Tiffany 5-46	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	Theodore Wosnuk F	John F. Buck S	Joseph LeMar	Vern Adkins
Aberdeen, Wash.	Walter Foelkner 1-44	Victor Lindberg	James Fuller T	N. J. Salmon E†	Charles Borum	W. B. Shaw†
Abilene, Tex.	Will Hair	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress T	Jim Roundtree S	J. Ray Roe	T. A. Hackney
Abington tp, Pa.	Charles B. Marks P	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Raymond Ambler S	Edwin H. Geissler	None	Patrick McKee
Ada, Okla.	Bill Crawford 5-44	Bill Bevers	Bill Bevers T	J. H. Pryor	E. C. Haley	Quinton Blake
Adams t, Mass.	T. F. Russell C	I. Audrey Louison	Hiliare Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek	Charles Hiser	Edward W. Reid
Adrian, Mich.	H. W. Lundahl 4-43	E. A. Ballenberger	Dorothy A. Calkins T	Adelbert Vedder	John Hawley	L. F. Germond
Akron, Ohio	George J. Harter 1-44	None	J. C. Mong F	Gunnar E. Soderberg E	F. C. Vernotzy	Rae M. Williams
Alameda, Calif.*	Milton C. Godfrey 4-45	Loreme R. Beatie	Fred J. Croll A	George E. Sperbeck E	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Duran
Albany, Calif.	L. F. Williams 5-43	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	H. I. Dygert E	John T. Riley	Lloyd G. Jester
Albany, Ga.*	W. B. Haley 1-44	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. Fred Smith S	D. W. Brosman	J. Moore
Albany, N.Y.	Erastus Corning II 1-46	Frank V. Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	W. J. Fitzpatrick
Albert Lea, Minn.*	L. H. Ostrander 1-45	Olaf Lee	C. V. Jones M	A. E. Fretheim	Alex Larson	Theodore Lifeson
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Clyde Tingley 10-44	Ida V. Malone	Charles E. Wells M	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady
Alexandria, La.	V. V. Lamkin	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford F	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Alexandria, Va.*	William T. Wilkins 9-43	None	R. C. Sullivan T	C. Luckett Watkins E	James M. Duncan, Jr.	Edgar Sims
Alhambra, Calif.*	Charles W. Varney, Jr. 7-43	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	Hugo Granting E	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Aliquippa, Pa.	Charles J. O'Loughlin B1-46	E. W. Devitt S	T. C. Swarts T	G. F. Berkemeyer E	C. B. Ransom	Trevor Jenkins
Allentown, Pa.	George F. Erich 1-44	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence H. Marcks	Arthur V. Yohe
Alliance, Ohio	Floyd H. Senn 1-44	Frank Greneisen A	Frank Greneisen A	Valeir J. Packer	John E. Held	Harry L. Stark
Alpena, Mich.*	R. W. Piepkorn 4-44	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Donald M. Oakes M	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene
Alton, Ill.	Leo J. Struif 5-45	Earl Linkogle	C. E. Langham F	C. F. Abraham E	M. A. Gibson	Paul Smith
Altoona, Pa.	Charles E. Rhodes 1-44	W. H. Baird	Guy S. Tippery F	Henry J. Selwitz S	Paul Amheiser	None
Amarillo, Tex.*	Joe A. Jenkins 4-43	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly A	A. P. Hancock M	Earl J. Curry	A. S. Harper
Ambridge, Pa.*	P. J. Caul B1-45	S. L. Card S	S. L. Card S	R. A. Nadeau E	William Rittelmann	Andrew Bires
Ames, Iowa*	H. B. Manning 4-44	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	John H. Ames M	Sam Long	W. J. Cure
Amesbury t, Mass.	Arthur L. Belanger C	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore F	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Arthur Carter 1-44	Thomas Tighe	Frank A. Howlan T	Clarence Heslan	Mathew Kavanaugh	Frank Kearns
Anaconda, Mont.	Ralph E. Thorson 5-43	Maribel Staudohar	Nora Walsh T	Tony Joy S	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles A. Pearson 4-44	Charles E. Griffith	Charles E. Griffith K	Robert H. Boney	Rudolph Nyboe	Teed L. Wilder
Anderson, Ind.	Clarence D. Rotruck 1-47	J. Robert Goff	John J. Garrett C	Virgil Lee E	Bradley Stinson	Morris J. Carter
Anderson, S. C.	J. L. Sherard 9-44	J. M. Sutherland	J. W. Beard F	J. Ford Patterson S	Jackson D. Bone	W. I. Burden

Andover t, Mass.	Roy E. Hardy C3-45	George H. Winslow	Mary Collins N	Sidney P. White	Charles E. Buchan	George A. Dane
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Leigh J. Young 4-43	Fred C. Perry	Fred C. Perry K	George H. Sandenburgh	Benjamin Zahn	Sherman Mortenson
Annapolis, Md.	William U. McCready 7-45	Katherine E. Linthicum	Addie R. Tongue T†	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Anniston, Ala.	J. F. King C10-46	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadaway T	H. P. Harris E	Emmett White	J. L. Peek
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan 12-44	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Thomas Pratt S	Lawrence Tyler	John J. Mahoney
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr. 4-44	Edward E. Sager	Edward E. Sager K	Lloyd Schindler E	Emmery Greunke	Herbert Kapp
Ardmore, Okla.*	Quinn Wicker 5-43	Levi M. Thurston	John Steed A	Sam Matthews E	Jim Ozment	T. R. Kyle
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Harry L. Long 4-45	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Clyde B. King M	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson
Arlington t, Mass.	Ernest W. Davis C	Earl A. Ryder	Clarence Needham N	James M. Keane E	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne 1-44	Tom Tannas	John R. Baxter F	P. J. Malick E	Joseph Bruncsak	Charles Jarczynski
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Clarence V. Mooney 6-45	Mary E. Vaccaro	J. Oliver Armstrong M	Carlton M. Roberts	William S. Taggart	Elwood H. Patterson
Asheville, N. C.*	L. Lyons Lee 5-43	Mrs. Guy Morris	P. M. Burdette M	Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles E. Dermid
Ashland, Ky.	Frank C. Malin 1-44	Charles Simpson	R. R. Peebles A	Howard H. Hunt	Burras Hensley	Charles F. Howard
Ashland, Ohio.	Glenn B. Haller 1-44	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover F	Edwin M. Kerr E	Paul Soles	M. D. McCarty
Ashland, Wis.	Gus F. Johnson 5-43	E. B. Johnson	E. B. Johnson C	Jerod W. Day E	Harry Lundberg	E. Hennell
Ashtabula, Ohio*	Bert A. Stevens P1-44	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	C. R. Stanhope E	C. L. Devereaux	A. J. Kane
Astoria, Ore.*	Orval Eaton 12-46	O. K. Atwood A	O. Gustafson T	H. M. McAllister	Wayne Osterby	John Acton
Atchison, Kan.*	M. L. Walters 4-43	C. L. Meyer	C. L. Meyer F	Earl Hellener S	Joseph Dolecek	W. C. Linville
Athens, Ga.	Robert L. McWhorter 1-44	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell K	J. G. Beacham	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood
Athol t, Mass.	John W. Barker C	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler N	James G. Cotton S	Ernest L. Smith	W. J. Callahan†
Atlanta, Ga.	W. B. Hartsfield 1-45	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. A. Hornsby
Atlantic City, N. J.	Thomas D. Taggart, Jr. 5-44	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	William F. Casey	Rex J. Farley	Arthur Higbee
Attleboro, Mass.	John W. McIntyre 1-45	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Peter J. Marron†
Auburn, Me.*	L. Kenneth Green 1-44	Mabel H. Bedell	George A. Arnold A	Arthur Penley S	Ralph B. Harnden	Robert Herrick
Auburn, N. Y.*	Carl R. Brister 1-44	John J. Karpinski	Edward H. Blumrick C	M. Frank Dullea E	Fred J. Washburn	Chester J. Bills
Augusta, Ga.	W. D. Page 1-46	J. W. Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	Ernest E. Pund E	G. W. Scott	C. J. Wilson
Augusta, Me.	Levi T. Williams 1-45	Morton G. L. Bailey	Will C. Miller A	Waldo Hill S	George R. McCurdy	Vernard Dudley
Aurora, Ill.	Andrew J. Carter 4-45	John P. Thill	John P. Thill K	Gustave Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	Fred S. Hess
Austin, Minn.	T. B. Rockne 5-44	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	Arthur C. Hanson E†	John Tobar	J. B. McDermott
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller 5-43	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	John Woody	R. D. Thorp
Bakersfield, Calif.*	Alfred Siemon 4-43	V. Van Riper	Marion Irvin A†	J. B. Holfelder S	E. E. Woods†	Robert C. Knight†
Baltimore, Md.	Howard W. Jackson 5-43	None	Eugene H. Beer F	George Cobb E	P. W. Wilkinson	Robert F. Stanton
Bangor, Me.*	Curtis M. Hutchins C1-44	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	James L. MacLeod	Herbert P. Constantine	Thomas I. Crowley
Barberton, Ohio	Roy K. Dobbs 1-44	C. L. Duncan A	C. L. Duncan A	H. D. Bushey E	C. Witwer	W. L. Daugherty
Barre, Vt.	Edwin F. Heininger	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy Macdonald	Dennis Donahue
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty 4-43	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick	J. W. Holt	L. W. Turner
Batavia, N. Y.	W. Elby Keyser 1-44	Frank A. Corti	John C. Pratt T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank M. Whelan	Herbert L. Snyder
Bath, Me.	Walter C. Rogers	Chesley L. Hutchins	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Percy W. Kingsbury
Baton Rouge, La.	Fred S. Le Blanc 1-45	Rose Dagastina	Jesse L. Webb F	S. A. Harris	Robert Bogan	Perry M. Johnson
Battle Creek, Mich.	Floyd H. Barry 4-43	Joseph M. Boos	Edward Hoyt F	James Cox	Charles A. Crosier	Harold E. Haun
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson 4-43	E. Bert Bennett	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Thomas Giuli	Harry C. Crumb	Frank W. Anderson
Bayonne, N. J.	James J. Donovan 5-43	John F. Lee	Horace K. Roberson F	James A. Mullanaphy	James G. Hogan	Cornelius J. O'Neill
Beacon, N. Y.	Thomas J. Cunningham 1-46	E. F. Cummings	Warren C. Taylor F	Robert B. Post	W. W. Conklin	Jesse Dingee
Beatrice, Neb.	Velmer J. Morris 4-44	Charles M. Carpenter	J. W. Erton T	Bert A. Manning	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton
Beaumont, Tex.*	Leslie Lowry 4-44	Hugh Blevins	G. H. Petkovsek M	J. C. Reid E	S. D. O'Connor	Ross Dickey
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Clarence J. Keller 4-44	William A. Gergen	William A. Tomashek T	E. J. Beers	William J. Lawrie	Louis Zwieg
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Dennis Mutscheller 1-46	Howard P. Jeffreys	H. B. McCray F	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	Ray Gorrell

TABLE XIV-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Beckley, W. Va.	A. K. Minter 1-44	Frances M. Biggs	Frances M. Biggs T	Sterling See S	W. H. Weidensall	W. T. Roberts
Bedford, Ind.	Paul R. Lostutter 1-47	Margaret F. Johnson	Margaret F. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	Clarence May
Bell, Calif.	John P. Anderson 4-44	E. P. Folsom	W. G. Ross T	W. G. Webb S	Adolph Treder	W. B. Steele
Bellaire, Ohio	William T. Robertson 1-44	Blanche Dougherty	Ed Kinkade A	Ed. Conaway	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran
Belleville, Ill.	Roland W. Jung 5-45	Carl Siegel	Carl Siegel K	W. C. Johnson E	Albert Nebgen	Eugene LePere
Belleville, N. J.	William H. Williams 5-46	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	P. A. Waters	Robert A. Reid	George Spatz
Bellevue, Pa.	John H. Bragdon B1-46	Roy E. Kidd	S. J. Corbett F	Chas. A. Saints	James Greenough	J. J. Manning
Bellingham, Wash.	A. H. Howard 1-44	M. Deane Seeger C	M. Deane Seeger C	E. W. Gooch E	Buford Pinkerton	C. L. Blodgett
Belmont t, Mass.	Gilmore C. Dickey C†3-44	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	William R. Tompson S	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beloit, Wis.*	John T. Wootton P4-43	Myrtle Sturtevant	A. D. Telfer M	R. D. Yost	Elmer Fairbert	Robert Blumer
Bend, Ore.*	F. S. Simpson 1-45	George Simerville	George Simerville T	C. G. Reiter M	T. W. Carlon	J. E. Rambo
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	W. E. Brown 4-43	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	Clifford R. Hisler E	Irving Clauser	Alvin Boyd
Bergenfield, N. J.	Frank L. Jones 1-44	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	Henry W. Theis	Donald Bostwick	Robert F. Ullrich
Berkeley, Calif.*	Frank S. Gaines 7-43	Florence E. Turner	Mabel W. Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William Meinheit	John Greening
Berlin, N. H.	Aime Tondreau 4-43	G. A. Cournoyer	H. B. Haskell A	P. L. Murphy	Edward Lepage	Walter J. Hynes
Berwick, Pa.	John W. Naus B1-46	D. William Arndt S	Roland W. Hortman T	George R. Lowery S	William Huntington	Harry Peterson
Berwyn, Ill.	Fred J. Mraz	Emil Vacin	Sid J. Hanzlik C	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap Bryant 10-44	J. M. Scott	Jap Bryant	J. W. Goodwin E	L. B. Hill	Cephas Ross
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert Pfeifle 1-46	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Ernest Stocker
Beverly, Mass.	Daniel E. McLean 1-45	Bennett E. Merry	John C. Lovett T	Albert H. Richardson	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Arthur L. Erb 4-44	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	William R. Metz	Lloyd B. Canfield	Clinton Anderson
Biddeford, Me.	Louis B. Lausier 1-44	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Frank Cantara	Rodolphe Vanasse
Big Spring, Tex.*	G. C. Dunham 4-43	J. D. McWhirter	J. D. McWhirter T	B. J. McDaniel E	Olie D. Cordill	J. B. Bruton
Billings, Mont.	Charlie T. Trott 5-43	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	K. L. Chrysler E	V. H. Steele	V. A. Lechner
Biloxi, Miss.	Chester Delacruz 1-47	J. A. Cuel	J. A. Cuel F	John A. Swanzy	Lee Chin	Laz Quam
Binghamton, N. Y.	Fancher M. Hopkins 1-46	George R. Beers	James J. Russell C	William J. Spellicy	Arthur J. Dillon	M. J. Hanifin
Birmingham, Ala.	W. Cooper Green P11-45	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. W. Morgan	A. Brown	T. A. Riley
Birmingham, Mich.*	John E. Martz 4-43	Irene E. Hanley	H. H. Corson T	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett
Bismarck, N. D.	Neil O. Churchill P4-46	Myron H. Atkinson A	J. P. Wagner F	H. E. Spahn	Harry E. Homan	B. A. Woehle
Bloomfield, N. J.	John A. Reed 1-45	J. Cory Johnson	Samuel H. Cropper T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	Arthur J. Wilhelm
Bloomington, Ill.	Mark B. Hayes 5-45	Porter C. Noble	J. A. Cleary C	Stanley Wilhoit E	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens
Bloomington, Ind.	Loba Jack Bruner 1-47	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher K	J. N. Gilmore S	Bernard Glover	John D. Rawlins
Blue Island, Ill.	John M. Hart 4-45	Louis F. Schwartz	(Council)	Charles A. Dewar	John Link	John McEvoy
Bluefield, W. Va.*	W. C. Snyder 7-45	Eleanor Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. B. Owen
Blytheville, Ark.	E. R. Jackson 4-43	Frank Whitworth	Frank Whitworth K	E. J. Heaton	Roy Head	William Berryman
Bogalusa, La.	I. A. Magnitzky 1-47	K. I. Bean	L. H. Simmons F	H. E. Willis E	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee
Boise, Idaho	Austin A. Walker 5-43	Fred R. Bagley	Sam S. Griffin F	J. F. McBirney E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskins
Boone, Iowa	F. W. Ganoe	Loran McCambridge	R. A. Muench T	George A. Nelson E	Erich G. Kolb	James B. Reid
Borger, Tex.*	V. H. Francis 4-43	Dan Morton	Dan Morton K	A. A. Meredith M	J. D. Miller	Jack Julian
Boston, Mass.	Maurice J. Tobin 1-46	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	George G. Hyland	Samuel J. Pope	Edward W. Fallon
Boulder, Colo.*	Frank W. Thurman 1-44	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	H. C. McClintock M	Emil Johnson	Arthur F. Masters
Bowling Green, Ky.	Gaston W. Cole 12-45	H. B. Webb	H. B. Webb K	D. A. Lawson E	W. J. Harvey	Robert Monehan
Braddock, Pa.	James H. Rose B1-46	Henry Wadkowski	Henry Wadkowski K	G. Milton Dillon	Thomas K. Martin	Charles Holleran
Bradford, Pa.	Hugh J. Ryan 1-44	M. E. Cornelius	W. S. Sprout F	Sam F. Heffner E	E. B. Larkin	Ed Edmonds

Brainerd, Minn.	Frank B. Johnson 5-43	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	R. T. Campbell E	S. M. Stein†	Thomas Templeton
Braintree t, Mass.	Henry D. Higgins C3-44	Ernest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	John Q. Wentworth	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney
Brawley, Calif.	Elmer M. Sears 4-44	Charles C. Casey	S. D. Carey F	Walter K Hopkins E	H. L. Stewart	J. L. Cromer
Bremerton, Wash.	L. Kean 12-45	E. J. McCall	Lulu D. Haddon F	Howard I. Gorst	Ernest F. Yett	Arthur V. Morken
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy 11-43	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	Charles E. Wheeler
Bridgeton, N. J.	Bertram R. B. Aitken	Charles P. Corey	Herbert L. Ware F	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	M. H. Beach
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel Davis 11-43	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Bristol, Pa.	Clifford L. Anderson B1-45	William J. Lefferts S	William J. Lefferts T	John S. Roberts, Jr. E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Bristol t, R. I.	J. Floyd Huestis P	John W. Church	William H. Angevine T	Paul A. Herzig	Moses Moore	Anthony Ferrara
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance 6-45	David E. Gray R	G. W. Vance F	R. J. Mottern	Walter H. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Brockton, Mass.	Joseph H. Downey 1-44	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles J. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	Frank F. Dickinson	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookfield, Ill	C. W. Horak P5-45	Frank B. Fanning	C. W. Hoppenrath F	Carl B. Hayford	Fred McDowell, Jr.	H. C. Crosby
Brookline t, Mass.	William J. Hickey C3-45	Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Daniel G. Lacy S	Selden R. Allen	James W. Tonra
Brownsville, Tex.*	Robert Runyon 11-43	Mrs. E. Willman S	Leonel Garza A	E. B. Gore E	Roy H. Weller	Henry Gordon
Brownwood, Tex.	Wendell Mayes	F. E. Scott S	A. N. Thomason A	J. W. Sumpter S	Charles Alford	W. E. Hallmark
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. H. Hopkins 1-45	Hugh Burford	Hugh Burford K	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register
Bryan, Tex.*	E. E. Yeager 4-43	Guy P. Bittle	W. W. Scott M	C. A. Bartholow E†	Charlie Griesser	J. A. Batson
Buffalo, N. Y.	Joseph J. Kelly 1-46	John J. Coffey	Frank M. Davis C	Newell L. Nussbaumer	John J. Tubridy	Jeremiah R. Cronin
Burbank, Calif.*	Walter R. Hinton 4-45	Robert H. Hill	Justus R. Brown T	Harmon Bennett E†	W. J. Taylor	E. Adams
Burlingame, Calif	George W. Coleman 4-43	Grace Hoey	F. A. Bloom T	W. A. Rollins S	H. L. Janssen	J. J. Harper
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad 4-44	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	C. H. Foehlinger	Robert Collatt	Fred Machholz
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Clifford Lucas S	Thomas J. Doyle	Thomas J. Johnson
Burlington, N. C.	Earl B. Horner	J. A. Baynes	J. A. Baynes T	W. E. Love S	G. D. Moore	C. A. Stanford
Burlington, Vt.	John J. Burns 6-43	W. T. Abell	Edward T. Lynch T	George C. Stanley S	Donald J. Kelley	F. G. Raymond
Butler, Pa.	William C. Campbell 1-46	Philip O. Miller	Harry M. Behm F	Charles H. Barnhart	I. S. Zorb	C. E. Feud
Butte, Mont.	Barry O'Leary 5-43	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	Francis R. Curran E	Fred Martin	Bart J. Riley

Cairo, Ill.	August Bode 5-43	Robert A. Hatcher	Harry V. Lind F	H. L. Yates S	J. W. Mason	Edgar F. Ryan
Calumet City, Ill	John W. Jaranowski 4-45	Steve J. Maciejewski	Anton Skwiertz T	John J. Totzke S	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski
Cambridge, Md.	Irving B. Jackson 7-44	Carroll L. Dail	Granville Hooper F	John H. Cosby E	Russell C. Spear	Grason W. Price
Cambridge, Mass.	John H. Corcoran 1-44	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	G. Frank Hooker E	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy
Cambridge, Ohio	Clyde H. Allman 1-44	Lilian W. Ruby	Jennie A. Diehl A	Peter Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner 5-43	Clay W. Reesman	George E. Brunner F	Frank A. Abbott†	John H. Lennox	George Frost
Campbell, Ohio	Andrew J. Hamrock 1-44	John B. Ross A	John B. Ross A	Myron Tuta E	James S. Gustinella	John Oshelski
Canonsburg, Pa.	Harry L. Cook B1-44	Sarah F. Hopper S	John T. McNary T	Robert B. Kelso E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Canton, Ill.	S. E. Gustine	Kathryn Sporer	M. J. Miller T	John Kleinsteiber E	Clifford Waddell	John Buell
Canton, Ohio	E. S. Folk 1-44	Hazel Sheaffer	T. Frank Snyder A†	Leroy Cooper	George Jacob	Elmer Clark
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	R. E. Beckman† 4-44	W. C. Kaempfer	R. E. Beckman F	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	Marshall Morton
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan 1-44	Madeline Walker	J. J. Connor F	John E. Gorman	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle
Carlisle, Pa.*	J. Pearson-Miller B1-46	Pauline R. Lay	Ray Leib T	H. W. Bollinger M†	Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie, Pa.	Edward Manion B1-45	A. B. Lafferty	R. D. Hoffman F	E. McCleary S	George Ebner	C. H. Keisling
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph W. Mittuch	August J. Perry	Alexander Combs T	Joseph G. Jomo S	Joseph O'Donnell	Henry Harrington
Carthage, Mo.	J. C. Griggs 4-46	Lela Whitwell	Lela Whitwell K	F. K. Vance	Joe L. Matchael	Roy McLaury
Casper, Wyo.	G. W. Earle 1-44	George P. Hicks	C. W. Mapes T	Afton Leslie E†	Maurice Kelliher	W. C. Miller†
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn 4-44	Maude M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	Frank E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	T. J. Condon
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey 1-45	Ronaldo E. Lemay	Robert J. Connolly T	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette
Centralia, Ill.	Wendell W. Webster 5-43	James Maxfield	John W. Stedelin F	H. B. Stover E	Herbert Bush	E. G. Farthing
Chambersburg, Pa.	H. R. Forbes B	E. W. Davis	James G. Bietsch T	F. D. Rhodes, Jr. E	Wilbur Nangle	H. S. Byers

TABLE XIV-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Champaign, Ill	James D. Flynn 4-43	John P. Hill	George J. Babb F	W. D. Swearingen S	Roy Alsip	Clyde Davis
Chanute, Kan	B. M. Dunham 5-43	Ross Cooper	David McCune F	R. B. Reeves E	Bill Brennan	Lee Knapp
Charleroi, Pa	S. L. Woodward B1-46	Virginia E. McVay S	Virginia E. McVay S	Ralph Arrigo S	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Charleston, S. C	Henry W. Lockwood 12-43	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	B. M. Thomson E	George W. Stout	Chris H. Ortmann
Charleston, W. Va	D. Boone Dawson 6-43	H. C. Walker	R. H. Pierson T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	L. L. Wilson
Charlotte, N. C.*	E. McA. Currie 5-43	Alice McConnell	L. L. Ledbetter T	Lloyd McC. Ross E	W. H. Palmer	Walter F. Anderson
Charlottesville, Va.*	J. Emmett Gleason 9-44	J. E. Bowen, Jr.	J. F. Fowler F	S. L. Williamson E	Charles H. Page	Maurice F. Greaver
Chattanooga, Tenn	E. D. Bass 5-43	Ross B. Daniels	Frank K. Rosamond A	R. M. Cooke	Robert W. Jones	C. Ray Bryan
Chelsea, Mass	Bernard L. Sullivan 1-44	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	James A. O'Brien E	Charles A. Voke	Charles M. Finn
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Charles D. Conklin P1-44	None	Ralph Morgan F	G. E. Hesselbacker	William H. Snyder	T. H. Hallowell
Chester, Pa		Benjamin Newsome	W. Aldrich Price F	John P. Nolan S	Joseph Pierce	George J. Feeney
Cheyenne, Wyo	Ed Warren 1-44	J. K. Stoddard	J. K. Stoddard K	J. A. Buchanan S	M. F. Grace	Harvey T. Jackson
Chicago, Ill	Edward J. Kelly 4-43	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman
Chicago Heights, Ill	Joseph Gannon 5-43	A. Paul Soderman	William E. Lennertz T	John F. Johnson	George Mahnke	Phil Howard
Chickasha, Okla	John Worley 5-43	Ethel Covey	L. E. Pettigrew A	John Farley S	W. C. Arrington	Aaron Denton
Chicopee, Mass	Leo P. Senecal 1-44	A. Balthazar	W. J. Trybulski T	Thomas F. Robinson E	Albert Bunyan	Francis A. Linehan
Chillicothe, Ohio	Harold H. Brown 1-44	Katherine E. Korst A	Katherine E. Korst A	Josef E. Clark E	Walter R. Johnson	Russell Poole
Chippewa Falls, Wis	John Zesiger 4-43	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	H. W. Farnsworth	Ed Holtz
Cicero, Ill	George Stedronsky P4-44	Anton J. Krupicka	Leo Kasperski T	Michael Jelinek	George Knol	Theodore Svoboda
Cincinnati, Ohio*	James Garfield Stewart 1-44	A. J. Bechtold	Henry Urner A	J. E. Root	Barney J. Houston	E. T. Weatherly
Clairton, Pa	John J. Mullen 1-46	E. G. Baxendell	J. W. Miller F	P. S. Mahaffey E	Mike Bunovich	Wilbert Jones
Claremont t, N. H	Albert Stetson C	Marjorie Charron	Clyde L. Brackett T	L. J. Gould S	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	L. W. Collins E	Joe J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur
Clarksdale, Miss	T. M. Dye 1-45	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd K	John H. Garmon	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino
Clarksville, Tenn	William Kleeman	J. H. Marable F	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John J. Roche	John P. Balthrop
Clayton, Mo	Alfred H. Kerth 4-44	Lucille O. Bange	T. J. Hargadon C	August Elbring E	John O'Sullivan	Charles J. Tacke
Clearwater, Fla.*	George R. Seavy 1-44	Frank J. Cooley	Frank J. Cooley A	Will Rogers E	Luke Martin	J. L. Russell
Cleburne, Tex	T. S. Moon 5-44	Johnnie Gordon S	Johnnie Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	A. B. Russell	J. R. Junell
Cleveland, Ohio	Frank J. Lausche 11-43	Christian J. Bannick	Joseph T. Sweeny F	Samuel F. David	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz
Cleveland, Tenn	Willard H. Parks 10-48	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	C. L. Hardwick	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain 1-44	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel F	H. H. Canfield M	O. F. Romann	William G. Barrows
Cliffside Park, N. J	Joseph C. Woodcock P1-44	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	James W. Mahoney	James F. McGrath	Frank N. Borrell
Clifton, N. J.*	William Dewey 5-46	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Clinton, Iowa	Harry F. Pape 4-44	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Albert Krenz	Martin Duffy
Clinton t, Mass	Patrick J. Kilcoyne C	Thomas F. Fallon	Walter J. O'Malley T	George H. Gibbons S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Clovis, N. M.*	E. E. Kraus 2-45	Marguerite Sellers	Matie Gilham T	W. D. Fowler E	George Maddux	Frank Lane
Coatesville, Pa	A. Gustav Luebert 1-44	Frank P. Pennegar	S. Harry Burnite F	William C. Emigh E	Ira G. Ash	Ralph E. Williams
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	O. W. Edmonds 5-43	J. R. Wilcox	James W. Barrett T	Clarence Courtney S	Wallace Swofford	Mike Roche
Coffeyville, Kan	John D. Byers 4-43	Lois Saunders	Arthur R. Wilson F	E. L. Brown E	Sol E. Hannah	Sam Knight
Cohoes, N. Y	Rudolph Roulier 1-44	Eugene Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	William A. Dawson	James H. Golden	Joseph R. Garrett
Collingswood, N. J	Arthur E. Armitage 5-45	R. S. Wigfield	Walter C. Thomas F	Arthur E. Armitage	George Foster	M. F. Van Istendal, Jr.
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	George G. Birdsall 4-43	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	Fred A. Taylor	I. B. Bruce
Columbia, Mo	Rex P. Barrett 4-43	E. Roy Boothe	E. Roy Boothe A	A. J. Sandker E†	T. M. Walden	George L. Quinn
Columbia, Pa	Earl D. Keller B1-46	Lester V. Gram	D. Frank Weitzel F	I. G. Hershey E	Joseph B. Reisinger	Harold Shortlidge

Columbia, S. C.	Fred D. Marshall 6-46	Guy A. Pitts	Guy A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McMarsh	L. J. Campbell
Columbia, Tenn.*	Eldridge Denham 1-46	Herman F. Roach	Jack Journey F	C. B. Wilkins	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Columbus, Ga.*	W. G. Bridges 1-44	Clay Taylor	Dupont Hagins T	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Columbus, Ind	Carlos S. Folger 1-47	E. Ray Gress	E. Ray Gress T	Paul Lytle E	Charles Miller	Cuba McKay
Columbus, Miss	T. W. Harris 1-45	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	H. H. McClanahan	M. C. McColeb	J. B. Partain
Columbus, Ohio	Floyd F. Green 1-44	Helen T. Howard	Wyatt L. Millikin T	Grover F. Clements	Clarence W. Ogborn	Otto Kaffits
Compton, Calif.*	R. L. Tarleton 7-45	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Otis K. Reifsnyder C	J. H. Park M	Edward Dowd	Thomas J. Potter
Concord, N. H	Charles J. McKee 1-44	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	William T. Happny	Arthur W. Mcisaac
Concord, N. C	W. A. Wilkinson 5-45	Waller D. Brown	A. L. Howard F	J. G. McCachern	John L. Miller	B. F. Widenhouse
Connellsville, Pa	H. D. Minerd 1-46	S. T. Benford	Frank R. Sweeney F	John M. Franks	William E. DeBolt	Albert C. Smith
Connersville, Ind	Ross W. Castle 1-47	F. G. Coats	F. G. Coats K	Ross W. Castle	Howard A. Kehl	William Traylor
Conshohocken, Pa	David W. Jones B1-46	Joseph J. Quinn	Vernon E. Wynne F	Thomas McCarter	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis, Pa	C. L. Isenberg B1-46	Frank M. Strickler	C. L. Richey T	Howard Harriger S	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin
Corning, N. Y	Daniel Stimson 1-44	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock F	Carl F. Wilson E	William Sheedy	Abb W. Eckess
Corpus Christi, Tex	A. C. McCaughan 4-43	T. R. Kring S	Joseph Mireur F	A. McCormick E	Hugh Brinkley	Roy Klett
Corsicana, Tex	John C. Calhoun 4-43	J. P. Welch	J. Harry Burke F	Fred V. Blucher	Howard Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Cortland, N. Y	Guy M. Dewey 1-44	Philip C. Lohman	Archie A. Somers T	A. R. Reilly S	Harold A. Stone	Clifford F. Barnes
Coshocton, Ohio	Burton Call 1-44	J. W. Beall A	J. W. Beall A	A. N. Sahling	William West	Ray Duling
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S. W. McCall, 4-44	Nels Hansen	Phil Minner A	Jack Boyne E	Waldo Merrill	C. A. Bangs
Covington, Ky.*	William Beuttel, Jr. 1-44	George F. Vieth	Martin Holman C	L. E. McCartt E	Frank A. Northcutt	Alfred Schild
Cranford tp, N. J	George E. Osterheldt 1-46	J. Walter Coffee	Frederick G. Sykes F	Thomas J. McLaughlin E	Howard Schindler	Carl A. Massa
Cranston, R. I	William G. Lind 1-45	Caleb H. Kenyon	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson Bourret
Crawfordsville, Ind	Thomas Cooksey 1-46	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Frank Rose S	Elmer Wood	Merle Remley
Cudahy, Wis	Vincent Totka 5-44	James Keller	James Keller C	Vic Heim	Julius Seiy	John Medrow
Cumberland, Md	Thomas F. Conlon	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman
Cumberland t, R. I	John E. Gill P	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Thomas F. Burke		William E. Boyle
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	J. W. Haines 1-44	Jesse Moore	H. O. Bolich A	A. B. Grafton	L. P. Seiler	R. H. Duffy
Dallas, Tex.*	Woodall Rodgers 5-43	Earl Goforth S	V. R. Smitham M	J. G. Rollings	L. M. Funk	J. M. Welch
Dalton, Ga	D. W. Mitchell 1-44	Guy W. Keister	H. L. Trammell F	F. E. Stepp	John Stocks	W. B. Butler
Danbury, Conn	William J. Hannan 4-43	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	George J. Gildea	John H. McNamara	William J. Henry†
Danvers t, Mass	J. E. Morse, Jr. C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Danville, Ill	Frank P. Meyer 5-43	W. M. Cannady	George E. Freeman F	F. H. Coburn S	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Danville, Va	W. F. Gardner, Sr. 9-44	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall A	C. L. Scott, Jr. E	J. C. Long	U. W. Watson
Darby, Pa	George Dillman B	Harry P. Clark S	Charles Coward T	A. F. Damon, Jr. E	Clarence Pugh	Richard Thornton
Davenport, Iowa	Ed Frick	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Reed Phillips
Dayton, Ohio*	Frank M. Krebs 1-46	Oscar F. Mauch	Earl E. Hagerman F	George F. Baker	Joseph A. Kirby	Rudolph F. Wurstner
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Wm. C. Perry 10-44	Russell H. Kay	Russell H. Kay K	Charles S. Thrasher M	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Dearborn, Mich	Orville L. Hubbard 1-46	Myron A. Stevens	Floyd H. Smith C	Clarence Doyle	Roy E. Mottesheard	Erving Nielsen
Decatur, Ala	T. R. Harrison 10-44	R. E. Catlett	R. E. Catlett K	T. R. Harrison	L. F. Elkin	W. P. Moore
Decatur, Ga.*	Andrew B. Robertson C1-44	Mrs. Mortie Christian	A. F. Newman M	W. H. Weaver	J. D. Peek	George S. Swords
Decatur, Ill	Charles E. Lee 5-43	George Albert	Walter E. Rugh F	John L. Rehfelt	Claude Osborne	H. J. Schepper
Dedham t, Mass	Thomas Lilly C3-44	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Gaynor T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Del Rio, Tex	Frank Walton 3-44	Hugh V. Atkinson	Hugh V. Atkinson T	Sam Petty	Clifton Boies	R. C. Hawkins
Denison, Tex		Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	A. L. Cornell E	Pat Lowe	Paul Borum
Denton, Tex	Lee Preston 4-44	R. B. Neale, Jr. S	R. B. Neale, Jr. T	L. R. Burrow E	Eugene Cook	Ray Powell
Denver, Colo	Benjamin F. Stapleton 6-43	Paul F. Perske	William H. McNichols A	George E. Cranmer	John F. Healy	August Hanebuth
Derby, Conn	Cornelius F. Caldwell 1-45	J. S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	Anthony Tiano S	Albert McConney	Thomas Van Etten

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Des Moines, Iowa	John MacVicar 4-44	Arthur Johnson	T. Harry Vicker F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Joe Loehr
Detroit, Mich.	Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. 1-44	Thomas D. Leadbetter	George Engel A	William M. Walker, Jr.	John A. O'Keefe	John A. Witherspoon
Dickson City, Pa.	Anthony Matuszewski 1-46	Stanley Wojciechowski S	Joseph W. Yaros T	Brinley Lewis E	John E. Martin	John Kuzea
Dixon, Ill.	W. V. Slothower 4-43	Wayne C. Smith	George A. Campbell F	J. E. Vaile S	Samuel Cramer	J. D. Van Bibber
Donora, Pa.	A. Z. Chambers B1-46	George W. Allen	J. W. Stewart F	L. G. Sphar S	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley
Dormont, Pa.	James K. K. Smith B1-46	Grace B. Lang	T. J. Landis C	T. J. Landis	Kenneth Parker	R. B. Miller
Dothan, Ala.	I. C. Bates P10-43	I. P. Scarborough	Rawlins McKinney F	M. A. Miller	J. E. Zigler	M. Tatum
Dover, N. H.	F. Clyde Keefe 1-44	Margaret M. Redden	Katherine B. O'Neil T	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel
Dover, N. J.	John Roach, Jr. 1-44	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Herbert H. Thorpe S	Fredric T. Leighton	James T. Hart
Du Bois, Pa.	W. L. Hoover 1-44	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	Thomas Reay	Harold Steffy	Bert A. Hetrick
Dubuque, Iowa*	Albert Wharton 4-43	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Paul Rossiter E	William L. Ryan	Joseph H. Strub
Duluth, Minn.	Edward H. Hatch 4-45	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	F. C. Daugherty	C. D. Goldsmith	E. O. Stovern
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Frank T. Bartela 1-44	Harry C. Gregory	Frank J. Janice T	Albert G. Walter E	Frank X. Mekus	John J. Warren
Dunmore, Pa.	Thomas A. Ferguson B1-46	A. J. O'Hora	James J. Haggerty F	Sam Mastrianni E	William McCann	John J. Burke
Duquesne, Pa.	Elmer J. Maloy 12-45	Charles E. Dorman	Frank Kopriver, Jr. F	R. B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	William P. Maloy
Durant, Okla.	M. F. Overstreet 5-43	Mrs. Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	George Graham S	L. L. Moore	J. T. Herman
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr 5-43	C. B. Alston	D. H. Umstead A	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	H. E. King†
Dyersburg, Tenn.	L. D. Hamner 1-44	H. F. Norton R	H. F. Norton T	S. R. Blakeman	B. H. Hunter	C. E. Turner
East Chicago, Ind.	Frank Migas 1-47	Norwood R. Markey	Albert P. Lesniak C	Joseph Steiner E	Thomas P. King	Walter D. Conroy
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Harry W. Caton 1-44	Grant T. Apthrop	Grant T. Apthorp F	Harold L. Green E†	Harry A. King	Lynnus G. Corlett
East Hartford t, Conn.	Paul E. Britt P10-43	William E. Hines	Charles E. Hart T	C. Henry Olmsted	J. Frank Meunier	Timothy J. Kelleher
East Liverpool, Ohio	O. Earl Greenawalt 1-44	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	E. B. Laughlin	Charles Bryan	Hugh J. McDermott
East Moline, Ill.	Ray I. Klingbiel 5-45	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	C. Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer
East Orange, N. J.	Charles H. Martens 1-45	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A†	William D. Willigerod E	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
East Point, Ga.	E. G. Laney 1-45	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	R. E. Carmichael	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
East Providence t, R. I.	Patrick J. Harrington P11-44	C. E. Butts	Arthur E. Fielder T	Albert A. Whitaker S	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby
East St. Louis, Ill.	John T. Connors 5-43	John Tierney	John T. English F	R. F. Koch E	Russell Wright	Sam Strautz
Easthampton t, Mass.	William H. Campbell C	William A. Walker	William A. Walker A	M. H. Buzzee	J. J. Lynn	James L. Campbell
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison 1-44	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	C. A. Reese E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Eau Claire, Wis.	G. Donald Barnes 4-46	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	A. R. Garnock E	Lawrence Smith	Chris. Laursen
Ecorse, Mich.	W. N. Hawkins P11-43	Don H. Beckmann	Alex W. Law C	Lester Vida	Albert M. Jaeger	George A. Moore
El Centro, Calif.	R. W. Hatton 4-44	Neal H. Cavin	Wesley Heil F	C. W. Heinecke	C. S. Reed	R. R. Voyles
El Dorado, Ark.	Walter L. Goodwin 4-43	John Y. Goode	W. Bruce McCall C	Joe F. Perry S	F. H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
El Dorado, Kan.*	Phil McDonough 4-43	Frank Lichlyter	Frank Lichlyter K	H. E. McMillen M	Donald J. Rayburn	Paul Frederiksen
El Paso, Tex.	J. Ed. Anderson 4-43	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	H. G. Stacey E	Joe Boone	L. T. Robey
El Reno, Okla.*	Otis Cox	Ethel Dowell	Clyde Matthews T	Bob Newsom S	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Elgin, Ill.	Myron M. Lehman 5-43	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank Struckman	Morris Hintt	Joseph G. Huber
Elizabeth, N. J.	James T. Kirk	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	William H. Kenah	Frank Brennan
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Jerome B. Flora 6-43	Larry E. Skinner, Jr.	Larry E. Skinner, Jr. A	J. C. Parker	Jerome B. Flora	W. W. Spence
Elkhart, Ind.	G. Hallett Neale	Earl S. Sears	Harold A. Pribble C	Guy Akin S	Richard Minser	August Johnson
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Clyde B. Houk B1-46	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	Lowell W. Monroe M	C. V. Rodgers	E. R. Hartman
Elmhurst, Ill.	Claude L. Van Auken	Francis N. Neumann	John W. Vogel T	Alexander C. Warren S	William Hanebuth	M. R. Thorneycroft

Elmira, N. Y.*	Emory Strachen	Russell F. Gee	A. Lyman Wright T	John H. Finnerty S	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Culleton P4-45	Harold A. Hammersand	John F. Newton T	Lee Good S	William Loshek	Frank Rice
Elwood, Ind.	Elmer Tunis 1-47	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	John D. Seright E	Sidney Clark	Joseph Hickey
Elyria, Ohio	J. Q. Petro 1-44	Pearl Cautle	E. J. Alheit A	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Emporia, Kan.	O. G. Rindom 4-44	Ted Newcomer	S. W. Kufahl F	A. I. Chamness E†	Charles Stinson	C. D. O'Brien
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Howard Meeker 4-43	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt E	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Englewood, N. J.	C. W. Floyd Coffin 1-44	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	G. Russell Hartley E	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson
Enid, Okla.	C. L. Walker 5-43	F. K. Beekman	C. L. Walker	Loren T. McKee E	J. E. Sweeney	S. G. Nixon
Erie, Pa.	Charlie R. Barber 1-44	M. J. Henry	Joseph C. Martin F	A. N. Aitken E	Lawrence Scully	George J. Christoph
Escanaba, Mich.*	S. R. Wickman 4-44	C. E. Anderson	George E. Bean M	A. V. Aronson E	Arvid Johnson	M. F. Ettenhofer
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims 1-44	Gilbert Morgan	W. A. Abbott A	M. A. Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Eugene, Ore.	Elisha Large 1-45	John Fields R	John Fields R	W. C. Clubb E	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman
Eureka, Calif.	H. R. Simmonds 7-43	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	Charles Robinson	Tony Gosselin	J. R. McKenzie
Evanston, Ill.	S. G. Ingraham 4-45	Edward W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Evansville, Ind.	M. L. Reichert 1-47	J. Irvin Taylor	Gilbert H. Bosse T	A. V. Burch	C. H. Sensmeier	Harry L. Freer
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis 1-44	John M. Carroll	Arthur H. MacKinnon A	Hugh T. Bond S	James J. Evans	Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Everett, Wash.	J. D. Williams	H. Arends	A. C. Edwards F	L. H. Unzelman	C. A. Blunt	H. C. Peterson
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley 10-44	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	J. T. Duncan E	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Harold E. Kerwin C2-44	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Samuel H. Corse E	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson 7-43	Marchie N. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	Robert M. Morgan S	Ralph F. Doolittle	James L. Whitecotton
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray 1-46	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Abel J. Violette
Fargo, N. D.	F. O. Olsen P4-44	Carl O. Jorgenson A	F. O. Olsen	W. P. Tarbell E	F. L. Campion	C. W. Albright
Faribault, Minn.	John J. Lyons 4-43	T. A. Mealia R	E. W. Carlson F	F. W. McKellip E	M. S. Morgan	Fred Heath
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine 1-44	Lloyd S. Newton	Anthony J. Pintar F	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito
Fayetteville, N. C.	J. S. McFadyen	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	Fleet Hall S	Nathan Bell	J. L. McArthur
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Paul J. Stender 4-44	Ben M. Lein	Ben M. Lein K	John Arneson E	Al Wessberg	Coleman Slatten
Ferndale, Mich.*	Carl W. Forsythe 4-43	T. H. O'Donoghue	James F. Cullinan F	Charles Knechtel	Norman Pritchard	Roy Butcher
Findlay, Ohio	C. H. Duttweiler 1-44	Harlan E. Struble	Charles E. Simpson A	A. R. Cole	Raymond De Hayes	Leo M. Larkins
Fitchburg, Mass.	Alfred Woollacott 1-44	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley
Flint, Mich.*	Osmund Kelly 11-44	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Otto K. Philipp†	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Floral Park, N. Y.	Fred. H. Heidtmann	Edward J. Rock	Edward J. Rock K	Edward P. Campbell	Albert Jaeckle	James Humphrey
Florence, Ala.	E. F. Martin	S. B. Howard	Sam C. Harlan F	J. Sidney Cromwell, Sr. S	Donald White	J. R. Prater
Florence, S. C.*	James R. Schipman 5-43	M. H. Anderson	M. H. Anderson T	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Leo J. Promen 4-45	John E. Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	John P. Zahn E	George Smithers	James Silgen
Forest Park, Ill.	Tom Collis, Jr.	Charles Campagna	August Calcagno F	Paul Kalinowski	John Pries	Fred W. Licht
Fort Collins, Colo.*	W. M. Berington 4-48	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Fort Dodge, Iowa	W. E. Cadwell 4-43	H. R. Sittig A	H. R. Sittig K	R. D. Mitchell	R. H. Grant	E. W. Maricle
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	N. B. Cheaney 11-43	S. H. Marshall	S. H. Marshall A	G. B. Bennett S	C. W. King	H. S. Becker
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. C. Burton	L. F. Albers	L. F. Albers K	Orville Meyer S	William J. Kamp	Dallas E. Taylor
Fort Myers, Fla.	Sam D. Fitzsimmons 4-45	Charles Chandler	Charles Chandler T	Fred Lowdermilk	R. S. Bass†	Charles S. Moore
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks 4-43	Christena Luffel	C. P. Hamlin F	J. A. Hunt	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells
Fort Smith, Ark.	Chester Holland 4-45	Paul Lile	Grady Coleman F	Will D. O'Shea E	M. J. Brun	John Hendricks
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross 1-46	Marian Carroll	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals 1-47	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Louis F. Crosby C	Robert G. Beams	Carter I. Bowser	Julius Stumpf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	I. N. McCrary 4-43	E. S. Birdsong S	S. H. Bothwell M	Wilbourne O. Jones	C. C. Killian	T. G. Curry
Fostoria, Ohio	C. B. Shuman 1-44	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	W. F. Dirr	E. A. Doe	John M. Walsh
Framingham t, Mass.	John J. Brady C	William Walsh	George J. Sullivan N	Francis W. Twombly	Leroy Trevett	William W. Holbrook

TABLE XIV-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Frankfort, Ind.	A. R. Lucas 1-47	Phil M. Hufford	Phil M. Hufford T	A. R. Lucas	Ernest Hobbs	Glen Nickols
Frankfort, Ky.	C. T. Coleman 1-46	Mervin Parrent	Edmund B. Rodman T	Chester Pendley E	John Peveler	Guy C. Wainscott
Frederick, Md.	Lloyd C. Culler 6-43	D. John Markey, Jr.	Louis E. Eichelberger	W. Raymond Walter E	F. Lester Smith	Arthur C. Poulsen
Fredericksburg, Va.*	W. Marshall King 9-44	Beverly S. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	John L. Perry	T. W. Lamont	Arthur G. Kendall
Freeport, Ill.	Earl E. Miller 5-45	George W. Loveland	John W. Briggs T	Carl P. Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Freeport, N. Y.	Worden E. Winne 4-43	William J. Marvin	Stephen W. Hunt T	Herbert M. Wood	Edward Andrews	Peter Elar
Fremont, Neb.	James R. Hanson 4-43	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	Lon D. Wright	Herbert Herre	Robert Millard
Fremont, Ohio	Amer L. Wrigley 1-44	R. E. Bowlus	A. J. Koch T	Albert Eicher	Urban A. Myers	C. A. Johnson†
Fresno, Calif.	Z. S. Leymel 4-45	Harry S. Foster	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	Lewis A. Moore	Raymond T. Wallace
Fullerton, Calif.	H. H. Kohlenberger 4-44	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch K	H. A. Hiltscher	R. R. Davis	J. C. Gregory
Fulton, N. Y.	E. K. Rowlee 1-44	F. A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	Rex Carvey	Harry L. Waugh	J. Fred Casey†
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan C10-46	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	J. H. Meighan	Sol T. Green	Hoyt L. Butler
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. B. Carmichael C10-43	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill F	J. B. Mobley, Jr. M	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joiner
Gainesville, Ga.*	G. E. Pilgrim 1-44	H. H. Pilgrim	H. H. Pilgrim K	H. L. Dooley S	R. Edwin Spence	H. Guy Cooper
Galesburg, Ill.	David P. Lindberg 4-45	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	Arthur Nordheilm E	Earl Cratty	O. E. Boyer
Galveston, Tex.	Henry W. Flagg P5-43	Mildred M. Oser S	J. G. Tompkins F	W. B. McGarvey E	A. P. Howard	Fred M. Ford
Garden City, N. Y.	Charles G. Reinhart, Jr. 4-43	Eugene R. Courtney	Walter B. Matteson C	A. H. Rogers	Frederick L. Mattfeld	A. M. Vandewater
Gardner, Mass.	Oscar R. Anderholm 1-44	Sarah E. Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Eugene J. Teir E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Garfield, N. J.	Nicholas Mikulik†	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Walsh C	Edward Jonasky	Martin Schwartzinger	Nicholas Perrapato
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Raymond H. Ring 1-44	Thomas Mulcahy A	Thomas Mulcahy A	Paul Speno P	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Gary, Ind.	Joseph E. Finerty 1-48	Anthony Dobis	John O. Zehner C	Harold E. Beine E	John McCracken	Millard T. Matovina
Gastonia, N. C.*	P. W. Garland 5-43	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	J. C. Wilson S	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Geneva, N. Y.	Charles F. Nieder 1-44	Anna L. Leamy	Walter F. Foreman T	James W. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	Richard W. Morris
Glen Cove, N. Y.	William H. Seaman† 1-44	Evelyn Malinowski†	Harvey L. Doxey F	Harry L. Bemis	George Cresser	Frank V. McCue
Glendale, Calif.*	Archie L. Walters 4-43	G. F. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne
Glens Falls, N. Y.	John Bazinet 1-44	William C. Grady	Dennis E. Kelleher T	Edward J. Anderson	William J. Gates	George H. Culver
Gloucester, Mass.	Weston U. Friend† 1-44	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Preston C. Strople S	Homer R. Marchant	Winfred J. Ellis
Gloucester City, N. J.	A. D. Koenemann 1-45	Daniel J. Lane	John P. Venables T†	William R. Andrews	Walter Klaus	James Smith
Gloversville, N. Y.	Chauncey C. Thayer 1-44	William H. Marple	Edgar A. James T	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Louis A. Fish
Goldsboro, N. C.*	Scott B. Berkeley 6-43	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence A	Roy Parker S	Al Gurley	H. T. Hines
Goshen, Ind.	Frank S. Ebersole	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson T	Frank S. Ebersole	Forrest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer
Grand Forks, N. D.	T. H. H. Thoresen 4-44	Charles J. Evanson A	Charles J. Evanson A	M. A. Vallely	James Black	Ed Hough
Grand Island, Neb.	Harry Grimminger 4-43	Floyd S. White	Elias F. Starr F	C. W. Burdick	Clyde Campbell	M. D. Zachry
Grand Junction, Colo.*	T. J. Treece P5-43	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Bruce Brownson †	Charles Downing	J. Kieth
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	George W. Welsh 5-44	Jacob Van Wingen	Walter H. Sack A	Frank Goebel	Fred P. Higgins	Frank O'Malley
Granite City, Ill.	E. B. Grantham 5-44	Edwin Rigg	Carroll Bright C	Cleve Curtright S	Louis Grotz	Charles Bernaix
Great Falls, Mont.	E. L. Shields 5-43	W. P. Harrison	T. L. Ashton T	Ed Henen E	T. H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady
Greeley, Colo.	Lacy Wilkinson 4-43	W. A. Hamnett	E. P. Hering F	W. E. Hollenback S	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Green Bay, Wis.	Alex Biemeret 4-43	H. A. Draeger	John Tease C	F. J. Steeno E	Ralph H. Drum	Thomas E. Hawley
Greenfield t, Mass.	Frank C. Keegan C3-44	Dana W. Parkhurst	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Greensboro, N. C.*	W. H. Sullivan 5-43	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	Hugh Medford E	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis
Greensburg, Pa.	H. S. Coshey 1-44	F. M. Newcomer	G. E. Berry F	Charles H. Wentzell E	Al J. Utz	Walter Hutchinson

Greenville, Miss.	M. C. Smith 1-44	George F. Archer	(Committee)	W. B. Minton E	E. L. Chipman	William Taggart
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg 7-43	J. O. Duval	J. O. Duval K	Martin Swartz	George W. Gardner	G. A. Clark
Greenville, S. C.	C. F. McCullough 10-43	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	J. M. Richardson S	F. E. Donnald	J. E. Smith
Greenville, Tex.	J. W. Barlow 4-44	Mrs. Oscar Long	B. R. Brown T	R. B. Rush E	H. P. Peyton	LeRoy Brigman
Greenwood, Miss.	Allen Saffold 1-47	Bonner Duggan	Allen Saffold F	Allen Saffold	G. T. Haskins	Rufus R. Shurden
Greenwood, S. C.*	J. M. Marshall 4-43	R. M. McConnell	R. M. McConnell K	S. B. Rambo E	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter
Gretna, La.	Charles F. Gelbke 7-45	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Reuben Hock	Vincent E. Cox
Griffin, Ga.*	W. H. Beck C1-44	R. A. Drake	R. A. Drake T	J. A. Mullins S	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.*	Karl B. Goddard P4-44	William G. Stamman	H. P. Parshall F	E. Lane	Edward Rector	Henry Piel
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner 1-45	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	J. W. Milner†	Floyd Miller	John A. Payne
Guthrie, Okla.*	T. H. Harman 5-43	Loyd Jay	Fred L. Wenner T	A. J. Whitlock S	Ed Nelson	Fred Streeter
Hackensack, N. J.*	Frederick V. Ferber 1-45	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester Fishbough	Frank P. Walsh	William Munz†
Hagerstown, Md.	Richard H. Sweeney 4-45	Clyde R. Stouffer	Harold F. Bester T	Charles W. Stump, Jr. S	Max Hoover	William H. Peters
Hamilton, Ohio*	Leo J. Welsh 1-44	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas F	C. N. Teaff	(Vacancy)	John C. Calhoun
Hammond, Ind.	G. Bertram Smith 1-47	James R. Boland	K. H. Cochran C	B. C. Woolley E	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas R. Martinson
Hamtramck, Mich.	Stephen S. Skrzycki 4-44	Albert J. Zak	Frank Matulewicz	George Banish	John Griffin	John Sikorski
Hannibal, Mo.	W. J. Schneider 6-43	W. C. Fisher	W. A. Storrs F	W. S. Watson	William Gwinner	James Featherstone
Hanover, Pa.*	J. Oscar Kinneman B1-46	S. Donald Michael S	Horace C. Thoman T	Chester A. Eckbert M	Harry Reed	J. Frank Mulhorn
Hanover tp, Pa.	John Davison P	Andrew Garber S	Andrew Garber S	John Kuzmack S	John Wordoski	Herbert Woodeshick
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey	Charles Stovall	Charles Stovall T	A. Tamm E	Jake Childress	E. W. Anglin
Harrisburg, Ill.	J. E. Rose 5-43	Bernice Herrmann	N. A. Herrmann F	Ralph Burroughs S	Ray Johnson	Walter Jackson
Harrisburg, Pa.	Howard E. Milliken 1-44	Herman A. Earley	Warren E. Lyme F	William T. DeHart	Earl W. Swartz	Oscar L. Blough†
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert 1-45	Francis J. McDonald	Daniel J. Ford F	John J. Bracken E	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady
Harrison tp, Pa.*	Henry C. Lamparski P1-44	C. A. Grove S	C. A. Grove S	Henry C. Lamparski	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Hartford, Conn.	Thomas J. Spellacy 12-43	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Robert J. Ross E	John C. King	Charles J. Hallissey
Harvey, Ill.	C. H. Applegate, Jr. 4-43	Frank C. Norton	H. M. Lundmark T	P. G. Robinson E	C. W. Madsen	A. F. Roll
Hastings, Neb.	William Harm 4-43	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier F	R. T. Naylor E	B. P. Hensman	George Maul
Hattiesburg, Miss.	George M. Calhoun	Scott W. Pickel	Scott W. Pickel F	Fewell Thompson	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little
Haverford tp, Pa.	None	H. A. Fritschman S	A. A. Reiter F	Alex C. Williams	Samuel Siegle	Samuel Siegle
Haverhill, Mass.	Albert W. Glynn 1-45	Bernard H. Donahue	Albert W. Glynn	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert K. Robertson 5-43	George V. Grillo	Robert K. Robertson F	William E. Fairhurst	Charles Buono	Ryan Vandervalk
Hazleton, Pa.	James W. Kilner 1-46	Florence M. West	Harry F. Leuthold F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Helena, Mont.	John J. Haytin 5-44	Victor N. Kessler	John J. Haytin	Guy Richardson S†	Otto G. Krieg	Arthur Parsons
Hempstead, N. Y.	Herbert Mirschel 4-43	Lael Von Elm	Mortimer D. Jones T	Harold C. Seymour	George Wheeler	Thomas J. Wylie
Henderson, Ky.	J. Alves Clore 1-45	Phil J. Thomy	Griffin Sutton F	J. Alves Clore	Letcher Martin	Shelby Reid
Hibbing, Minn.	H. A. Frankson P1-44	C. A. Aura	E. I. Hendrickson N	John F. Rosenberger	Napoleon Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Hickory, N. C.*	Walker Lyerly 7-43	Mrs. J. D. Rhyne	Clyde Herman T	H. K. Setzer E	Donald Shuford	E. W. Lentz
High Point, N. C.*	O. Arthur Kirkman 5-43	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	T. C. Kirkman	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle
Highland Park, Ill.	Frank J. Ronan 5-43	V. C. Musser	N. S. Sharp F	A. H. Swanson	Ed C. Hoskin	Martin Kopp
Highland Park, Mich.	Walter J. Klees 4-44	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	Oscar Anderson	Floyd Baker	Manon L. Fowler
Highland Park, Tex.	A. G. Moss 4-44	E. E. Crowell S	J. C. Thompson F	R. B. Thomas E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
Hillside tp, N. J.	George W. Herlich C1-44	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	Hugo S. Gensel	Albert Chamberlain	Norman L. Sanford
Hobbs, N. M.	G. L. Rogers 4-44	Erminee Bishop	Erminee Bishop T	M. H. Powers S	Dan E. Lake	Sam Young
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings 4-44	Oscar Peterson	Oscar Peterson K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	J. Van Hoff
Holyoke, Mass.	Henry J. Toepfert 1-44	John F. Sheehan	Ralph J. Thompson A	Stewart R. Allyn	John H. Rohan	David F. Allyn
Homestead, Pa.	J. J. McLean B1-47	Harry C. Lewis	S. E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner S	Herman Samuels	Thomas Conlin

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hopkinsville, Ky.	A. S. Koon 1-46	Hattie C. Wood	C. H. Vinson F	E. S. Melton	Joe East	R. H. King
Hoquiam, Wash.	Ralph L. Philbrick	Miss Ola E. Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	Reuben Sandstrom S	William E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Hornell, N. Y.	Lee Dennison 1-44	Claude F. Babcock	Jay I. Nesbitt T	F. Hurd Robinson E	F. V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin 4-43	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	L. R. Plemmons E	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry
Houston, Tex.*	Otis Massey 1-45	Margaret Westerman S	W. H. Maunsell C	John G. Turney	Homer F. Lyles	Percy Heard
Hudson, N. Y.	Earl J. Colwell 1-44	H. R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	Clark G. Rossman	Harold J. Clark	Thomas L. Connors
Huntington, Ind.	Roy Howell 1-47	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	James B. Vernon E	Cyril Mayne	T. J. Coughlin
Huntington, W. Va.	P. O. Fiedler 1-45	George R. Heffley	John C. Cassells A	Frank S. Whitney E	Brooks McClure	W. B. Harris
Huntington Park, Calif.	Hollis M. Peavey	W. P. Mahood	W. P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	J. H. Slocum	W. L. Hultquist
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister 9-44	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles
Huron, S. D.	J. S. Tschetter 5-45	M. F. Walt A	W. H. Olson T	H. M. Pierce E	S. A. Goethel	Harvey Huntley
Hutchinson, Kan.	Willis N. Kelly 4-43	T. C. Smith	Ernest Murphy F	A. R. Campbell E	R. R. Wooley	Marion H. Scott
Idaho Falls, Idaho	E. W. Fanning 5-43	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson
Independence, Kan.	F. M. Wilhelm 4-43	G. H. Krienhagen	W. C. Cavert F	Glen Hackmaster E	Roy Pitts	Walter Troutman
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	Roger T. Sermon	Leonard J. Campbell S	D. A. Kincade	D. O. Cato
Indiana, Pa.	J. R. Maloney	J. Reppell Moorhead S	J. Reppell Moorhead S	Wallace Cunningham S	J. L. Jack, Sr.	Luke Kelly
Indianapolis, Ind.	Robert H. Tyndall 1-47	Frank J. Noll, Jr.	Roy E. Hickman C	Howard Campbell	H. H. Fulmer	Clifford F. Beeker
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby 4-43	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke K	David Bulloch†	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Iowa City, Iowa	H. F. Willenbrock 4-43	William L. Nusser	William L. Nusser A	W. J. Buchele E	James Clark	Frank Burns
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Ivar Anderson 4-43	Harold Lindholm	J. A. Michela N	H. T. McNeely E	Michael J. Scolatti	Gust A. Hassell
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	Thomas E. Broderick 1-44	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick	Joseph Bevacqua E	(five districts)	Harold McFarlin
Ironton, Ohio*	George Hugger C1-44	Don Hopkins	Ralph Mittendorf M	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan
Ironwood, Mich.*	Edward Marander 4-43	Leo Adrienson	Leo Adrienson K	Joseph O'Berto	(Vacancy)	Thomas McRae
Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-46	W. H. Jamouneau	Herbert Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	Walter H. Kollmar†	Abraham Ruban
Ithaca, N. Y.	Melvin G. Comfort 12-43	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	L. H. Cass E	B. J. Reilly	William Marshall
Jackson, Mich.*	Daniel J. Hackett 1-44	C. H. Vedder	C. H. Vedder K	John M. Biery E	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward R. Harris
Jackson, Miss.	Walter A. Scott 1-45	Mrs. F. B. Allred	V. E. McGowen A	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	J. D. Holden
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust 7-43	B. F. Graves R	A. B. Foust F	E. P. Taylor	B. L. Warlick	A. T. Taylor
Jacksonville, Fla.	John T. Alsop, Jr. -45	W. C. Almand R	J. E. Pace A	T. C. Imeson	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts
Jacksonville, Ill.	Ernest L. Hoagland 5-45	John R. Phillips	E. C. Savage F	K. K. Stapleton E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Jamestown, N. Y.	Samuel A. Stroth 1-44	Joseph Midgley	Frank L. Weekman C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Janesville, Wis.*	Waldo Luchsinger, Jr. 4-44	W. J. Sheridan	Henry Traxler M	Joseph Lustig E	Frank F. Murphy	William H. Ford
Jeannette, Pa.	John M. O'Connell 1-46	J. Claire Manson	William Matthews F	Leonard Schnupp E	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter
Jefferson City, Mo.	Jesse N. Owens 4-43	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben Markway
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Samuel Shannon 1-47	William Bayne	Norman Pfau F	William Goyne E	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Joseph Colford	R. M. Greer C	James Henderson E	Roger Boyle	Harry Walsh
Johnson City, N. Y.	Benjamin W. Ash 4-43	Mrs. B. M. Nimmons	Mrs. B. M. Nimmons T	James C. Adams	William Rickert	Joseph P. Huff
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Sam H. Sells 5-43	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen T	Hobart Greene M	L. L. Geisler	Tom Carriger
Johnston t, R. I.	William J. Miley	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman	(three)	Chester B. Colwell
Johnstown, N. Y.	Percy A. Ripton 1-46	Archibald Wands	Archibald Wands K	John Joyce E	John H. Walker	William H. Keaveney

Johnstown, Pa	John A. Conway 1-44	John J. Cullen	Vincent E. Hartnett F	H. Lee Wilson E	John Moran	Andrew J. McDevitt
Joliet, Ill	George T. Jones 5-43	Arthur R. Blackburn	William H. Lennon F	Joseph F. Whalen	John O. Nygren	Nicholas J. Fornango
Jonesboro, Ark	H. J. Bosler 4-43	James Carr Cobb	H. J. Bosler	W. A. Booker S	J. C. Wilkerson	S. H. Williams
Joplin, Mo	J. M. Temple	Maude E. Fones	H. A. Richardson F	Urias W. Johnston	John J. Jones	T. C. Bone

Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Lou W. Collins 11-43	C. Ray Howard	D. P. Turnbull F	Harold L. Andrus	J. Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman
Kankakee, Ill	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-45	Ralph B. Farmer	David W. Wood T	P. J. Schriner S	Roy Marquart	L. B. Rogers
Kansas City, Kan	Don C. McCombs 4-43	Howard Payne	Edward Becker F	Francis Blake S	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Kansas City, Mo.*	John B. Gage 4-44	Flournoy Quest	Horace R. McMorris F	Arthur C. Everham	John T. Lynch	Harold Anderson
Kearny, N. J	Frederick T. Law 1-44	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Keene, N. H	Richard L. Holbrook 1-44	Elmer B. Chamberlain	Sidney S. Frissell C	Alfred M. Whittemore	Eugene B. Riley	J. L. Regan
Kenmore, N. Y	Clifford F. Lane 4-43	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Albert A. Drews	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kenosha, Wis.*	C. Watkins P4-43	B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann F	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan
Keokuk, Iowa	John L. Ward 4-44	Carl L. Mundy	W. A. Logan T	C. J. Nelson E	H. A. Tigue	G. E. Franks
Kewanee, Ill	Mark A. Saunders 5-43	J. A. Todd	E. F. Anson F	L. D. Quinn	A. Stuhlsatz	F. Goosens
Key West, Fla	Willard M. Albury 11-43	Joseph Johnson	Charles R. Roberts A	B. Curry Moreno E	Leroy Torres	Ivan Elwood
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Glen Bruce 7-43	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	W. L. Holyoke	J. Roy Pyle	C. G. Crawford
Kingston, N. Y	W. F. Edelmuth 1-44	Leo P. Fennelly	W. B. Byrne T	Max Oppenheimer	Joseph L. Murphy	Charles Phinney
Kingston, Pa	Lewis S. Reese B1-46	Charles Blochberger S	Osborne Morgan F	Thomas Culver S	Harry M. Weir	David Francis
Kinston, N. C	John R. Sams 5-43	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	J. E. Weyher E	J. S. Gray	George E. Canady
Kirksville, Mo	A. J. Bartlett 4-44	R. C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	G. H. Fellers S	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood, Mo	A. S. Kinyon 4-44	W. J. Donworth	Charles F. Hoyt F	A. S. Kinyon	E. McGee	F. Weiss
Klamath Falls, Ore	John H. Houston 1-45	Harold T. Franey	Ruth O. Bathiany T	E. A. Thomas S	Keith K. Ambrose	Earl Heuvel
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Fred R. Stair 1-44	Guy L. Webb M	E. V. Cullum F	John W. Bush	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Kokomo, Ind	Charles V. Orr 1-47	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton F	Lotus A. Warden E	Edgar Weaver	Alvin C. Underwood

La Crosse, Wis	J. J. Verchota 4-43	F. L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	John Barth E	F. M. McGlachlin	H. F. Rick
La Grange, Ga	R. S. O'Neal 1-44	J. H. Moss	J. H. Moss K	G. H. Sargent	James O. Cohen	J. E. Mathews
La Grange, Ill	George W. Brooks P5-45	H. H. Mitchell	H. H. Mitchell K	B. I. Greenlee	H. A. Oakes	H. A. Oakes
La Porte, Ind	John S. Martin 1-47	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	Hiram L. Tippie S	Edward C. Schultz	James A. Stayton
La Salle, Ill	H. M. Orr 5-45	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T		Richard Heilstedt	Peter Walloch
Lackawanna, N. Y	Michael J. Hughes 1-44	James J. Redmond	Robert Monaghan T	Bernard A. McDonnell	John Quinn	Ray R. Gilson
Laconia, N. H	Robinson W. Smith	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard
Lafayette, Ind	Austin R. Killian 1-47	Jack R. LeFevre	Ferdinand C. Fischer C	M. H. Stover S	William F. Koerner	William F. Taylor
Lafayette, La	J. Maxime Roy 5-44	Wilson J. Peck	P. J. LeBlanc F	D. L. Reid E	Leo Gros	Ledel Sonnier
Lake Charles, La	J. H. Handley 5-45	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	W. T. McInnis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett
Lakeland, Fla.*	Horace Gibson 1-44	J. L. Davis	J. L. Davis K	H. P. Ford M	V. T. Rinehart	A. M. Davis
Lakewood, Ohio	Amos I. Kauffman 1-44	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster, Ohio	William J. Belhorn 1-44	Walker Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	J. Leroy Fricker	Frank Heskett	George Neely
Lancaster, Pa	Dale E. Cary 1-46	H. J. Taylor†	Daniel W. Coulter F	E. W. Bowman S	Harry E. Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne, Pa.*	James T. Stewart B1-44	C. H. Fox	Howard Deshon A	Frank B. Titus M	Newton Walls	Peirce L. Richards
Lansing, Mich	Sam Street Hughes 1-45	Bertha Ray	Robert E. Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz	Paul Lefke	J. F. O'Brien
Laramie, Wyo.*	C. H. Prahl	E. R. Waddleton	Ernest Carter T	R. A. Campbell E	Blake Fanning	T. R. Burnstad
Laredo, Tex	Hugh S. Cluck 4-44	A. R. Garcia S	R. J. Benavides T	Frank C. Heins E	George E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Latrobe, Pa	R. H. Humes B1-47	E. M. Eaton S	Thomas Underwood F	Walter Gibson E	Charles Fagan	Charles E. Hough
Laurel, Miss	J. C. Miller 1-45	A. D. Morris	J. C. Miller F	E. H. Oden E	R. L. Keys	J. E. Brown
Lawrence, Kan	C. B. Russell 5-43	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	Clifford Harper E	Paul Ingels	Clarence Bleisner

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Lawrence, Mass	James P. Meehan	Gordon Gaffeney	James P. Meehan F	John W. McCarthy	(Vacancy)	Charles Vose
Lawton, Okla	R. E. Glenn 5-43	C. W. Simpson	C. W. Simpson K	W. B. Hendrick E	Jess Cowell	A. B. Bowling
Leavenworth, Kan	Martin J. Eggert 4-43	E. A. Schaaf	Carl A. Sill F	Loren Nash	Thomas L. Medill	William Cranston
Lebanon, Pa	C. Ray Bell 1-44	George H. Biely	I. M. Klopp F	S. Sherk Miller E†	Russell Aulenbach	Herman F. Anspach
Leominster, Mass	Mathias LaPierre 1-44	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw N	William P. Ray E	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lewiston, Idaho	R. R. McGregor 7-43	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	W. P. Hughes E	D. R. Gill	Ed L. Jacks†
Lewiston, Me	J. C. Boucher 2-44	Lucien Lebel	Julian W. Deshaies A	A. G. Roy	Z. F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson
Lewistown, Pa	Frank A. Clinger B1-46	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf K	H. E. Fetterolf S	A. Nelson Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lexington, Ky.*	T. Ward Havely 1-44	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	Charles J. Henry	Austin B. Price
Lexington t, Mass	None	James J. Carroll	Raymond A. White N†	William C. Paxton	Roy A. Cook	James J. Sullivan
Lexington, N. C.*	W. B. Hunt 5-43	Edward Michael	J. L. Gordon M	J. L. Gordon M	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
Lima, Ohio	Frank E. McClain 11-43	A. J. Filliez	Clyde Welty A	Frank Cupp E	H. Taflinger	J. Goodwin
Lincoln, Ill	Ralph F. Koehnle 5-45	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	R. H. Cooke E	Edgar Smith	Martin Dougherty
Lincoln, Neb	Richard O. Johnson 5-43	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carroll
Lincoln t, R. I	None	David D. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T		None	William J. Wright
Lincoln Park, Mich	Jasper N. Howard 4-43	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	Clyde Johnston	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton
Linden, N. J	Myles J. McManus 1-45	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Little Falls, N. Y	Richard B. Conley 1-44	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Edward J. Cooney	Jeremiah Hartnett
Little Rock, Ark	Charles E. Moyer 4-43	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	R. A. Boyce E	Joseph Carmichael	James A. Pitcock
Lock Haven, Pa	Charles E. Herr 1-44	William Hollis	H. W. Swope F	Ridgely B. Heller	William Macklem	M. J. Peters
Lockport, N. Y	Edward H. Gailor 1-44	Joseph W. Hills	Raymond M. Noble T	J. Eugene Niland	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank
Lodi, Calif	Robert H. Rinn 4-44	J. F. Blakely	J. F. Blakely K	Clinton Henning E	George D. Polenske	Clarence S. Jackson
Lodi, N. J	(Not reporting)			Arthur Noack E	T. Francis Butler	Henry R. Witte
Logan, Utah	William Evans, Jr. 1-44	H. R. Pedersen	H. R. Pedersen A	George B. Bowen	C. W. Rapp	Hyrum Weatherstone
Logansport, Ind	Russell F. Leonard 1-47	E. M. Hoyt	Herbert D. Condon C	William Morock S	Joseph L. Graffis	O. R. Carson
Long Beach, Calif.*	Clarence E. Wagner 7-45	Frank J. Beggs	Fred W. O'Lovesky N	George E. Baker E	Allan C. DuRee	Joseph McClelland
Long Branch, N. J	Alton V. Evans 5-44	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Thomas A. Schneider	Thomas J. Marks
Longview, Tex.*	G. A. McCreight C4-44	Mrs. Laura Ellsworth	W. Morgan Works F	W. Morgan Works M	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Longview, Wash	C. C. Tibbetts 1-45	D. Wiley Carpenter	Faye Scott Witt T	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen
Lorain, Ohio	Harry G. Van Wagnen 1-44	Earl R. Frank A	Earl R. Frank A	Clarence Scheiferstein	David E. Hatt	Theodore Walker
Los Angeles, Calif	Fletcher Bowron 7-45	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Louisville, Ky	Wilson W. Wyatt 12-45	None	John R. Lindsay F	Roy W. Works	Edward A. McHugh	Arthur E. Kimberling
Lowell, Mass.*	Joseph J. Sweeney† 1-44	Perry D. Thompson	Dan E. Martin A	Stephen J. Kearney E	Charles F. Stackpole	Michael Winn
Lower Merion tp, Pa.*	None	Evan L. James S	Evan L. James M	Walter E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
Lubbock, Tex.*	C. E. Slaton 4-44	Lavenia Williams	L. B. Luker A	Arch L. King E	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder
Lynbrook, N. Y	William K. Ross 4-43	Harold E. Dana	Arthur J. Morr T	Edw. Stoner	William Hilms	Anthony H. Heimers
Lynchburg, Va.*	Richard A. Carrington, Jr. 9-44	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright†	Marvin K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	Horace R. Bogle 5-45	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	Joseph Carncci	Otto Bayer
Lynn, Mass	Albert Cole 1-44	Albert L. Flynn	Joseph Cole T	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan
Lynwood, Calif	Hugh R. McMeekin 4-44	R. W. Anderson	Hugh R. McMeekin F	John R. Blain S	Warren Daetweiler†	Charles J. Miller
McAlester, Okla.*	V. Hubert Smith 5-44	Celest O'Bannon	E. L. McFarland T	Ode Williams S	Fred Hawkins	G. R. Lackey, Sr.
McAllen, Tex	Horace Etchison 4-43	C. D. Martin	C. D. Martin T	E. M. Card E	W. F. Meyers	N. L. Cannon

McKees Rocks, Pa	Charles W. Ashton B1-45	Charles J. Lanz	D. J. Buckley C	Andrew Robyak S	Charles Chamberlin	Fred Kwiatek
McKeesport, Pa	Frank Buchanan 1-46	Mary A. Fargot†	Carl T. Bechtol F	Edward F. Hengstler S	James C. McAllister	James H. Gray
Macon, Ga	Charles L. Bowden 11-43	Mrs. Viola R. Napier	Harry Chapman F	Watson Walker E	J. E. Dellinger†	Robert L. Miller†
Madison, Wis	James R. Law 4-44	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster A	T. F. Harrington E	Richard Widman	William H. McCormick
Mahanoy City, Pa	Patrick J. Foley B1-46	T. P. McLaughlin S	Harrison L. James T	Timothy B. VanBuren E	Jacob Koelzer	A. P. McLaughlin
Malden, Mass	Vernon C. Newman 1-44	Bessie L. Holden	J. Howard Hughes T	Thomas W. Sheehan E	None	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	James T. Corrigan 4-43	F. H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	Ralph M. Robins	Eugene De Buorno	A. W. Martensen
Manchester, N. H	Wilfred A. Laflamme 1-44	Michael J. Quinn	Raoul E. Hebert F	Napoleon P. Sevigny S	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil
Manhattan, Kan	J. David Arnold 4-43	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson A	E. C. Pfuetze S	Clyde L. Morris	Clinton Bolte
Manitowoc, Wis	Martin Georgenson 4-43	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic
Mankato, Minn	C. K. Mayer 4-43	F. W. Bates	F. W. Bates K	A. M. Kircher	Ben E. Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury, Jr.
Mansfield, Ohio	William J. Locke 1-44	R. R. Black	P. L. Kelley A	Fred B. Wolff	Charles J. Seeburger	M. K. Bates
Maplewood, Mo	F. L. Martini 4-45	John P. Usher	R. T. Kalb F	Udell Thomson S	L. W. Browne	L. W. Browne
Maplewood tp, N. J	Milo S. Borden C1-44	Edward R. Arcularius	Thomas W. Sweeney F	H. W. Heilmann	Fred Cordes	Gustave Swan
Marblehead t, Mass	H. B. L. McIntosh C	William F. Bragdon	Clarence Chapman T	Raymond Burlingham	John Q. A. Adams	S. Irving Chapman
Marietta, Ohio	Earl D. Schob 1-44	Hanley A. Hackett	Harold D. Brooker A	A. E. Wilking	D. E. Drennen	H. O. Wolfe
Marinette, Wis	Arnold H. Schmitt 4-44	Anne Murphy	Arnold H. Schmitt C	Walter L. Stratton	Otto Hackbarth	Fred Schultz
Marion, Ind	Edward Wert 1-47	Mrs. Robert Custer	Ben Gallion T	Ben Collins S	Burr Hamilton	Bert Owings
Marion, Ohio	Russell C. Snare 1-44	Lew W. Shadaker	Elmer Shaw A	C. C. Caldwell	T. J. McFarland	William E. Marks
Marlborough, Mass	Michael P. Cronin 1-44	Francis J. Bertrand	John Bigelow T†	Harry P. Loftus S†	Samuel Daoust	Albert E. Bergeron
Marquette, Mich	Louis W. Biegler 1-44	Mary A. Hogan	William E. Miller A	H. E. Patrick	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Marshall, Tex.*	Louis W. Kariel C4-43	Joe McGilvray	H. J. Graeser M	William Hodge S	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Marshalltown, Iowa	W. B. Hull 4-43	Anne McMahon	J. G. Bartine T	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	H. F. Block
Marshfield, Wis	George J. Leonhard, Sr. 5-44	Elmer H. Olson	J. J. Coates F	William Scheller	Walter Mueller	William Paape
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods 1-44	Maude Griffith	William Mandry A	J. W. Shane	Clyde Cecil	J. W. Muhleman
Martinsburg, W. Va	C. H. Dailey 7-44	George Johnson	F. G. Fawver T	C. J. Wever E	Roland S. Snyder	C. H. Dailey
Martinsville, Va	J. W. Booker, Jr. 8-44	C. P. Craig	C. P. Craig C	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Mason City, Iowa*	Arleigh J. Marshall 4-45	Pearl B. Kellogg	Bernard L. Main A	Willis Fitzgerald S	Daniel H. Shire	Harold E. Wolfe
Massena, N. Y	Rollin A. Newton 4-43	Walter D. Clark	None	Walter D. Clark E	Harlan Sharlow	Thomas O'Neill†
Massillon, Ohio	S. Robert Weirich 1-44	Lewis Holcomb A	Lewis Holcomb A	Henry S. Urban	Raymond Earle	Stanley S. Switter
Mattoon, Ill	E. F. Richardson 5-45	W. R. Bowman	E. W. Vollmer F	John R. Owen	J. C. Weaver	E. F. Shirley
Maywood, Calif	Ben Lang 4-46	Isobel Hollar	C. Milan Canning F	J. V. Bohannan S	Thomas Reid	K. H. Blackburn
Maywood, Ill	Earle K. Broberg P5-44	Clarence Tevander	Harry M. Staup C	L. H. Sweeney S	Eugene Humphreville	F. C. Feldman
Meadville, Pa	Fred F. Whipple 1-46	G. Stanley Maxwell	C. C. Cunningham F	Roy L. Phillips E	Charles Smalenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Medford, Mass	John C. Carr 1-44	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	James C. Gillis S	Thomas A. Qualey	William J. McLaughlin
Medford, Ore	C. A. Meeker 1-45	M. L. Alford R	Oris Crawford T	Frank H. Rogers	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie
Melrose, Mass	Carl A. Raymond 1-44	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glen S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	Louis B. Heaton
Melrose Park, Ill	Andy H. Frenzel P5-45	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia K	Frank Schulewitz	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wigglesworth
Memphis, Tenn	Walter Chandler 1-44	F. T. Tobey C	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Irby Klinck	Carroll Seabrook
Menasha, Wis	William H. Jensen 4-44	Walter J. Dougherty	Theodore Beach A	A. E. McMahon E	Paul Theimer	Alex Slomski
Menominee, Mich	Michael C. Olsen 4-44	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid C. Lundin S	John P. Erdlitz	Anton G. Jensen
Merced, Calif	Wilbur C. McMurry 4-44	J. J. Garibaldi	William White F	G. E. Winton E	George Lady	Fred C. Burley
Meriden, Conn	Francis R. Danaher 1-44	Ruth E. Payne	Frederick K. Weisner C	C. Perry Prann E	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll
Meridian, Miss	Clint Vinson 1-45	R. S. Tew	Clint Vinson	John C. Watts E	W. F. C. Partin	Cecil C. Currie
Methuen t, Mass	Arthur Thompson C 3-43	E. Vernon Sanborn	William H. Ruediger N	John V. Austin S	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill
Miami, Fla.*	C. H. Reeder 5-43	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller F	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	H. Leslie Quigg
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Val C. Cleary 6-43	C. W. Tomlinson	Claude A. Renshaw M	Claude A. Renshaw M	J. S. Stephenson	A. W. Simpson
Michigan City, Ind	R. C. Fedder 1-47	Frank Wentland	George Gruse C	R. C. Fedder	Alfred Zoch	Joseph Wolf
Middlesborough, Ky	H. R. Giles 1-46	H. H. Hutcheson	I. M. Slusher F	A. W. Oaks	R. M. Knipp	Charles H. Minton

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Middletown, Conn.	Salvatore T. Cubeta 10-44	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	Michael W. Lawton	Charles A. Anderson
Middletown, N. Y.	Harold H. Smith 1-44	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T	John Meara	Francis E. O'Boyle	Harry Holmbraker
Middletown, Ohio	Howard W. Thrusher C1-44	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	L. P. Diefenbach E	Elmer Reed	Hugh King
Midland, Mich.	Alex Shauger 5-43	Anna E. Coons	James Hayden T	John Sheblessy	Stanley Sage	Fred Sayles
Milford t, Mass.	Patrick Carroll C3-44	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan N	J. Frank Cahill S	John F. Adams	John J. Moloney
Millburn tp, N. J.	Clarence A. Hill C1-46	Theodore L. Widmayer	George O. Lord T	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville, N. J.	Raymond F. Goodwin 5-45	John H. Fisher	Clarence H. Reeves F	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	
Milton t, Mass.	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest Maynard E	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields
Milwaukee, Wis.	Carl F. Zeidler 4-44	Walter A. Klein†	William Wendt C	Walter Swietlik	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky
Mineola, N. Y.	Joseph Nohowec 4-43	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Stanley Downs	Charles Witzel	Abram Skidmore
Minneapolis, Minn.	Marvin L. Kline 7-43	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	F. T. Paul E	Earl A. Traeger	Joseph Jonas
Minot, N. D.*	V. E. Sandberg 4-44	J. B. Schmidt	J. B. Schmidt A	S. K. Svenkeson	J. J. O'Leary	W. E. Slaybaugh
Mishawaka, Ind.	Joe A. Brady 1-47	Lorenzo B. Gamble	Louis J. Friedman C	Frank Stevens E	Thomas A. Pressler	Niels P. Hansen
Missoula, Mont.	Dwight N. Mason 5-43	J. I. McDonald	Dwight N. Mason F	Roy F. Hamilton	Arthur L. Quinn	Harry M. Smith
Mitchell, S. D.	Walter J. Dixon 5-44	Chris Hirning	L. E. Beckwith F	Gus Schewenbrand	Asa Wheeler	L. W. Casey
Moberly, Mo.	Thomas J. Tydings 4-43	George H. Mitchell	C. P. Broaddus F	Carl Haynes	Mose Alexander	Amos Magruder
Mobile, Ala.	Ernest M. Megginson 9-43	S. H. Hendrix	Ernest M. Megginson F	Harry L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	Dudley McFadyen
Modesto, Calif.	Carl W. Shannon 4-43	Elmer J. Blum	W. B. Devlin T	Ronald E. Bates	George E. Wallace	E. E. Arington
Moline, Ill.	A. Henry Arp 5-45	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Robert M. Benell S	John H. Polchow	Ben DeJaeger
Monessen, Pa.	Joseph Lescanac 1-46	John C. Lermann	John Kotch, Jr. F	Patrick J. Reilly S	James A. Hanam	Michael Ferencz
Monroe, La.	H. H. Benoit 7-44	P. A. Poag S	P. A. Poag T	W. I. Neel	F. J. Roddy	B. L. Brantley
Monroe, Mich.	George Danz, Sr. 1-44	D. A. Soleau	Henry Fisher T	Jack Ellis	Edmund Dubois	Jesse Fisher
Monrovia, Calif.	George H. Williams 4-46	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie T	Garth H. Duell E	Gayle G. Ridgeway †	F. L. Scott
Montclair, N. J.	William E. Speers 5-44	Joseph D. McKee	William J. Minsch F	Alan W. Hastings	Arthur W. Bilby	James Lennon
Monterey, Calif.*	J. R. Perrey 5-43	Clyde Dorsey	Stanley Douglas A	Manuel Perrey S	H. A. Morgan	Fred H. Moore
Montgomery, Ala.	Cyrus B. Brown 10-43	Silas D. Cater	B. A. Kilgrow A	W. A. Gayle	C. L. Ingram	R. B. King
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Ray Swindler 7-44	Russell K. Bolton	Russell K. Bolton T	Gilbert Sanders S	Harry Pickenpaugh	C. L. Smith
Morristown, N. J.	Clyde Potts 1-45	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Moultrie, Ga.*	E. Reynolds 10-43	G. A. Shaver M	G. A. Shaver M	C. A. Page	G. B. Hunt	T. D. Bell
Moundsville, W. Va.	John K. Chase 6-43	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	Dale Bonar E	Charles Cunningham	Jacob V. Underdonk
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Elmer J. Delcamp B1-46	E. J. Fincato	Richard Morgan F	Harry W. Jones E	Paul Olearnick	Abe Morgan
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Don R. Westendorf 5-43	Joseph H. Matthews	G. Donald Smith A	Donald R. Westendorf	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.*	None	Robert K. Boyer M	Thomas R. Knowlson T	W. F. Vegeler E	James E. Wood	Charles E. Senn
Mount Vernon, Ill	Berthold Borden 5-45	John M. Ayers	John M. Ayers K	Lyman V. Grigg S	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	W. Hart Hussey 1-44	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	John Gibson	M. I. Silverstein
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Forrest L. Sparks 1-44	Maude Appleton	Maude Appleton A	Charles Phillips E	U. G. Pickard	Laurel McDonald
Muncie, Ind.	John C. Hampton	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Harold K. Morrison E	Archie McCabe	William Vaught
Munhall, Pa.	Albert Williams 1-46	Harry Percival	Clayton McClure T	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Earl K. Gable
Muscatine, Iowa	Raymond E. Dunker 3-44	H. H. Hanson	W. Boldt F	I. V. Howenstine E	H. D. Bierman	Mark Taylor
Muskegon, Mich.*	Gustave L. Lundborg 1-45	R. F. Cooper	Fred A. Backstrom A	Roy S. Winters M†	Christ M. Smith	Peter Hansen
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	F. R. Rockenbach 4-43	R. J. Miles	Margaret Kroeze A	Joseph T. Wilson S	Harry L. Ridout	A. Chester Derby
Muskogee, Okla.*	S. B. Hudson 4-44	R. L. Davis	Roger Tucker M	Brice Patrick E	Gerald Goodin	Ben Hayes

Nampa, Idaho	B. H. Waigand 5-43	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	A. E. Lindsey	Louis T. Lessinger	John Wakefield
Nanticoke, Pa	John Paulus 1-45	Frank Marcinkowski	Evan J. Williams, Jr. F	William Samuels E	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
Nashua, N. H	Eugene H. Lemay 1-44	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Alfred O. Poulin T	William H. Tolles S	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns
Nashville, Tenn	Thos. L. Cummings 6-43	P. L. Woodward	W. F. Burton C	F. O. Beazley E	J. A. Scruggs	John F. Griffin
Natchez, Miss	William J. Byrne 1-45	Audley B. Conner	William J. Byrne	W. H. Wilson S	None	E. M. Thomas
Natick t, Mass	C. Ray Bennett C	James H. Fleming	Thomas J. Shea A	Benjamin G. Sargent	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
National City, Calif	Frederick J. Thatcher 4-46	Dale Smith	Dale Smith K	Floyd Finnerty S	James A. Bird	Leslie E. Knapp
Naugatuck, Conn	Leo J. Brophy 5-43	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Harold Murtha S	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
Needham t, Mass	David Murdoch C	E. Bertha Behnke	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester W. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas A. Welch
Neenah, Wis	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-44	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	E. W. Schultz	L. M. Rausch	Irving Stilp
Neptune tp, N. J	R. R. Gracey C1-44	John W. Knox	Arthur H. Pharo T	Herman S. Johnson	Earl Lawlor	S. William Maas
New Albany, Ind	Raymond L. Jaegers 1-47	James G. Ferrell	James G. Ferrell K	Addison T. Jackson E	George W. Hanen	William C. Bates
New Bedford, Mass	Arthur N. Harriman 1-46	Charles W. Deasy	Arthur N. Harriman F	Patrick J. Foley	Edward F. Dahill	John W. Davies
New Bern, N. C	Ray Henderson 6-43	John F. Rhodes†	H. K. Land F	William B. Bartling	J. E. Slater	Edward Belangia
New Britain, Conn	George A. Quigley 4-44	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	Martin H. Horwitz	William J. Noble	William C. Hart
New Brunswick, N. J	Richard V. Mulligan 5-43	John F. Boyce	John L. Snitzler T	Richard V. Mulligan	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox
New Castle, Ind	Sidney E. Baker 1-47	Percy Scott	Percy Scott T	James Clinton	George Van Zant	Don Long
New Castle, Pa	Charles B. Mayne 1-44	C. Ed Brown	A. A. Hoyland F	John Z. Street E	James Thomas	Willis McMullen
New Haven, Conn	John W. Murphy 1-44	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe C	John M. Golden	Paul P. Heinz	Philip T. Smith
New Iberia, La	William Lourd 5-44	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	Thomas J. Jones E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Kensington, Pa	W. C. Walley 1-45	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson F	E. J. Patterson	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
New London, Conn.*	Theodore N. Hansen 10-43	Edward S. Neilan	Carey Congdon	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas H. Shipman	John J. Courtney †
New Orleans, La	Robert S. Maestri 5-46	George Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Michael Kelly	John M. Evans	George Reyer
New Philadelphia, Ohio	M. H. Snyder 1-44	Lester B. Stonebrook	Lester B. Stonebrook A	W. P. Rogers	T. W. Ferris	Emery Gintz
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Stanley W. Church 1-44	Charles Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Adolph Hinrichs	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York, N. Y	F. H. LaGuardia 1-46	H. Warren Hubbard	Joseph McGoldrick C	Irving V. A. Huie	Patrick J. Walsh	Lewis J. Valentine
Newark, N. J	Vincent J. Murphy 5-45	Martin Bross	Vincent J. Murphy F	Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.	George F. Lynch	None
Newark, Ohio	A. D. Lockwood 1-44	F. A. McElroy	S. O. Coyle A	S. A. Anderson	Stanley Shaw	Gail Christman
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Herbert A. Warden 1-44	Miss A. P. Templeton	Kenneth D. Jones C†	Robert Todd S	George W. M. Brown	Fred G. Brown
Newburyport, Mass	John M. Kelleher 1-44	William D. Kelly	Charles E. Houghton T	James H. Ronan S	C. Frank Creeden	James Sullivan
Newport, Ky.*	Leo G. Broering 12-43	A. C. Joseph	C. A. Voet F	A. H. Root	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston
Newport, R. I	Herbert E. Macauley 1-45	Henry B. Whalen	George A. Bisson T	Gardner C. Easton	Joseph S. Lawton	Edward C. Sullivan
Newport News, Va.*	R. Cowles Taylor P9-44	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	J. C. Biggins M	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Newton, Iowa	A. M. Miller 4-43	H. J. Lammers	Marc Hickman T	Grant Carney	William Koppin	C. R. Hooper
Newton, Kan.*	N. R. Daugherty 4-45	E. D. Raffety	E. D. Raffety K	R. M. Dick E	E. C. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Newton, Mass	Paul M. Goddard 1-44	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	Ernest A. Harvey E	Christopher F. Keating†	Michael T. Hughes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Stephen A. Lamb 1-44	George J. Rickert	Eugene Creagh C	H. Wesley Clark E	James H. O'Neill	Thomas J. Holohan
Niles, Mich	W. F. Morgridge 4-44	Burt C. Luth	Mrs. Ilah Warren T	John Parnell	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates
Niles, Ohio	Elmer E. Fisher 1-44	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	John F. McGlynn	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas
Norfolk, Neb	A. W. Breyer	A. O. Hazen	Bertha Cooper T	H. H. Tracy	R. H. Wolfe	E. N. Anderson
Norfolk, Va.*	Joseph D. Wood P9-46	John D. Corbell	Charles B. Borland M	Walter H. Taylor III	Edward J. Cannon	John F. Woods
Norman, Okla.*	Sylvester Grim	Maurice Crownover	W. K. Newton A	E. R. McDanel S	Paul Sherman	B. S. Ingram
Norristown, Pa	W. R. Hendrickson B1-46	William S. Bowen S	William P. Sutch T	Harry C. Rothrock E	Miles A. Riley	George Bausewine
North Adams, Mass	Cornelius F. O'Brien 1-45	Albert L. Fuller	Percy F. Kittredge T	V. Herbert Gordon	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon
North Attleboro t, Mass	James F. Brennan C	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
North Bergen tp, N. J	Paul F. Cullum 5-43	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph J. McLaughlin	John Simmen
North Braddock, Pa	P. J. McLeigh	John O. Jones		Alex Hutchinson E	John C. Flygare	John J. Duhon
North Little Rock, Ark	O. W. Neeley 4-43	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	I. W. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
North Plainfield, N. J.	Herbert W. Schaefer	Frederick A. Martin	Julius J. Stahl T	Alfred S. DeNise S	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
North Platte, Neb.	Carl H. Backers† 4-43	S. W. Throckmorton	L. E. Mehlmann T	J. C. Stack S	C. E. Hines	O. L. Discoe
North Providence t, R. I.	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	John E. Wallace 1-44	Jay M. Zimmerman	Wallace I. Robertson T†	Theodore H. Werth	Fred F. Knight	Frederick A. Hoefert
Northampton, Mass.	Walter W. O'Donnell 1-44	John P. Foley	Horace C. La Fleur A	Wallace A. Howes	Thomas W. Hurley	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t, Mass.	James J. Sughrue C	Mrs. R. F. Keeler	Stanley Gray T	Daniel C. Duggan, Jr. S	William O. Aldrich	J. Albert Cullen
Norwalk, Conn.	Frank T. Stack 10-43	Charles C. Swartz	LeRoy D. Downs F	George Stout	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah Dorney
Norwich, Conn.	Richard L. Norman 6-44	Richard F. Marks	Alexander Jordan T	Thomas Delaney S	Joseph P. Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy
Norwood t, Mass.*	Harry B. Butters C1-46	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	John Gahagan†	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan
Norwood, Ohio	A. C. Roudebusch 1-44	Ray J. Griffin	A. M. Schoneberger A	Edgar H. Kelley	Thomas G. Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Nutley, N. J.	Charles A. Sherwood 5-44	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife F	Dudley R. Shepard E	Joseph J. Journey	John Jameson
Oak Park, Ill.	R. F. McMaster P4-45	Harry N. Leadaman	T. R. Leth C	M. S. Dutton	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema
Oakland, Calif.*	John F. Slavich 7-44	Frank Colburn	Russell C. Horstmann A	Walter N. Frickstad S	William G. Lutkey	B. A. Wallman
Ogden, Utah	Harman W. Peery 1-44	Mrs. E. O. N. Ballantyne	M. L. Critchlow A	William D. Wood	Elmer A. Anderson	Rial C. Moore
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Francis B. Burns	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T	Charles Lord E	Francis Cadieux	Herbert Myers
Oil City, Pa.	J. G. Payne 1-44	C. S. Hetrick	John Reid	B. B. Weber E	Thomas A. Owens	Joseph Damon
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	R. A. Hefner 4-43	Earl Simon	F. G. Baker A	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	Frank S. Smith
Okmulgee, Okla.	T. J. Dean 4-44	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	Frank Beal	Erie Upton
Old Forge, Pa.	James Tedesco B1-46	Louis Serafini	Louis Serafini K	Thomas Ventre	John F. Fries	Nicholas Salerno
Olean, N. Y.	Thomas A. Gustafson†	E. W. Sturm	F. C. Kamler A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr., E	F. W. Wallen	J. C. Dempsey
Olympia, Wash.	J. T. Trullinger 1-44	B. F. Hume	M. Y. Haskett F	O. G. Murray	Phil W. Lynch	Richard H. Bryan
Omaha, Neb.	Dan B. Butler 5-45	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Harry Knudsen F	Harry Trustin	D. A. O'Connor	John J. Pszanowski
Oneida, N. Y.	Robert J. Burns 1-44	Lucy M. Rice	Charles W. Smith T	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	J. A. Murphy
Oneonta, N. Y.	Russell E. Brigham 1-44	W. A. Holley	James D. VanWoert T	John A. Miller	Michael H. Stapleton	R. J. Simmons
Ontario, Calif.	Taylor M. Peterson 4-46	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody K	Neal D. Smith E	J. H. Gordon	C. F. Robberson
Orange, N. J.	Wm. Howe Davis 5-46	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	George J. Gmeiner	Joseph P. McGonnell
Orangeburg, S. C.	Arthur C. Walker 10-45	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	J. F. Pearson	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Orlando, Fla.	William Beardall 1-44	E. H. McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon E	M. G. Bennett	J. C. Stone
Oshkosh, Wis.	George F. Oaks 4-43	James S. Chase	R. F. Kriz C	Carl Strey	George Revland	William Golz
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Lake M. Crookham 4-43	Laura Spooner	Edward L. Butler T	William Pyle, Jr. E	William Pyle, Sr.	G. Owen Crispin
Ossining, N. Y.	Thomas H. Barnes P	Lewis H. Acker	Ralph Roberts T	Frank W. Becker S	Melbourne Bohlig†	Spencer Purdy
Oswego, N. Y.	John J. Scanlon 1-44	Elliott J. Cullinan	George M. Ward T	Robert M. McGann	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin 5-43	H. W. Farnsworth	Wallace T. Rippey F	Joseph Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Frank Frazier
Ottawa, Kan.	L. C. Geiger 4-44	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	C. M. Sheldon	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock
Ottumwa, Iowa	David A. Nevin 4-43	Frank Gibbons	H. U. Mathews F	Henry E. Cook E	Samuel D. Russell	Carl M. Higdon
Owensboro, Ky.	Fred L. Weir 1-46	E. J. Rhodes	W. T. Young F	Glenn Lovern	Frank L. Taylor	Vernie Bidwell
Owosso, Mich.	J. Edwin Ellis 4-44	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	W. A. Wright	Claud Craig	Ted Rice
Paducah, Ky.*	Pierce E. Lackey 1-44	Rudy Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	G. C. Houser E†	F. W. Gholson	W. E. Bryant
Painesville, Ohio.*	J. W. Jouchin P1-46	John D. Briesemeister	John D. Briesemeister A	C. S. Fullerton M	L. J. Elliott	W. G. Carrig
Palestine, Tex.	R. H. McLeod 4-43	J. G. Hardgrave S	Tom Willison F	J. B. Early E	H. H. Padon	J. S. Walding

Palo Alto, Calif.	J. B. Blois 7-43	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	L. H. Anderson E	Louis Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pampa, Tex.*	Fred Thompson 4-44	W. C. deCordova	Mabel Davis T	L. B. Haggard S	Ben R. White	Ray Dudley
Panama City, Fla.*	H. G. Fannin 3-44	J. S. Newbern	J. S. Newbern K	C. E. Swank M	R. L. Caswell	G. W. McCall
Paris, Tex.	John W. Barnes 4-44	J. A. Binnion	John W. Barnes	Walter F. Hicks E	Jodie Moss	Jack Reeves
Park Ridge, Ill.	James D. Tierney 5-45	Leopold E. Fleissner	Ralph E. Schuettge F	Fred Diesness S	George Duwel	H. Johnson
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Earl Stephens 4-44	Myrtle L. Hoffmann	Golden Underwood F†	Earl Stephens	Archie Cook †	Clarence W. Hylbert
Parma, Ohio	Sylvestor Augustine	George Weckerling A	George Weckerling A	Frank Latimer S	None	Garry Burczyk
Parsons, Kan.	Earl Minton 4-43	D. M. Raymond	E. R. Gould F	Nay Parker	E. G. Parsons	Blanche Bolander
Pasadena, Calif.*	A. I. Stewart C5-43	Bessie Chamberlain	Miner B. Phillipps C	John H. Allin E	E. F. Coop	Neil F. Anderson
Passaic, N. J.	Thomas J. Kennedy 5-43	Arthur D. Bolton	Henry C. Whitehead F	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Charles J. Monks
Paterson, N. J.	William P. Furrey 1-44	Frank J. Sciro	T. Star Dunning C	Vincent Scannlon E	Thomas L. Coyle	James Walker
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy 1-45	James M. Donovan	Vincent J. McAloon T	Joseph A. Ranguette	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills
Peabody, Mass.	Joseph B. O'Keefe 12-45	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel J. Conroy A	Frank J. McCarthy	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy
Peekskill, N. Y.	Ralph F. Hopkins 1-44	Harry B. Foshay	Harold H. Lent F	Walter E. Nutt	David Cleveland	Joseph A. Lillis
Pekin, Ill.	J. Norman Shade 5-43	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	P. P. Schermer S	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	Harvey L. Gaumer C1-44	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. L. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Pensacola, Fla.*	L. C. Hagler 6-43	J. E. Frenkel	George J. Roark M	George J. Roark M	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell
Peoria, Ill.	E. N. Woodruff 5-45	A. D. Davidson	L. E. Kauffman C	W. P. Conrad	Pat Malone	J. E. Wombacher
Perth Amboy, N. J.	John A. Delaney 5-45	Philip P. Costello	Joseph E. Hornsby T	Stephen F. Balinski	Martin Schmidt	John F. Murray
Peru, Ind.	J. O. Miller 1-47	Marjorie Blue	Marjorie Blue T	Ivel Pence S	Carl Ahnert	William T. Webster
Petersburg, Va.*	Alex. Hamilton, Jr. 9-44	William F. Spotswood	William F. Spotswood C	W. W. Cotton E	J. N. Farmer	Charles A. Ryburn, Jr.
Phenix City, Ala.	Elmer E. Reese 10-43	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	H. D. Cobb	John Newsome	J. W. Perry
Philadelphia, Pa.	Bernard Samuel 1-44	None	Robert C. White C	John H. Neeson	William F. Cowden	Howard P. Sutton
Phillipsburg, N. J.	John F. O'Donnell 5-46	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman F	Harry W. Mixell E	Elsworth E. Kocher	Theodore Booth
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Newell W. Stewart	John H. Udall	Alice Mosier A	R. Gail Baker E	L. B. Barnum	James T. Duane
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Arthur H. Tompkins B1-46	Norman G. Young M	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	Leo J. Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis
Pine Bluff, Ark.	G. L. Blackwell 4-45	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell E	George Alford	M. L. Galligher
Piqua, Ohio.*	Harry E. Croner 1-44	Cloyd Smith	Anna H. Sager F	W. J. Baldwin M	Gilbert Grove	Frank Strickling
Pittsburg, Kan.	Wilbur O. Myers 4-43	Agnes M. Young	D. W. Decker F	Ed. Zimmerman	Walter C. Campbell	T. M. Stowers
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully 1-45	Edward W. Lindsay	Edward R. Frey C	Frank M. Roessing	E. J. Kerr	H. B. Scott
Pittsfield, Mass.	James Fallon 1-44	Harold F. Goggins	J. Edward Hayn T	Leon H. Reed	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan
Pittston, Pa.	John J. Reilly 1-46	John D. McNulty	S. C. Grablick F	Joseph A. Walsh	Frank Castner	Leo A. Tierney
Plainfield, N. J.	Dixon C. Philips 1-45	E. C. Burfeind†	Ross R. Deardorff F	H. Edwin Bush E	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch
Plains tp, Pa.	None	Anna Roonyet	Joseph Trosko F	Joseph Guerra S	Joseph Mikelski	J. H. Chehutske
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Leander A. Bouyea 1-44	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming
Pleasantville, N. J.	W. Scott Ireland	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr. T	Jesse B. Hackney S	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor
Plymouth t, Mass.	James A. White C	Herbert K. Bartlett	Elmer R. Harlow N	Elmer C. Chandler S	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Plymouth, Pa.	Samuel Brokenshire B1-46	George Trebilcox S	Kenneth J. Guest C	Joseph Dennis S	Kenneth Williams	Lawrence L. Kindig
Pocatello, Idaho	Robert M. Terrell 4-43	W. E. Gee	W. E. Gee K	R. C. Lowrie E	A. A. Girard	R. J. Roubidoux
Pomona, Calif.	James B. Pettit 5-43	H. A. Leigh	Addison C. Philpott F	James B. Pettit	Dan Zans	J. B. Ashurst
Ponca City, Okla.	F. M. Overstreet 5-44	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Guy Conner	Joe May	Joe McFadden
Pontiac, Mich.*	Joseph Potts 4-44	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank W. Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Ira Bradley 4-43	R. P. Sullivan	Grover Greer F	E. C. Thomas E	Barney Leimkuehler	C. P. Zadnick
Port Arthur, Tex.*	R. L. Rutan	Joyce Campbell†	Joyce Campbell F	H. H. Pool E	D. P. Rachal	H. F. Baker
Port Chester, N. Y.	W. Burdell Banister 5-43	Amerigo J. DeChiara	Harry Wunsch T	Francis I. McGrath E	John Rathgeb	A. Leo Brogan
Port Huron, Mich.	George C. Higgins 4-43	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Leonard G. Howell M	George Hisscock	Thomas Davidson
Portland, Me.*	Herman B. Libby C1-46	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	Edward M. Hunt	Oliver T. Sanborn	E. R. Dodwell
Portland, Ore.	Earl Riley 1-45	Will E. Gibson A	Kenneth L. Cooper F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles
Portsmouth, N. H.	Charles M. Dale 1-45	Edward J. Hopley	Remick H. Laighton A	Clayton Osborn S	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Portsmouth, Ohio.*	Harold Clayton 1-44	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	C. S. Stevenson E	Robert Leedom	Ray Brown
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh 9-44	L. C. Brinson A	Arthur S. Owens M	F. J. Berguron	W. B. Sykes	J. M. Broughton
Pottstown, Pa	Lewis P. Sweeney B1-46	Edmund W. Critchley S	B. Frank Christman T	Donald Maurer S	Richard Lindauer	James A. Laughead
Pottsville, Pa	Claude A. Lord 1-46	F. A. Matthews	Harry Marks F	James A. Lynaugh S	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	William H. Schrauth 1-44	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	George D. Campbell	Irving D. Merrick	George E. Leadbitter
Providence, R. I.	Dennis J. Roberts	W. Earl Dodd	Thomas F. A. Flynn A	Charles A. McElroy	Thomas H. Cotter	James J. Cusick
Provo, Utah	Maurice Harding 1-44	I. G. Bench	Mary F. Smith A	Joseph H. Swapp	Earl Finlayson	J. D. Boyd
Pueblo, Colo	B. L. Beaty P	Mary E. Weaver	Charles E. Saxton F	Ray H. Talbot	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Quincy, Ill	Ed. J. Schneidman 5-45	Duke Schroer	John Wise C	E. H. Groppe	Frank Hummelt	Peter F. Hartman†
Quincy, Mass	Charles A. Ross 1-45	Hattiemay Thomas	Leo E. Mullin A	James P. Donovan	William J. Sands	John J. Avery
Racine, Wis	T. G. Morris 4-43	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas T. Hartnett	Arthur Muhlke
Rahway, N. J.	David Armstrong 1-45	Samuel R. Morton	James H. Jones T	Fred H. Hedeman E	Walter Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews 7-43	J. E. Sawyer	Graham H. Andrews F	Roy L. Williamson	W. R. Butts	J. Winder Bryan
Rapid City, S. D.*	Robert S. Hill 5-43	Robert Lang	Victor Dreger T	None	George E. Engler	N. J. Hendrickson
Reading t, Mass.	Herbert K. Miller C	Norman P. Charles	Leon G. Bent N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Jeremiah Cullinane
Reading, Pa	Harry F. Menges 1-44	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	J. Clinton Bach	Harry J. Brown	None
Red Bank, N. J	Charles R. English 1-45	Amy E. Shinn	T. M. Gopsill F	Ensley M. White	H. L. Jobes	Harold A. Davidson
Redlands, Calif	Frank S. Gunter	C. P. Hook	Theodore Krumm F	George S. Hinckley	E. R. Thomas	William H. Morrison
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Isaac H. Hawkins 4-43	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	Delos L. Bundy S	Earl Wiltse	Harry M. Petersen
Redwood City, Calif.*	Floyd D. Granger 4-43	Ralph S. Dodge	Ralph S. Dodge T	R. J. Clarke E	M. E. Ryan	C. L. Collins
Reidsville, N. C.*	John Hester 7-44	E. P. Nichols	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	R. A. Allen
Reno, Nev.	August C. Frohlich 5-43	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox F	James Glynn E	George M. Twaddle	Harry Fletcher
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Charles G. Maloy 1-44	Harvey C. Younghans	Arthur J. Scheibly	Alfred T. Kaufman E	Terrence Barney	Richard S. Goode
Revere, Mass	Raymond E. Carey 1-44	Rita Bishop	Andrew A. Casassa T	Michael O'Donnell	T. J. McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe
Richmond, Calif.*	Mattie Chandler 7-43	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman S	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones
Richmond, Ind	John R. Britten 1-47	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	S. W. Hodgin E	Harry Williams	Ellis H. Duckett
Richmond, Va	Gordon B. Ambler 9-44	William T. Wells	J. M. Miller C	Gamble M. Bowers	A. F. Taylor	E. Hutson Organ
Richmond Heights, Mo.	B. W. LaTourette 4-44	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	Lester Watson	George Hawkins	Thomas H. Brown
Ridgefield Park, N. J	H. I. Lowe 5-44	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	E. G. Alberque, Jr.	Edward Eucker	Robert Benson
Ridgewood, N. J.	William J. Tonkin 5-43	Wilbur Morris	William J. Tonkin F	Frank D. Livermore	Arthur J. DeMouth	R. Floyd Tremper
River Rouge, Mich	Edmund T. Higgins 4-43	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters K	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen
Riverside, Calif	Walter C. Davison 1-45	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	Lee Nafzger E	Ray Allen	Nestor N. Brule
Roanoke, Va.*	Walter W. Wood 9-44	L. D. James	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth E	W. M. Mullins'	H. C. Ferguson†
Rochester, Minn	Paul A. Grassle 4-43	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	A. C. Smith E	C. E. Ginther	H. N. Tompkins
Rochester, N. H.	Walter H. Wood	D. Arlene Baker	Walter H. Wood	Ralph O. Meader S	Gordon G. Cushing	William H. Gibbs
Rochester, N. Y.*	Samuel B. Dicker 1-44	Thomas P. O'Leary	Raymond V. Ellis C	William H. Roberts	John Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers 1-44	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. D. Hoke S	W. H. Hope	J. V. Porter
Rock Island, Ill.	Robert P. Galbraith 5-45	Martin T. Rudgren	Martin T. Rudgren C	W. J. Gallagher	August Schmidt	Herman Sehnert
Rockford, Ill	C. H. Bloom 5-45	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	William Day E	T. D. Blake	Folke Bengston
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Edgar T. Beamish 4-43	Frank A. Ernst	Frank A. Ernst T†	Frank J. Lyons S	Robert C. Hopkins	Thomas A. Eibler

Rocky Mount N. C.*	J. Q. Robinson 5-43	L. B. Aycock M	L. B. Aycock M	A. S. Lyon	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas
Rome, Ga.*	John E. Yarbrough C1-45	F. L. Sammons S	S. S. King M	Charles H. Gilmour E	W. T. McKinney	H. W. Quarles
Rome, N. Y.	Walter W. Abbott 1-44	James A. Doyle	Walter S. Barber T	Fred L. Martin	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph T. Owens
Roselle, N. J.	Francis V. Lowden P1-44	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Melvin E. Levers	George S. Wright	Iver J. Petersen†
Roswell, N. M.*	Thomas J. Hall 4-44	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	Lea Rowland E	Rue Chrisman	H. L. Eller
Royal Oak, Mich.*	Fletcher L. Renton 12-43	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray Hayward
Rutherford, N. J.	Martin P. Nelson 1-44	Harold J. Landshof	A. H. Yereance F	Fred H. Hackenburg	W. F. Telschow	Charles M. Williams
Rutland, Vt.	Henry B. Carpenter	Henry P. Battles	Theodore Roberts T	Richard H. Royce	A. H. Koltonski	Harold Potter
Sacramento, Calif.*	Tom B. Monk 1-44	H. G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	Alec K. McAllister
Saginaw, Mich.*	William J. Brydges 4-43	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	Alden A. Lewis
St. Augustine, Fla.*	O. D. Wolfe 12-43	Charles E. Kettle	Charles E. Kettle K	George Center S	W. B. Parkhill	V. S. Stuart†
St. Charles, Mo.	Adolph Thro 4-43	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens F	Richard W. Halteman	Earl Bricker	J. Edward Duckworth
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	A. A. Lingemann P1-45	Walter Pratt	Walter Pratt K	Emerson Belmore	Harold Lanstra	Harold Lanstra
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon 4-44	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	R. E. Borrowman E	J. J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick
St. Joseph, Mo.	Phil J. Welch 4-46	Thomas J. Lysaght	K. T. Boyle C	A. J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	Melvin Swepston
St. Louis, Mo.	William Dee Becker 4-45	Ray C. Schroeder	Louis Nolte C	Arthur C. Meyers S	Joseph W. Morgan	James J. Mitchell
St. Paul, Minn.	John J. McDonough 6-44	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Milton Rosen	William J. Sudeith	Clinton A. Hackert
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	R. J. McCutcheon, Jr. 7-43	T. L. Crossland	T. L. Crossland F	Frank O. Lee	C. W. Nesbit	E. D. Vaughn
Salem, Mass.	Edward A. Coffey 1-44	Augustine Toomey	John V. Cook A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Salem, Ohio	R. R. Johnson 1-44	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Ralph N. Stoffer
Salem, Ore.	I. M. Doughton	Alfred Munt R	Paul H. Houser T	J. H. Davis S	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto
Salina, Kan.*	Edmond Morgenstern	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker K	E. W. Hopkins E	J. E. Travis	D. K. Fitch
Salinas, Calif.*	Edmund J. Leach 7-43	Geraldine Teichert†	Geraldine Teichert K†	Donald Davies E	George Von Soosten	M. A. Lapierre
Salisbury, Md.	I. Virgil Hitchens 5-44	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	W. Clarke Gardner	Walter B. Disharoon	William Chatham
Salisbury, N. C.*	R. E. Ramsay 7-43	Elizabeth Massey	H. C. Holmes M	J. A. English	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Salt Lake City, Utah	Ab. Jenkins 1-44	Ethel Macdonald	Oscar W. McConkie F	W. D. Beers E	LaVere M. Hanson	Reed E. Vetterli
San Angelo, Tex.*	Harvey H. Allen 4-44	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody T	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	C. O. Reed
San Antonio, Tex.	Gus B. Mauermann 6-43	J. M. Woods	C. Ray Davis T	Henry F. Hein	C. A. Hart	Aubrey Hopkins
San Bernardino, Calif.	W. C. Seccombe 5-43	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Edgar T. Ham S	Neal C. Niday	James W. Cole
San Buenaventura, Cal.*	Harold Y. Carrico 4-45	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	Noble Bower S	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego, Calif.*	Howard B. Bard 5-43	Fred W. Sick	J. S. Barber C	F. A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson
San Francisco, Calif.	Angelo J. Rossi 1-44	David A. Barry	Harold J. Boyd C	H. C. Vensano	Charles J. Brennan	Charles W. Dullea
San Gabriel, Calif.	Albert J. Grieb 4-46	Carl E. Gruendler	George W. Wood A	William H. Stearns S	Homer Mann	Francis L. Carpenter
San Jose, Calif.*	H. A. Young P7-46	John L. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	H. J. Flannery E	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black
San Leandro, Calif.*	Helen L. C. Lawrence 4-44	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings K	Ray L. Billings M	B. X. Whitaker	Joseph Peralta
San Mateo, Calif.*	Edward J. Reilly 4-45	Belton Rhodes	Belton Rhodes A	W. D. Soule M	Hugh F. Morris	Thomas F. Burke
Sandusky, Ohio*	George J. Apel 1-44	Carl Breining	Carl Breining T	R. R. Smith	Wilson McLaughlin	Ronald G. Bravard
Sanford, Fla.*	Edward Higgins C1-44	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	James Moughton S	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams
Santa Ana, Calif	Joseph P. Smith 4-43	Erma Keeler	William C. Jerome A	H. M. Neighbour E	John Luxembourger	George G. Boyd
Santa Barbara, Calif	Patrick J. Maher 5-43	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	Fred Hoelscher
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Edwin L. Rich 7-43	S. A. Evans	F. R. Howe F	Amos H. Roff	Louis Gomes	Al Huntsman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Manuel Lugan 4-44	Lawrance Tamme	R. L. Ormsbee F	Henry Shoemaker E	Ellis S. Bauer	Manuel C. Montoya, Jr.
Santa Monica, Calif.	Leonard J. Murray 12-43	R. A. Krueger	D. C. Freeman F	William W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	C. E. Webb
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Ernest A. Eymann	Agnes A. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Walter F. Adams	Lloyd D. Rhoades	Melvin F. Flohr
Sapulpa, Okla.*	O. L. Humes 5-44	C. B. Peterson	W. C. Kohlenberg A	Fred M. Boone M	W. M. Collier	J. O. Edwards
Sarasota, Fla.	E. A. Smith 1-44	J. E. Richards	E. A. Smith	E. H. Knight	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery 1-44	Jerome V. Pitney	Mrs. Mary Mulqueen F	Nellie Ainsworth	John S. Hickey	Patrick Rox

TABLE XIV-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Saugus t, Mass.	George W. Quarmby C	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk N	Carl E. Chapman†	George B. Drew†	John T. Stuart
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	T. B. McKinney 5-44	R. R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Henry A. Sherman M	Frank F. Trombley	J. W. Welsh
Savannah, Ga	Thomas Gamble 1-45	P. J. McNamara	H. B. Grimshaw F	C. W. Hurst	W. S. Blanton	William M. Hall
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Kenneth C. Hogate 4-43	Edward H. Jackson	Anson McLoud T	Arthur G. Bouton S	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Mills Ten Eyck 1-44	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	Leroy C. Purdy E	Edward M. Moffett†	Joseph A. Peters
Scottsbluff, Neb.	S. Everett Dennis 5-43	H. E. Brown	Charles H. Blackburn F	Wayne K. Harrison E	George Williams	James A. Hedge
Scranton, Pa.	Howard J. Snowdon 1-47	Samuel H. Bevan	Foster W. Nauman C	B. J. Harding	E. B. Lewis	Walter Kime
Seattle, Wash.	W. F. Devin 6-44	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	W. C. Morse	William Fitzgerald	H. D. Kimsey
Sedalia, Mo.	A. H. Wilks 5-46	E. J. Thomas	A. L. Pringle F	Elmer E. Herrmann E	John Lueck	H. Anderson
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns 10-44	R. M. Watters	L. P. Burns	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	H. L. Dickerson
Seminole, Okla.	J. L. Fife 5-43	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	Homer M. Montgomery	Everett Brodenax	Jake Sims
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. Van Aken 1-44	E. P. Rudolph	E. P. Rudolph F	William E. Arnold	Merle M. Hand	Bert H. Tilson
Shaler tp, Pa.	(Not reporting)					
Shamokin, Pa.	George W. Shade B1-46	John Wary	George W. Shade	Harry Reinhardt	John Pickering	William L. Miller
Sharon, Pa.	Myron W. Jones 1-44	Florence Lansdowne	E. H. Whitehead F	Griff W. Nicholls E	John R. Davis	William Stuart
Shawnee, Okla.*	G. A. Malsbury 5-44	J. C. Coleman	Cora M. Stevens T	J. E. Thompson M	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd
Sheboygan, Wis.	Charles H. Bau 4-43	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	John Stranberg	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson 7-43	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Shelbyville, Ind.	James M. Pierce 1-47	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Chester Moore S	Albert Bansbach	Walter Wintin
Shelton, Conn.	Ralph C. Booth 1-45	J. Stirling Edwards	J. Stirling Edwards K	V. B. Clarke E	Frank W. Cramer	William Donovan
Shenandoah, Pa.	Andrew Baraniak B1-46	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky K	James J. Doyle S	William Snyder	John Maher
Sheridan, Wyo.	Basil Dean 1-44	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	James MacLennan	Guy Webb	John C. Hendrickson
Sherman, Tex.*	R. L. Hall 4-43	J. C. Bryant	Lee H. Powell M	A. A. McMillan	Ed Capps	G. L. Tribble
Shorewood, Wis.*	John J. Cary P4-43	John L. Jones	Harry A. Schmitt M	John G. Deppisch	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell 11-46	L. T. Baker A	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell S	S. J. Flores	C. C. Russell
Sioux City, Iowa	David F. Loepp 4-44	Carl Norrbom	Dale A. Anderson F	F. P. Sulzbach	Charles B. Kuhl	G. F. Wheelock
Sioux Falls, S. D.	C. M. Whitfield 5-44	G. W. Elmen A	E. M. Reiley T	Joseph S. Nelson	Carl E. Hunt	Fred Searls
Somerville, Mass.	John M. Lynch 1-44	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	Thomas E. Hegarty E	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery
South Bend, Ind.	Jesse I. Pavey 1-47	Marie H. Nelson	Harry S. Driggs C	Natham Levy	Charles DeVleeschower	William K. Ingram
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes 4-46	J. W. Londeree	W. G. Moore T	M. C. Catlette E	Charles J. Schmidt	A. Brabban
South Gate, Calif.	Francis W. Bunnett 4-44	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Pfeiffer K	Frank E. Alderman E	William F. Carleton	John C. Gutting
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles J. Plotz 5-44	H. W. Daehling	H. W. Daehling K	Julius Stosick E	Raymond Gee	Frank Breiesemeister
South Orange, N. J.	Spencer Miller, Jr. P5-43	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	Arthur L. Demarest E	John C. Loughran	Peter J. Loughran
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Andrew O. Porter 4-46	Nettie A. Hewitt	Nettie A. Hewitt K	Frank H. Clough M	J. Frank Smith	E. C. Setzer
South Portland, Me.*	Ernest L. Ryall	J. Harold Webster	J. Harold Webster	Donald L. Giddings	Horace S. Jose	Horace S. Jose
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick 1-44	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert T	E. R. Van Ness E	Frank Chartowich	Charles Van Deventer
South St. Paul, Minn.	A. O. Elder	John F. O'Donnell R	Joseph Jerhoff T	Lloyd McNulty E	Harry E. Rund	Lewis Fuller
Southbridge t, Mass.	Wesley Cole C	Clarinthe P. Boyer	Daniel P. Bernheim F	John G. Clarke E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Spartanburg, S. C.	Jennings Thompson 5-45	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard F	Harwood Beebe E	W. O. Blackwell	H. Lee Rogers
Spokane, Wash.	Frank G. Sutherlin	Wallace N. Sproul	Otto A. Dirkes F	Arthur R. Meehan	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr. 4-43	Marie M. Smith	Harry B. Luers F	W. J. Spaulding	C. E. Green	Frank Healey
Springfield, Mass.	Roger L. Putnam 1-44	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Benjamin H. Grout S	Herbert C. Root	Raymond P. Gallagher
Springfield, Mo.	Harry B. Carr 4-44	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett F	Otis L. Barbarick	W. R. Price	Warren J. Hayes
Springfield, Ohio*	John H. Voller 1-44	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	George A. Abele

Stamford, Conn.	Charles E. Moore 11-45	George R. Close	Frank T. Slavin F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Statesville, N. C.	J. Wesley Jones 5-43	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	W. S. Thomas
Staunton, Va.*	William A. Grubert	Earl Taylor	H. E. Baylor T	W. L. Hall	E. H. Dabney	J. M. Webb
Steelton, Pa	John C. Craig 1-46	Charles E. Newbaker S	Charles E. Newbaker K	Claude W. Baskin	James F. Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Sterling, Ill.	W. A. Krohn 5-43	T. J. McDonnell	Elmer Janssen F	William Krohn	Connel Nicol	Curtis Bucher
Steubenville, Ohio	James T. Welsh 1-44	Joseph La Presto	Joseph Cartledge A	James K. McGinnis E	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham
Stevens Point, Wis.	Frank G. Lasecke 4-43	Clara Trierweiler†	Alois L. Jacoboski C	B. E. Fieve E	Paul Tuszka	A. William Risch
Stillwater, Okla	L. E. McConkey P5-43	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier E	Ray Pence	Gene Hoyt
Stockton, Calif.*	Lewis A. Lodde 1-44	Bessie L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	Lyle Payton E	Ralph E. Thompsen	Harold A. Vogelsang
Stoneham t, Mass	Fred A. Schneider C	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George A. Holden T	Albert E. Casey	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson
Stowe tp, Pa	William G. Blumling C	Edward T. Irwin	C. R. Davis C		Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Stratford t, Conn.*	C. C. Schwable C10-43	William H. Wilcoxson	John O. Ostberg T	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Streator, Ill.	T. R. Halfpenny 5-43	Paul E. Uebler	R. Hendrickson F	Fred Renz E	Frank A. Owen	Elmer Eutsey
Struthers, Ohio	William A. Strain 1 44	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	Stephen Ondra	Alfred E. Hull	Harry D. Davis
Suffolk, Va.*	B. O. Hill 9-44	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	E. N. Wilkinson E	James H. Bangley	Lawrence B. Butler
Summit, N. J.	Guido F. Forster 1-44	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray S	Thomas Murray	Edward K. Egan
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech 8-44	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland T	F. K. Ellis	E. H. Lynam	W. C. Kirven
Sunbury, Pa	Morris R. Michaels 1-46	Mary E. Holsapple	G. B. Reichley F	Franklin R. Klase S	Walter C. Culp	Madison W. Beers
Superior, Wis.*	James Murphy P4-43	R. E. McKeague	N. J. Sindelar F	O. G. Holway	Edward Nelson	Arthur Buchanan
Swampscott t, Mass.	Robert G. Byrne C	Malcolm F. MacLean, Jr.	Francis L. Smith F	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Walter F. Reeves
Sweetwater, Tex.*	J. M. Lawrence 4-43	W. H. Whaley	R. C. Hoppe M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. A. Bland
Swissvale, Pa	Christy Cariher B1-45	Benjamin B. Caldwell	Benjamin B. Caldwell K	Allen F. Koch	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner
Syracuse, N. Y.	Thomas E. Kennedy 1-46	George K. Hancock	George Bedford F	George H. Ballantyne	George C. Winter	William A. Rapp
Tacoma, Wash	Harry P. Cain 6-46	Genevieve Martin	C. Val Fawcett F	A. R. Bergersen	Emory N. Whitaker	T. B. Ross
Tallahassee, Fla.*	Jack W. Simmons	George C. White	George C. White A	M. N. Yancey M	Earl Levy	G. Powledge
Tamaqua, Pa	Harry W. Kleckner 12-45	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	George Willing S	Frank H. Behr	Claude Brecker
Tampa, Fla.	R. E. L. Chancey 11-43	P. R. Bourquardez	George V. Booker C	R. H. Cason	A. J. White	C. J. Woodruff
Taunton, Mass	Merrill D. Aldrich 1-44	Henry L. Galipeau	Merrill D. Aldrich F	Charles T. Alger S	Edward F. Gorey	George E. McNamee
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	Milton G. Votee 6-46	Henry E. Diehl	Wm. F. Haecker T	Charles A. Wild, Jr.	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Temple, Tex.*	H. B. Mason 4-44	W. B. Hoyle	W. B. Hoyle K	N. E. Trostle E	George Hoherd	Frank Bouldin
Terre Haute, Ind.	Vernon R. McMillan 1-47	Charles C. Broadhurst	Alonzo C. Duddleston C	W. Robert Paige E	Albert W. Rowe	Forest Braden
Terrell, Tex.*	H. C. Barnes C4-43	J. T. Riley	A. H. Boyd T	E. E. Boyd S	K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana, Ark	W. M. Elrod 4-43	H. H. Clements	W. C. Kuhl T	W. M. Elrod S	J. A. Spear	
Texarkana, Tex	William V. Brown 5-44	G. D. Garrett S	J. J. Diehl F	Lawrence Marple E	H. J. Schlink	J. N. Runnels
Thomasville, Ga	John W. White	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	N. W. Crawford S	J. E. Porter	J. M. Hancock
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. L. Pope 5-43	Miss B. H. Harris	Miss B. H. Harris K	J. R. Blair	C. L. White	E. R. Richardson
Tiffin, Ohio	Allan B. Kernan 1-44	Robert L. Beals	Robert L. Beals A	G. Russell Barrick	Floyd J. Ash	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo, Ohio*	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-44	Lawrence W. Davis	Joseph H. Nathanson F	John H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen
Tonawanda, N. Y	Clarence Hackett 1-44	Moss Simson	Albert F. Hubman T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Topeka, Kan	Frank J. Warren 4-43	F. W. Knapp	J. Glen Davis F	W. E. Baldry E	William J. Cawker	E. W. Kaul
Torrington, Conn.	William A. Patten 10-43	Alex G. Constable	William T. Carroll T	George J. Rossi S	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Traverse City, Mich.*	D. R. Zimmerman 4-43	C. L. Anderson	M. G. Dearing T	Tony Eikey S	J. Fifarek	Charles Woodrow
Trenton, N. J	John A. Hartmann 5-43	Thaddeus J. Burns	Hervey S. Moore F	John A. Hartmann	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Trinidad, Colo	Joseph A. Storm 4-43	James Ingles	Ed R. Bearden F	J. Joe Cox S	C. W. Nolan	John J. Shew
Troy, N. Y.	Frank J. Hogan 1-44	James A. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	Thomas F. Fitzgerald	Cornelius A. Casey	John B. Conroy
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad 5-43	Carl M. Hitt	J. T. Manders A	R. E. Stallings E	Henry L. Hilles	H. C. Wheeler†
Tulsa, Okla	C. H. Veale 5-44	Milton W. Davis A	D. H. Pratt F	S. R. Smith S	C. C. Jennings	George H. Blaine

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Tuscaloosa, Ala	Luther Davis 10-44	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt K	F. G. Hocutt E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
Twin Falls, Idaho	Joe K. Koehler 4-43	W. H. Eldridge	Lionel A. Dean F	Charles P. Larsen S	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Arthur J. Luebke P4-43	Alfred O. Allie†	Alfred O. Allie K†	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Edward F. Pazdera
Tyler, Tex.*	Walter H. Knight C4-43	G. V. McNallie	G. D. Fairtrace M	J. P. Ferrill E	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray
Union tp, N. J	F. Ed Biertuempfel C1-44	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	Harry E. King	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk
Union City, N. J	Henry J. Thourot 5-46	Wilfred G. Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Frederick Berke	Charles Friedel, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins
Uniontown, Pa	Russell E. Umbel 1-44	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William H. Raffle	Alfred W. Davis
University City, Mo	Matt C. Fogerty 4-43	Arthur J. Schopp	Claude Ellis A	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael Lyons	George F. Ward
University Park, Tex	A. L. Slaughter 4-44	Lester L. Smith	Lester L. Smith K	John Kinsey	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell
Upper Darby tp, Pa	M. Joseph Connelly P1-44	J. E. Malone S	M. J. Loftus N	A. Damon E	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Urbana, Ill	George F. Hurd 5-45	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Moyer F	Elmer H. Johnson S	C. W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Utica, N. Y	Vincent R. Corrou 1-44	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	George P. Hodges	Joseph N. Sullivan	John Jones
Valdosta, Ga	J. D. Ashley 3-44	A. S. Myddelton	W. H. Warwick F	H. P. Edmond E	T. M. Cook	R. L. Kemp
Vallejo, Calif	John Stewart 7-43	H. W. Mitchell	Alfred L. Wanger A	Frank Brew	L. D. Jacobson	E. Dierking
Valley Stream, N. Y.	H. K. Hendrickson	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	Paul Smith	(County)
Vancouver, Wash	John A. Hogg 1-46	Charles A. McDonough	Fred W. Sinclair F	James L. Rasmussen	Pierre E. DuPaul	John Blaker
Vandergrift, Pa	R. M. Withington B1-45	Ernest Magaro	James W. Dickie F	S. K. Hunger S	Walter Heddinger	Ralph W. McIntire
Ventura, Calif	(See San Buenaventura)					
Vicksburg, Miss	J. C. Hamilton 1-45	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton F	Frank M. Garvey	J. F. Hosemann	G. E. Hogaboom
Victoria, Tex	Ben T. Jordan 4-45	J. P. Daly S	Helen Winkelman T	C. J. Fossati	V. Fritz	John Vogt
Vincennes, Ind	Noble P. Barr 1-47	Joe Leonard	Joe Leonard T	Noble P. Barr	Edwin Goodman	Sherman Montgomery
Virginia, Minn	Herman J. Eaton 4-44	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	J. W. Hejda E	Nels F. Quist	Charles A. Gronberg
Waco, Tex.*	Hubert Johnson 4-43	Otis W. DeHay S	J. E. Johnson, Jr. C	W. C. Torrence	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey
Wakefield t, Mass	Robert H. Adams C	Charles Young	John I. Preston T	Robert B. McKenna S†	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates
Walla Walla, Wash	Herbert G. West 1-45	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans F	C. W. Martin S	Carl A. Gregory	A. L. Jefferis
Wallingford, Conn	James O. Lee 1-44	Thomas O'Neil	Clifford M. Cowles T	William A. Mackenzie E	Henry Bronsord	Clarence D. Lane
Waltham, Mass	Arthur A. Hansen 1-44	William J. Lanagan	C. Ralph Dow A	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Warren, Ohio	Robert H. Roberts 1-44	Elizabeth J. Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen
Warren, Pa	R. W. Steber B1-46	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	R. M. Krebs F	C. W. Barwis E	Douglas Kropf	George F. Haehn
Warwick, R. I	Albert P. Ruerat 2-45	Arthur S. Burlingame	G. Conrad Anderson T	W. E. Wilcox	None	William C. Kindelan
Washington, D. C.	John R. Young P4-43	G. M. Thornett S	W. L. Fowler	C. W. Kutz	Stephen T. Porter	E. J. Kelly
Washington, Pa	J. Brady Marble 1-44	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	Fay K. Eakin	A. Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber
Waterbury, Conn	John S. Monagan 1-44	Joseph M. Shea	Cornelius F. Maloney C	Charles Root E	Thomas Cavanaugh	Daniel J. Carson†
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy 4-44	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp F. Matthews A	N. B. Barber E	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine
Watertown t, Mass	C. H. Parker C 3-44	George B. Wellman	W. W. Norcross A	Thomas V. Dwyer S	John W. O'Hearn	John F. Milmore
Watertown, N. Y.*	Charles A. Winslow 1-44	Minnie E. Carnes	Datus C. Ayers T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward Curtin
Watertown, S. D.	George Beier 5-44	F. J. Hubbard A	F. J. Hubbard A	Howard Gesley E	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs
Watertown, Wis	W. A. Nack 4-44	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	Richard S. Podolske E	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest

Waterville, Me.	Paul A. Dundas	Jerome G. Daviau	Edward H. Belliveau T	Albert E. Moore S	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon 1-44	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan
Waukegan, Ill	Frank G. Wallin 4-45	Edward R. Holmberg	Edward R. Holmberg K	Henry Bleck E	Tom McNamara	Bart Tyrrell
Waukesha, Wis.	George W. Coutts 5-44	Nonie E. Crowley	Charles E. Hughes C	Walter E. Dick	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster
Wausau, Wis.	Herbert A. Giese 4-44	Jay L. Brown	Herbert A. Giese	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Walter English
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A. C. Loose 5-44	W. T. Whipp	W. T. Whipp F	M. F. Linnan E	Fred Hartel	Louis Wrasse
Waycross, Ga.*	C. E. Layton 12-44	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker T	C. E. Layton M	H. C. Thackston	R. I. Morgan
Waynesboro, Pa.*	R. B. Brown 1-46	A. Stover Fitz S	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Charles E. Shoemaker	John H. Dodson
Webster t, Mass.	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante A	John Kleindienst	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman
Webster Groves, Mo.	Edwin F. Chapman 4-45	George E. Waite	Clarence H. Appel F	John B. Clayton, Jr. E	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell
Weehawken tp, N. J.	John G. Meister 1-45	Leo P. Carroll	Fred J. Bergmann, Jr. F	Thomas A. Donlan	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
Wellesley t, Mass.	Garrett S. Hoag C	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	George W. N. Fisher	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming
Wenatchee, Wash.	J. V. Rogers 12-43	Edna Johnson	E. R. Gahringer F	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
West Allis, Wis	Delbert Miller 4-44	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello
West Chester, Pa.	George S. Dewees B1-46	John S. Groff S	R. S. Himelright F	Thomas G. Colesworthy	Ralph B. Watson	Abner F. Glisson
West Frankfort, Ill.	Carl Barker 5-43	Robert J. Todd	Joe Upchurch F	J. C. Kirk S	Alta McGhee	W. T. Clark
West Hartford t, Conn.*	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelly	Walter H. Sandstrom
West Haven t, Conn.	Charles F. Schall C	Franklin A. Lum	George C. Warner T	Charles F. Schall	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle
West New York, N. J.	Joseph Stilz 5-43	Charles Swensen	Thomas D. Miller T	George W. McDonald	Ernest G. Beckert	John Rooney
West Orange, N. J.	Bernard M. Degnan 5-46	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin F	Frank A. O'Connor	(Vacancy)	Harry H. Hain
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	J. O. Bowen 4-43	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	D. D. Howard	A. P. Sadler	Jack Thompson
West Springfield t, Mass.	Howard M. Teece C2-44	Henry E. Schmuck	Henry E. Schmuck T	T. Frederick Roche	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
West Warwick t, R. I.	John J. Flynn P11-44	Fulda E. Geoffroy	Madeline F. Duffy T	William A. Rathbun	None	William Mailloux
Westbrook, Me.	H. O. Furbish	Clarence A. Pinkham	O. J. Harvey T	Roscoe W. Libby S	Robert Burrowes	Hormidas Aube
Westerly t, R. I.	A. M. Cottrell, Jr. P11-43	W. Russell Dower	Lewis Stanton T	John Payne	Columbus Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Westfield, Mass.	Mrs. A. D. Burke 1-44	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	(Vacancy)	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith
Westfield, N. J.	Harry L. Holcomb 1-45	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	Willard E. Bull	William Linden	John R. Schreiber
Wewoka, Okla.	E. C. Aldridge 5-45	M. M. Sebastian	Jim Reding F	Tom P. Malloy	E. E. Shiflett	Jim C. Fore
Weymouth t, Mass.	Harry Christensen C	Julian R. Merchant	Emerson R. Dizer A	Thomas Kelly	T. G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler
Wheeling, W. Va.*	John J. Mathison 7-43	Howard C. Lane	N. H. von Berg A	Walter Stegman	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo Hixenbaugh
White Plains, N. Y.	Chauncey T. S. Fish 1-44	George Zechiel	J. Wheeler Goldsmith F	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbot Griffen	William Miller
Whiting, Ind.	James T. McNamara 12-46	Emil Senchak	Emil Senchak T	Don Spurrier S	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard Springgate
Whittier, Calif.	Frank B. Chandler 5-46	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen	H. M. Topping	O. C. Smith
Wichita, Kan.*	O. F. Sullivan 4-43	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	P. L. Brockway E	I. A. Martindale	T. H. Jaycox
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	William P. Hood 4-44	George T. Henderson	J. A. Giddings, Jr. M	F. M. Rugeley	J. L. McClure	C. W. Jensen
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charles N. Loveland 1-44	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans F	Robert M. Rogers	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	H. R. Rowland B1-46	John C. Deal S	Anna G. Behm C	John C. Deal	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris
Williamsport, Pa.	Leo C. Williamson 1-44	Sam W. Pursell	George F. Erdman F	R. R. Rall	M. E. Clark	J. G. Good
Willimantic, Conn	Russell W. Hinman 12-43	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	John F. Collins E	Michael J. English	Grant Bombria
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne P4-45	N. P. Miller	W. B. Robinson, Jr. T	George E. Leal	Walter H. Zibble	T. E. Hall
Wilmington, Del.	Albert W. James 7-43	Homer C. Simmons	Lawrence V. Ward A	Harry L. Maier E	George Morgan	Frank J. Mahoney
Wilmington, N. C.	Edgar L. Yow 5-43	James R. Benson	James R. Benson K	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	C. H. Casteen
Wilson, N. C.*	William M. Daniel 6-43	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon K	J. D. Blount S	A. L. Lancaster	C. P. Hocutt
Winchester t, Mass.	Ben R. Schneider C	Mabel W. Stimson	James C. McCormick T	Parker Holbrook S	John J. Gorman	William H. Rogers
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson 9-44	P. J. Marshall	W. A. Baker T	J. R. Brandon E	William Argenbright	C. W. Hollis
Winnetka, Ill.*	Arthur E. Bryson P4-44	Stella Winslow	Bertill W. Johnson F	Robert L. Anderson	George M. Houren	W. M. Peterson
Winona, Minn.	Floyd R. Simon 4-43	Roy Wildgrube	Otto Pietsch T	E. E. Chadwick E	H. G. Putnam	A. H. Bingold
Winston-Salem, N. C.	J. Wilbur Crews† 5-43	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	J. A. Thomas
Winthrop t, Mass.	Arthur F. Verney C	Joseph F. O'Hern	George A. Searle F	Watson C. Lindsey S	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret

Table XIV-A.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	W. T. Nobles 4-44	Nels M. Justeson	Joe Norton T	Carl A. Cajunus E	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner
Woburn, Mass	William E. Kane 1-44	Margaret Fitzgerald	Michael J. Curran T	James H. Kelley	Michael J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Woodbridge tp, N. J	A. F. Greiner 1-44	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	C. R. Davis E		George E. Keating
Woonsocket, R. I.	Ernest E. Dupre 1-45	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Wilfred Baillargeon	Augustin Cote	Alfred O. Perron
Wooster, Ohio	Ralph E. Fisher 1-44	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Fred S. Howard	Joe Lucci	Walter R. Yost
Worcester, Mass	William A. Bennett 1-44	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Henry A. Allen A	Herbert Green	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley
Wyandotte, Mich	Louis W. Behm 4-44	Lawrence J. LaCourse	Lawrence J. LaCourse K	F. W. Liddle E	Gustav Anselm	William P. Rutledge
Xenia, Ohio.*	F. M. Chambliss 1-45	A. V. Perrill	M. C. Smith M	M. C. Smith M	Herman Fisher	Edgar Carder
Yakima, Wash	A. W. Mogren 1-44	Pearl Benjamin	R. W. White F	George W. Clark	Ray H. Hare	J. J. Bernath†
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Benjamin F. Barnes 1-44	Francis J. Heafy	Craig Montgomery C	Christopher J. Sheridan	Edward Siller	W. A. Kruppenbacher
York, Pa	Harvey N. Werner 1-44	Dorothy R. Sowers	Paul M. Murphy F	Harvey N. Werner	L. Ellis Wagner	C. P. Gerber
Youngstown, Ohio	William B. Spagnola 1-44	John H. Lemon	Walter W. Mitchell F	Ralph W. O'Neill E	Michael Mellilo	Andrew Przelomski
Ypsilanti, Mich	Ross K. Bower 5-44	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	T. Fred Older E	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch
Zanesville, Ohio	Tom V. Moorehead 1-46	Ralph E. Border	Henry F. Stemm A	A. S. Herzer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford Courtney

TABLE XIV-B

DIRECTORY OF PURCHASING AGENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1943

Code

A—City Manager
C—Controller
E—City Engineer
F—Finance Director
K—City Clerk
M—Mayor
P—Public Works Director
T—City Treasurer

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Purchasing Agent
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	John A. Cervenka
Detroit, Mich.	Edward H. Kennedy, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.	A. J. Holm
New York, N. Y.	Albert Pleydell
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles H. Grakelow
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md.	J. H. Gaston
Boston, Mass.	Francis X. Lang
Buffalo, N. Y.	Elmo V. Rast
Cleveland, Ohio	Frank M. Foy
Milwaukee, Wis.	Joseph W. Nicholson
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harold F. Burnworth
St. Louis, Mo.	William R. Orthwein
San Francisco, Calif.	William C. Hubner
Washington, D. C.	Roland M. Brennan
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	L. A. Walker
Birmingham, Ala.	D. H. Marbury
Cincinnati, Ohio*	H. F. Wagner
Columbus, Ohio	Maynard H. Hyland
Dallas, Tex.*	B. P. Depart
Denver, Colo.	Frank D. Patton
Houston, Tex.*	C. M. Turner
Indianapolis, Ind.	Edward G. Hereth
Jersey City, N. J.	Thomas Hopkins
Kansas City, Mo.*	William Hornbuckle
Louisville, Ky.	Charles G. Klapheke
Memphis, Tenn.	V. M. Finch
Minneapolis, Minn.	George R. Arneson
250,000 to 500,000—continued	
New Orleans, La.	Rene Borne
Newark, N. J.	Salvatore Bontempo
Oakland, Calif.*	Harry Hintze
Portland, Ore.	Lee A. Baumhover
Providence, R. I.	Francis X. McKinnon
Rochester, N. Y.*	W. Raymond Whitley
St. Paul, Minn.	H. W. Austin
San Antonio, Tex.	Sam Bennett
Seattle, Wash.	W. V. Pape
Toledo, Ohio*	Ward Waltz
100,000 to 250,000	
Akron, Ohio	Genevieve McQuiggan
Albany, N. Y.	Francis W. Grady
Bridgeport, Conn.	Donald Meath
Cambridge, Mass.*	William H. McGinness
Canton, Ohio	William Sheil
Charlotte, N. C.*	G. P. Fort
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Wells Rather
Dayton, Ohio*	Homer A. Maltby
Des Moines, Iowa	C. E. Forbes
Duluth, Minn.	Frank W. Johnson
Flint, Mich.*	Ned J. Vermilya, K
Fort Worth, Tex.*	G. L. Cline
Gary, Ind.	John O. Zehner, C
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	James E. Baker
Jacksonville, Fla.	Gus M. Gordon
Kansas City, Kan.	Ben M. Smith
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Wiley Thomas
Long Beach, Calif.*	Amy H. Dutcher
Lowell, Mass.*	Martin D. Sullivan†
100,000 to 250,000—continued	
Miami, Fla.*	A. H. Patten
Nashville, Tenn.	Verner Tolmie
Norfolk, Va.*	W. H. C. Ransome
Omaha, Neb.	Frank Welty
Peoria, Ill.	L. E. Kauffman, C
Reading, Pa.	Norman S. Balthaser
Richmond, Va.	J. W. Huffman
Sacramento, Calif.*	W. J. Robbins
Salt Lake City, Utah	David A. Affleck
San Diego, Calif.*	F. M. Lockwood
Scranton, Pa.	Sanford Phillips
South Bend, Ind.	James Conboy
Spokane, Wash.	I. S. Fetterman
Springfield, Mass.	Charles M. Healey
Syracuse, N. Y.	George F. Waite
Tacoma, Wash.	B. R. Nichols
Tampa, Fla.	George V. Booker, C
Tulsa, Okla.	J. T. Lantry
Wichita, Kan.*	John M. Pierce
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Benedict J. Caulfield
Youngstown, Ohio	Walter W. Mitchell
50,000 to 100,000	
Allentown, Pa.	George W. Kistler, K
Amarillo, Tex.*	J. L. Pate
Asheville, N. C.*	R. E. Currence
Atlantic City, N. J.	Alfred C. Patterson
Augusta, Ga.	J. W. Westmoreland, K
Austin, Tex.*	Roy Barbisch
Bayonne, N. J.	John J. Ryan, T
Beaumont, Tex.*	J. G. Flynn

Table XIV-B.—Directory of Purchasing Agents in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Purchasing Agent
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Berkeley, Calif.*	Harry L. Davisson
Bethlehem, Pa.	Edward Meglathery
Binghamton, N. Y.	J. E. McGlynn
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Louis D. Burgus, F
Charleston, S. C.	Joseph Maybank
Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. Early, A
Chester, Pa.	John Kane
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*	H. H. Canfield, A
Columbus, Ga.*	Marshall Morton, A
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Clyde R. Simpson
Covington, Ky.*	George F. Vieth, K
Davenport, Iowa	Hans P. Nelson
Dearborn, Mich.	Harold DeWyk
Durham, N. C.*	A. T. Crutchfield
El Paso, Tex.	G. B. Davis
Evanston, Ill.	Joseph L. Rose, P
Evansville, Ind.	A. V. Burch, C
Fresno, Calif.	A. L. Hilderbrand, F
Galveston, Tex.	Thomas B. Niland
Glendale, Calif.*	Don A. Magill
Greensboro, N. C.*	C. H. Ingram
Hamilton, Ohio*	William J. Welsh
Hammond, Ind.	Keller H. Cochran, C
Highland Park, Mich.	William E. Dexter
Huntington, W. Va.	George R. Heffley, K
Irvington, N. J.	D. Clyde Goode
Jackson, Miss.	J. T. Patterson
Johnstown, Pa.	Vincent E. Hartnett, F
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	H. A. Bland
Lancaster, Pa.	M. J. McNerney, C
Lansing, Mich.	John F. Morley
Lawrence, Mass.	Thomas A. Barry
Lincoln, Neb.	F. W. Moeller
Little Rock, Ark.	W. S. Rogers
Lynn, Mass.	Arthur J. Frawley† M
Macon, Ga.	Mrs. Annie M. Oliphant
Madison, Wis.	Bernard L. Gill
Manchester, N. H.	Robert H. Letendre
Medford, Mass.	Cyril N. Buckley
Mobile, Ala.	R. Laffre
Montgomery, Ala.	D. M. Englehart
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	John Lynn, C
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Baton Rouge, La.	Julian Fourrier
Battle Creek, Mich.	Joseph Boos
Bay City, Mich.*	Herbert S. Locks
Beloit, Wis.*	A. D. Telfer, A
Berwyn, Ill.	Sid J. Hanzlik, C
Bloomington, Ill.	John A. Cleary, C
Boise City, Idaho	D. F. Banks, T
Bristol, Conn.	Allen W. Hall, C
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Butte, Mont.	Beryl Wilson, K
Central Falls, R. I.	Frank J. Cooney
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Roy F. Ash, A
Clifton, N. J.*	William A. Miller, A
Clinton, Iowa	Arthur J. Lerche, K
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Council Bluffs, Iowa	J. Ed. Anderson
Cranston, R. I.	Harry L. Schofield
Danville, Va.	B. A. Pollok
Dubuque, Iowa*	G. Demkier
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Ray D. Eicher
Elmira, N. Y.*	Ralph D. Klebes, A
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon, P
Gadsden, Ala.	P. M. McCall, K
Great Falls, Mont.	William P. Harrison, K
Greenville, S. C.	B. F. Dillard, K
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hagerstown, Md.	Roy N. Knight
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter J. Serement
Haverford tp, Pa.	H. A. Fritschman, K
Haverhill, Mass.	Charles P. Kelleher
High Point, N. C.*	Lois Welborn, K
Huntington Park, Calif.	Thomas N. Lord
Jackson, Mich.*	M. D. O'Grady
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Hobart Greene, A
Joliet, Ill.	Harry Kelly
Kearny, N. J.	John Clarke
Kenosha, Wis.*	J. V. Duffy
Kingston, N. Y.	Richard P. Ruth
Laredo, Tex.	J. E. Haynes
Lebanon, Pa.	George H. Biely, K
Lewiston, Me.	Albert A. Parent, C
Stamford, Conn.	Frank C. Langley
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Steubenville, Ohio	Joseph Lopresto, K
Superior, Wis.*	N. J. Sindelar, F
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	John W. Stucke
Torrington, Conn.	William Malham
Tucson, Ariz.*	Philip J. Martin, Jr.† A
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	F. G. Hocutt, K
Tyler, Tex.*	G. V. McNallie, K
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Waltham, Mass.	Henry G. Saumsiegle
Warwick, R. I.	Willis T. Callaway
Washington, Pa.	Robert Montgomery
Watertown, N. Y.*	C. Monroe Dailey
Waukegan, Ill.	Elliott Bowers
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Edward R. Boeck†
West Allis, Wis.	Carl E. Peters
West Hartford t, Conn.*	Rodney L. Loomis, A
West Orange, N. J.	Ronald C. Alford, K
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr., P
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	George A. Mobley
Wilmington, N. C.*	J. R. Benson, K
Wyandotte, Mich.	Lawrence J. LaCourse, K
Yakima, Wash.	R. W. White, F
Zanesville, Ohio	Mrs. Thelma D. Robertson
10,000 to 25,000	
Abington tp, Pa.	E. Raymond Ambler, K
Ada, Okla.	Bill Bevers, K
Albany, Calif.	H. I. Dygert, E
Albany, Ga.*	C. Q. Wright, A
Albert Lea, Minn.*	C. V. Jones, A
Alliance, Ohio	V. J. Packer, P
Alpena, Mich.*	Herbert M. Howe, K
Ames, Iowa*	A. A. Magill
Anaheim, Calif.	Leo J. Sheridan, F
Annapolis, Md.	W. Henry French
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Clyde B. King, A
Arnold, Pa.	Tom Tannas, K
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Walter P. Haight
Ashland, Ohio	Glenn B. Haller, M
Ashland, Wis.	E. B. Johnson, K
Ashtabula, Ohio*	W. H. Flower, A

New Britain, Conn	William G. Gibney
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Robert J. Cooper, A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Edward T. Arnold
Oak Park, Ill	M. S. Dutton, P
Pasadena, Calif.*	Charles C. Harvey
Passaic, N. J	Aaron J. Troast
Pawtucket, R. I	Grover C. Haberlin
Phoenix, Ariz.*	C. I. Smith
Pontiac, Mich.*	William P. Edmonson, A
Portland, Me.*	William O. Thompson
Quincy, Mass	Orrie D. Williams
Racine, Wis	George Quinn
Roanoke, Va.*	R. B. Moss
Saginaw, Mich.*	Roy A. Benway
St. Joseph, Mo	J. D. Roberts
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	J. T. Andrews
San Jose, Calif.*	C. B. Goodwin, A
Santa Monica, Calif	Emily Gruber
Savannah, Ga	W. G. Logan
Schenectady, N. Y.*	G. Conrad Wartman
Shreveport, La	William M. Redditt, Jr.
Sioux City, Iowa	Frank Bennett
Springfield, Mo	Willard L. Savage
Springfield, Ohio*	C. B. Thomas
Stockton, Calif.*	Van L. Shaljain
Troy, N. Y	Samuel R. Cooper
Upper Darby tp, Pa	Michael J. Loftus
Waco, Tex.*	J. E. Johnson, Jr., C
Waterbury, Conn	Martin J. Sweeney
Waterloo, Iowa	Knapp F. Matthews, K
Wheeling, W. Va.*	George J. Stein
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	George M. Livingstone
Winston-Salem, N. C	Ralph L. Dixon, K

25,000 to 50,000

Alameda, Calif.*	David D. Hughes†
Albuquerque, N. M.*	J. E. Manton
Alexandria, La	Randolph Broussard
Alhambra, Calif.*	Charles W. Johnson
Aliquippa, Pa	E. W. Devitt, K
Alton, Ill	C. E. Langham, F
Ann Arbor, Mich	Fred C. Perry, K
Anniston, Ala	J. F. King, C
Ashland, Ky	C. W. Kelley
Aurora, Ill	John P. Thile, K
Bakersfield, Calif.*	V. Van Riper† A
Bangor, Me.*	Lawrence B. Edy
Lexington, Ky.*	James J. Wilder, K
Lima, Ohio	Frank E. McClain, M
Lower Merion tp, Pa.*	R. A. Lockard
Lynchburg, Va.*	Karl V. Ogden
Mansfield, Ohio	Fred B. Wolff, P
Maywood, Ill	Harry M. Staup, C
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Claude A. Renshaw, A
Middletown, Conn	Mark F. Dunn, C
Moline, Ill	Ellen Edstrom
Montclair, N. J	Arline McClelland†
Muncie, Ind	Willard Brock
Muskegon, Mich.*	Roy S. Winters† A
Muskogee, Okla.*	R. L. Davis, K
New Castle, Pa	J. D. Alexander
New London, Conn.*	William J. Ruddy
Newark, Ohio	S. A. Anderson, P
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Joseph A. Fogarty, A
Newport, Ky.*	A. C. Joseph, K
Newport News, Va.*	A. M. Hamilton, K
Norristown, Pa	William S. Bowen, K
North Bergen tp, N. J	Robert Drew
Norwalk, Conn	LeRoy D. Downs, C
Norwood, Ohio	Charles Greene
Ogden, Utah	Joseph B. Dykes
Orlando, Fla	L. B. Matthews
Owensboro, Ky	M. E. Bunch
Paducah, Ky.*	Mrs. Sarah Thurman
Pensacola, Fla.*	George J. Roark, A
Petersburg, Va.*	I. C. Chandler
Plainfield, N. J	Ross R. Deardorff, F
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Troy Breland
Port Huron, Mich.*	Bert J. Wellman
Portsmouth, Ohio*	J. F. Parkinson, A
Raleigh, N. C	Graham H. Andrews, M
Revere, Mass	Edward O'Toole
Rock Island, Ill	William H. Hull
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	A. D. Dozier
Rome, Ga.*	S. S. King, A
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
Salem, Mass	David W. Hamilton
Salem, Ore	Alfred Mundt
San Angelo, Tex.*	Sam O. Lawhon, A
San Bernardino, Calif	C. C. Wood, C
Santa Ana, Calif	William C. Jerome
Santa Barbara, Calif	Carl E. Hasse
Sharon, Pa	O. F. Phillips
South Gate, Calif	Winn O. Parks
Astoria, Ore.*	Brewer A. Billie, A
Atchison, Kan.*	Dean Van Ness, A
Athens, Ga	J. G. Beachom, P
Auburn, Me.*	Radcliffe G. Mitchell, A
Austin, Minn	Andrew K. Anhorn, F
Bartlesville, Okla.*	Ross Taylor, A
Beacon, N. Y	E. F. Cummings, K
Beaver Dam, Wis	William A. Gergen, K
Bell, Calif	Adolph Treder
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	John F. Null† A
Bessemer, Ala	Jap Bryant, M
Big Spring, Tex.*	Boyd J. McDaniel, A
Birmingham, Mich.*	D. C. Egbert, A
Bismarck, N. D	Myron H. Atkinson, A
Bluefield, W. Va.*	E. P. Mitchell, A
Bogalusa, La	K. I. Bean, K
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Boulder, Colo. *	H. C. McClintock, A
Braddock, Pa	Henry Wadkowski, K
Bradford, Pa	J. L. Hinaman
Brawley, Calif	Walter K. Hopkins, A
Bremerton, Wash	E. J. McCall, K
Bristol, Pa	John S. Roberts, P
Bristol, Tenn	R. J. Mottern, P
Brownsville, Tex.*	Leonel Garza
Brownwood, Tex	F. E. Scott, A
Brunswick, Ga.*	F. J. Tarras, A
Bryan, Tex.*	J. E. Tatum
Burlingame, Calif	F. A. Bloom, T
Butler, Pa	Harry M. Behm, F
Cambridge, Md	C. L. Dail, K
Cambridge, Ohio	John Tomlinson, P
Campbell, Ohio	Michael Szenborn, P
Carbondale, Pa	Madeline Walker, K
Carlisle, Pa.*	H. W. Bollinger† A
Carnegie, Pa	T. L. Latimer, T
Casper, Wyo	George P. Hicks, K
Charlottesville, Va.*	Seth Burnley, A
Cheltenham tp, Pa	Harold C. Pike, A
Chillicothe, Ohio	Josef E. Clark, P
Chippewa Falls, Wis	Lee C. Millard, K
Clairton, Pa	John W. Miller
Clarksdale, Miss	W. R. Shell
Clearwater, Fla.*	F. L. Hendrix, A
Coatesville, Pa	Frank P. Pennegar, K
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	J. R. Wilcox, K
Columbia, Mo.*	E. Ray Boothe, K

TABLE XIV-B.—DIRECTORY OF PURCHASING AGENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Purchasing Agent
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Concord, N. C.	Walter D. Brown, K
Connellsville, Pa.	Frank R. Sweeney, F
Connersville, Ind.	F. G. Coats, K
Conshohocken, Pa.	Joseph J. Quinn, K
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun, M
Coshocton, Ohio	A. N. Sahling, P
Cranford tp, N. J.	J. Walter Coffee, K
Cudahy, Wis.	Vincent Totka, M
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Glenn Sager
Danbury, Conn.	Frank W. Belmar, K
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Charles S. Thrasher, A
Decatur, Ala.	T. R. Harrison, M
Decatur, Ga.*	Albert F. Newman, A
Denison, Tex.	Harold Schmitzer, K
Denton, Tex.	R. B. Neale, Jr., K
Dormont, Pa.	T. J. Landis, A
Dothan, Ala.	J. L. Vaughn
Dover, N. J.	Harry A. Armitage, T
Du Bois, Pa.	B. L. Shobert, F
East Hartford t, Conn.	C. Henry Olmsted, P
East Point, Ga.	E. A. Sims
Ecorse, Mich.	Alex W. Law, C
El Centro, Calif.	C. W. Heinecke, P
El Dorado, Ark.	Walter L. Goodwin, M
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
Elmhurst, Ill.	Bert Sweeney
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Harold A. Hammersand, K
Escanaba, Mich.*	George E. Bean, A
Euclid, Ohio	William Abbott
Eugene, Ore.	John Fields†
Fairfield, Ala.	C. D. Sallade, K
Faribault, Minn.	T. A. Mealia
Farrell, Pa.	Anthony J. Pintar, F
Fergus Falls, Minn.	B. J. Johnson
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Floral Park, N. Y.	Jordan L. Klahn
Florence, Ala.	S. B. Howard, K
Fort Collins, Colo.*	G. H. Palmes, A
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	A. J. Merrill, A
Fort Myers, Fla.	Minnie Odom
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn, P
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Keokuk, Iowa	Carl L. Mundy, K
Kewanee, Ill.	J. A. Todd, K
Key West, Fla.	Charles R. Roberts
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Frank L. Cloud, A
Kirkwood, Mo.	L. Akard
La Grange, Ga.	George H. Sargent, P
La Grange, Ill.	Byron I. Greenlee, P
Lackawanna, N. Y.	James Fennie
Lafayette, La.	P. J. LeBlanc, F
Lakeland, Fla.*	H. P. Ford, A
Lansdowne, Pa.*	Frank B. Titus, A
Latrobe, Pa.	E. M. Eaton, K
Laurel, Miss.	J. C. Miller, M
Lawrence, Kan.	H. C. Fisher, K
Lawton, Okla.	C. W. Simpson, K
Lewistown, Pa.	H. E. Fetterolf, K
Lexington, N. C.*	J. L. Gordon, A
Lincoln Park, Mich.	William McGathen, C
Linden, N. J.	Harold Powers
Lodi, Calif.	J. F. Blakely, K
Longview, Tex.*	W. Morgan Works, A
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	Dominick J. Livelli, K
Lynwood, Calif.	John R. Blain
McAlester, Okla.*	Celest O'Bannon, K
McAllen, Tex.	C. D. Martin
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Manhattan, Kan.	A. L. Hjort, K
Manitowoc, Wis.	Arthur Post, K
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher, P
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Edward R. Arcularius, K
Marietta, Ohio	A. E. Wilking, P
Marquette, Mich.	William E. Miller
Marshall, Tex.*	L. V. Denton
Martinsburg, W. Va.	S. M. Langford
Martinsville, Va.	J. S. Hackler
Medford, Ore.	Frank H. Rogers
Melrose Park, Ill.	Michael J. Laraia, K
Menasha, Wis.	William H. Jensen, M
Menominee, Mich.	B. W. Delgoffe, K
Middletown, N. Y.	John Meara, P
Midland, Mich.	Weyant Pangborn
Minot, N. D.*	Jay W. Bliss, A
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young, A
Piqua, Ohio*	W. J. Baldwin, A
Pittston, Pa.	John D. McNulty, K
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	W. J. Arbenger, K
Pomona, Calif.	J. Edgar Adamson
Ponca City, Okla.	L. A. Cann, A
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	R. P. Sullivan, K
Port Chester, N. Y.	Amerigo J. DeChiara, K
Pottstown, Pa.	E. W. Critchley, S
Provo, Utah	W. Lester Mangum
Redlands, Calif	E. T. Fletcher, M
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Eli J. Dessery
Redwood City, Calif.*	Robert W. Mead, A
Reidsville, N. C.*	J. L. Womack, A
Reno, Nev.	Frank Lockman
Richmond, Calif.*	J. A. McVittie, A
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Lee M. Duggan, K
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. J. Rauch, A
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	William Galpin Monroe
Roselle, N. J.	J. F. Ostrander, K
Rutland, Vt.	Henry P. Battles, K
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Ray V. Wilson, A
St. Charles, Mo	F. B. Brockgreitens, K
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Walter Pratt, K
St. Cloud, Minn.	Ralph Borrowman, E
Salisbury, N. C.*	H. C. Holmes, A
San Gabriel, Calif.	Carl E. Gruendler, K
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings, A
San Mateo, Calif.*	W. D. Soule, A
Sandusky, Ohio*	A. J. Lauber, A
Sanford, Fla.*	H. N. Sayer, A
Santa Cruz, Calif.	F. R. Howe, F
Santa Fe, N. M.	Lawrence Tamme, K
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	John A. Tedford, A
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone, A
Sarasota, Fla.	E. H. Knight, P
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Jerome V. Pitney, K
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	R. R. Reinhart, K
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns, M
Shaker Heights, Ohio	Thomas E. Cook
Shamokin, Pa.	John C. Wary, K
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson, M

Fostoria, Ohio	F. E. Blaser
Fredericksburg, Va.*	L. J. Houston, Jr., A
Freeport, Ill.	Earl E. Miller, M
Freeport, N. Y.	William J. Marvin, K
Fremont, Neb.	Lloyd R. Haven
Fullerton, Calif.	F. C. Hezmalhalch, K
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. M. Perkins
Gainesville, Ga.*	Fred Roark, A
Garden City, N. Y.	John P. Hubbell
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Thomas Mulcahy
Gastonia, N. C.*	H. Rutter, A
Geneva, N. Y.	Charles F. Nieder, M
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Charles Vernon
Glens Falls, N. Y.	John F. Wood
Gloucester City, N. J.	Daniel J. Lane, K
Gloversville, N. Y.	F. Law Comstock
Goldsboro, N. C.*	A. B. Sansbury, A
Grand Junction, Colo.*	Bruce Brownson, A
Greenfield t, Mass.	Helen C. Finnie
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg, M
Griffin, Ga.*	R. A. Drake, A
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.*	William G. Stamman, K
Guthrie, Okla.*	Loyd Jay, A
Hannibal, Mo.	W. C. Fisher, K
Hanover, Pa.*	C. A. Eckbert, A
Harrison tp, Pa.*	C. A. Grove, K
Hattiesburg, Miss.	S. W. Pickel, K
Hempstead, N. Y.	Everett Maxwell
Hibbing, Minn.	Earl Barkow
Hickory, N. C.*	R. E. Smyre, A
Highland Park, Ill.	V. C. Musser, K
Highland Park, Tex.	R. B. Thomas, E
Hornell, N. Y.	Claude F. Babcock, K
Huntsville, Ala.	N. M. Payne, K
Idaho Falls, Idaho	T. R. Peters
Independence, Kan.	G. H. Krienhagen, K
Iron Mountain, Mich.	H. T. McNeely, P
Ironton, Ohio*	Ralph Mittendorf, A
Ironwood, Mich.*	Russell K. Springer
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust, F
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Jeannette, Pa.	J. Clair Manson, K
Jeffersonville, Ind.	William Bayne, K
Kankakee, Ill.	James A. Lamb
Kenmore, N. Y.	Walter Ducker, K
Missoula, Mont.	J. I. McDonald, K
Mitchell, S. D.	Chris Hirning
Moberly, Mo.	John O. Jacoby
Monessen, Pa.	John Kotch, Jr., F
Monroe, Mich.	Arthur J. Jennings
Monrovia, Calif.	Laura D. Kilburn
Monterey, Calif.*	B. J. Pardee, A
Morgantown, W. Va.*	J. E. Snyder† A
Moultrie, Ga.*	G. A. Shaver, A
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Bolich Yakutis
Mount Vernon, Ill.	John M. Ayers, K
Munhall, Pa.	Harry Percival, K
Muskegon Heights, Mich.*	Roy J. Miles, M
Nampa, Idaho	G. H. Shellaberger, K
Natchez, Miss.	Audley B. Conner, K
National City, Calif.	Mrs. Helen G. Lamb
Neenah, Wis.	R. V. Hauser, K
Neptune tp, N. J.	John W. Knox, K
New Bern, N. C.	C. T. Hellinger
New Kensington, Pa.	L. G. Heinle, K
New Philadelphia, Ohio	W. P. Rogers
Newton, Iowa	H. J. Lammers, K
Newton, Kan.*	W. O. Cuthbertson, A
Norman, Okla.*	R. M. McCool, A
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Jay M. Zimmerman, K
Norwood t, Mass.*	Francis W. Smith, A
Nutley, N. J.	John W. Janvier
Oil City, Pa.	John Reid, F
Old Forge, Pa.	Louis Serafini, K
Olympia, Wash.	O. G. Murray, P
Oneida, N. Y.	Albert G. Behr, C
Ontario, Calif.	Neal D. Smith, A
Oswego, N. Y.	Elliott M. Cullinan, K
Owosso, Mich.	G. A. Van Epps, K
Painesville, Ohio*	C. S. Fullerton, A
Palestine, Tex.	J. B. Early
Palo Alto, Calif.	W. Thom Neikirk
Pampa, Tex.*	John Nutting
Panama City, Fla.*	C. E. Swank, A
Paris, Tex.	John W. Barnes, M
Park Ridge, Ill.	L. E. Fleissner, K
Parsons, Kan.	D. M. Raymond, K
Phenix City, Ala.	I. C. Wheelis, K
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Harry W. Mixell, E
Sherman, Tex.*	Lee H. Powell, A
Shorewood, Wis.*	H. A. Schmitt, A
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes, M
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	H. W. Daehling, K
South Orange, N. J.	Howard S. Watkins, T
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough, A
South Portland, Me.	J. Harold Webster
South River, N. J.	Guy Gilbert, T
Statesville, N. C.	A. E. Guy, K
Staunton, Va.*	W. L. Hall, A
Sterling, Ill.	D. L. Metzger
Stevens Point, Wis.	Alois L. Jacobski, C
Stillwater, Okla.	William Ray
Struthers, Ohio	Stephen Ondra, P
Suffolk, Va.*	J. W. Holton
Summit, N. J.	Fred Mort
Sumter, S. C.*	J. A. Raffield, A
Sweetwater, Tex.*	R. C. Hoppe, A
Tallahassee, Fla.*	M. N. Yancey, A
Temple, Tex.*	A. E. Taylor, A
Texarkana, Tex.	G. D. Garrett, K
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Tiffin, Ohio	G. R. Barrick, P
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. A. Miller, A
Uniontown, Pa.	I. W. Rider, F
University Park, Tex.	Lester L. Smith, K
Valdosta, Ga.	H. P. Edmond, E
Valley Stream, N. Y.	F. G. Chalmers, K
Vandergrift, Pa.	S. K. Hunger
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan
Virginia, Minn.	J. G. Milroy, Jr., K
Walla Walla, Wash.	Ray Appling, K
Waterville, Me.	David P. Vigue
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Edward S. Phalen
Waukesha, Wis.	Charles E. Hughes, C
Waycross, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz, A
Westfield, N. J.	Dennis N. Lever, T
Willimantic, Conn.	Russell W. Hinman, M
Wilmette, Ill.*	Edmond H. Kerr
Wilson, N. C.*	W. M. Wiggins, A
Winchester, Va.*	S. L. Grant, A
Winnetka, Ill.*	Bertill W. Johnson, F
Xenia, Ohio*	M. C. Smith, A

Table XIV-C

DIRECTORY OF CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICERS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1943

For code used in this table, see beginning of Table XIV-B, page 573.

City	Chief Personnel Officer
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	James S. Osborne
Detroit, Mich	Donald J. Sublette
Los Angeles, Calif.	John F. Fisher
New York, N. Y.	Harry W. Marsh
Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles S. Shaughnessy
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md	J. C. Opper
Boston, Mass.	Herman L. Bush
Buffalo, N. Y.	George A. Kennedy
Cleveland, Ohio	John E. Lokar
Milwaukee, Wis.	Herbert W. Cornell
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grace S. Hatch
St. Louis, Mo.	H. Elliott Scearce
San Francisco, Calif.	W. L. Henderson
Washington, D. C.	Lawson A. Moyer*
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	S. W. Graydon
Birmingham, Ala.	Ray Mullins
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Walter V. Majoewsky
Columbus, Ohio	Guy B. Harris
Dallas, Tex.*	M. H. Howard†
Denver, Colo.	C. Ray Bigelow
Houston, Tex.*	Francis Gilbert, T
Indianapolis, Ind.	William R. Allen
Kansas City, Mo.*	Thomas J. Patten
Louisville, Ky.	Prentiss Terry
Minneapolis, Minn.	Donald H. Nottage
New Orleans, La.	William W. Shaw
Oakland, Calif.*	Harold N. Corbin
Portland, Ore.	W. F. Marion
Rochester, N. Y.*	Robert H. Link
St. Paul, Minn.	J. B. Probst
Seattle, Wash.	Roy A. Palm
Toledo, Ohio*	George I. Brown
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Binghamton, N. Y.	J. Victor Schad
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Edward E. Lowe
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*	H. H. Canfield, A
Columbia, S. C.	B. E. Abrams
Covington, Ky.*	Jack Maynard, A
Davenport, Iowa	C. M. Reuffel
Dearborn, Mich.	Leo Dougher
Durham, N. C.*	H. A. Yancey, A
El Paso, Tex.	Malcolm T. Johnson
Fresno, Calif.	E. E. Bullard
Glendale, Calif.*	Norman Woodbury
Greensboro, N. C.*	C. W. Smedberg, A
Hamilton, Ohio*	E. M. Ladley
Harrisburg, Pa.	Herman A. Earley
Jackson, Miss.	Colley F. Sparkman
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Edward S. Clark, A
Lakewood, Ohio	Charles Huffman
Lincoln, Neb.	Carl H. Worley
McKeesport, Pa.	David W. Auld
Madison, Wis.	George Forster, C
Mobile, Ala	H. T. Pillans
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Mrs. Florence G. Disbrow
New Britain, Conn.	John E. Butler
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	George Boardingham
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	Frank O. Trigg
Pasadena, Calif.*	F. Eric Emery
Pawtucket, R. I.	Varnum T. Barber
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Leroy J. Brenneman
Portsmouth, Va.*	H. J. Kraemer
Pueblo, Colo.	C. P. Western
Saginaw, Mich.*	Mrs. J. A. Leach
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	L. D. Humes
San Jose, Calif.*	John J. Lynch
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Charles Fischer
Sioux City, Iowa	C. O. McWilliams
Springfield, Ill.	Catherine Foley
Springfield, Ohio*	Arnold J. Dillon, A
25,000 to 50,000—continued	
Lima, Ohio	Alvin A. Zurfluh
Lorain, Ohio	A. M. Pollock
Mansfield, Ohio	Fred B. Wolff, P
Marion, Ohio	William K. Davis
Massillon, Ohio	A. E. Patton
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Harry M. Hice
Muskegon, Mich.*	Maurine A. Bauknecht
Muskogee, Okla.*	Roger Tucker, A
Newark, Ohio	Glenn Kreider
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Joseph A. Fogarty, A
Newport News, Va.*	J. C. Biggins, F
Norwalk, Conn.	Alexander Roberts
Norwood, Ohio	Theodore Bruckner
Owensboro, Ky.	E. J. Rhodes
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Myrtle L. Hoffman
Pensacola, Fla.*	George J. Roark, A
Port Huron, Mich.*	Leonard G. Howell, A
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Mary Jane Adams
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	William F. Moehrke
Raleigh, N. C.	Elsie G. Riddick
Revere, Mass.	Daniel Dillon
Rome, N. Y.	Erastus C. Doty
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
Salem, Ore.	A. Warren Jones
San Bernardino, Calif.	Norris Choisnet
Santa Ana, Calif.	Phil M. Brown
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Leo St. John
Sheboygan, Wis.	M. J. Themar
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Charles Hills
South Gate, Calif.	Herbert C. Peiffer, K
Spartanburg, S. C.	W. W. Boyd
Tucson, Ariz.*	J. Forrest Ingle
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	F. G. Hocutt
Tyler, Tex.*	G. D. Fairtrace, A
University City, Mo.	Arthur J. Schopp
Warren, Ohio	B. M. Binder
Watertown, N. Y.*	Norman F. Ward

100,000 to 250,000

Akron, Ohio	Charles F. Ream†
Albany, N. Y.	Franklin P. Gavin
Bridgeport, Conn.	Ellsworth Wolfsperger
Canton, Ohio	Huber J. Snyder
Charlotte, N. C.*	Mrs. E. G. McConnell
Dayton, Ohio*	Clarence A. Koch
Des Moines, Iowa	G. G. Wickliffe
Duluth, Minn.	H. R. Tinkham
Erie, Pa.	Roy T. McDonald
Flint, Mich.*	Foster B. Roser
Fort Worth, Tex.*	Robert Llewellyn
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Walter H. Sack
Hartford, Conn.	Robert L. Duffy, F
Jacksonville, Fla.	Alma Price
Kansas City, Kan.	Fred G. Palmer
Knoxville, Tenn.*	W. H. Stapleton
Long Beach, Calif.*	Henry H. Davies
Miami, Fla.*	B. H. Hadley
Nashville, Tenn.	R. H. Worke, Jr.
New Haven, Conn.	Robert C. Wilson
Norfolk, Va.*	Armistead Borland
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	H. E. Bailey, A
Omaha, Neb.	W. H. Thompson
Richmond, Va.	E. L. Bemiss
Sacramento, Calif.*	Herbert H. Jaqueth
Salt Lake City, Utah	Herman Green
San Diego, Calif.*	R. T. Bailey
Scranton, Pa.	William C. Miller
Spokane, Wash.	W. A. Halteman
Springfield, Mass.	A. John Willis
Syracuse, N. Y.	Herbert B. Myron
Tacoma, Wash.	G. R. Anderson
Tampa, Fla.	Frances A. Stearns
Utica, N. Y.	Wesley R. Williams
Wichita, Kan.*	Elder Gunter
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Catherine A. Rice
Youngstown, Ohio	Louis A. Bahr

50,000 to 100,000

Altoona, Pa.	L. W. F. Haberstron
Amarillo, Tex.*	A. P. Hancock, A
Asheville, N. C.*	Kristine Gaither
Austin, Tex.*	Mona Jarrell
Berkeley, Calif.*	Carl J. Thornton
Bethlehem, Pa.	E. J. Overfield
Stockton, Calif.*	W. B. Hogan, A
Troy, N. Y.	Michael J. Sullivan
Waco, Tex.*	W. C. Torrence, A
Waterloo, Iowa	Knapp F. Matthews, K
Wheeling, W. Va.*	Howard C. Lane, K
York, Pa.	C. F. Heckert

25,000 to 50,000

Alameda, Calif.*	D. Bruce Greenwade
Alhambra, Calif.*	M. E. Carroll
Alton, Ill.	John Hays
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Salvatore Riccio
Anniston, Ala.	L. W. Devine
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr., M
Auburn, N. Y.*	Edward F. Secaur
Bakersfield, Calif.*	E. L. Houghman
Bangor, Me.*	F. D. Farnsworth, A
Battle Creek, Mich.	Russell C. Pratt
Bellingham, Wash.	Harry A. Binzer
Beverly Hills, Calif.	B. J. Firminger, K
Boise City, Idaho	Marvin S. Robertson
Brookline t, Mass.	Arthur A. O'Shea
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Burlington, Iowa	Robert Schlamp
Butte, Mont.	Barry O'Leary, M
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Roy F. Ash, A
Clinton, Iowa	Harry F. Pape, M
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Concord, N. H.	Charles F. Cook
Cumberland, Md.	Harry H. Thayer
Dubuque, Iowa*	J. J. Shea
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Paul E. Beck
Elmira, N. Y.*	Robert P. McDowell
Elyria, Ohio	E. J. Herzog
Everett, Wash.	H. Arends, K
Fargo, N. D.	Carlo Jorgenson
Gadsden, Ala.	P. M. McCall
Greenville, S. C.	B. F. Dillard
Hackensack, N. J.*	Carl W. Wright, A
Hutchinson, Kan.	H. A. Carr
Inglewood, Calif.	Otto H. Duelke, K
Jackson, Mich.*	A. J. Koenig, A
Jamestown, N. Y.	Fred J. Donch
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Hobart Greene, A
Joplin, Mo.	Mamie Burch
Kingston, N. Y.	Ward B. Tongue
La Crosse, Wis.	F. L. Kramer, K
Waukegan, Ill.	Arthur P. Rogers
West Allis, Wis.	Edwin H. Jackson
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	Mrs. J. R. Gardner
White Plains, N. Y.	F. B. Van Kleek, Jr.
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	Garland P. Franks
Williamsport, Pa.	George E. Sands
Yakima, Wash.	Anna B. Hull
Zanesville, Ohio	John Madden

10,000 to 25,000

Aberdeen, S. D.	E. E. Nugent
Aberdeen, Wash.	Ina Westerback
Adrian, Mich.	C. T. Campbell
Albany, Calif.	J. O'Leary
Alliance, Ohio	Gus E. Graf
Alpena, Mich.*	Donald M. Oakes, A
Ames, Iowa*	J. W. Prather
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles E. Griffith, K
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Clyde B. King, A
Arnold, Pa.	Patsy Signorella
Asbury Park, N. J.*	J. O. Armstrong, A
Ashland, Ohio	Lotta Westover
Ashtabula, Ohio*	James A. Severa
Astoria, Ore.*	Brewer A. Billie, A
Athens, Ga.	George E. Storey
Barberton, Ohio	J. P. Hlas
Bartlesville, Okla.*	Ross Taylor, A
Batavia, N. Y.	Frank R. Mullen
Beatrice, Neb.	A. C. Read
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Charles Ruhe
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	John F. Null† A
Bessemer, Ala.	Ray Mullins
Bismarck, N. D.	Myron H. Atkinson, A
Boone, Iowa	P. R. Pulver
Borger, Tex.*	A. A. Meredith, A
Boulder, Colo. *	H. C. McClintock, A
Braddock, Pa.	Michael E. Swersey
Bremerton, Wash.	L. Frank Wilkes
Brownwood, Tex.	F. E. Scott, A
Burlingame, Calif.	Flora Offield
Butler, Pa.	S. R. Twyford
Cambridge, Ohio	E. M. Dilley
Campbell, Ohio	Helen Vansuch
Carbondale, Pa.	Thomas Boles
Carlisle, Pa.*	H. W. Bollinger† A
Casper, Wyo.	G. W. Earle, M
Chillicothe, Ohio	Louis S. Houser

Table XIV-C.—Directory of Chief Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Chief Personnel Officer
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Clearwater, Fla.*	Mrs. Helen Padgett
Coffeyville, Kan.	J. D. Byers, M
Cohoes, N. Y.	William Dushane
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle, M
Conshohocken, Pa.	Joseph J. Quinn, K
Corning, N. Y.	E. E. Magee
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun, M
Cortland, N. Y.	John J. Gardner
Coshocton, Ohio	Carl C. Rodgers
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	R. J. Hough
Danbury, Conn.	Frank A. Hass
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Charles S. Thrasher, A
Decatur, Ga.*	Albert F. Newman, A
Du Bois, Pa.	Stacey M. Hay
Dunkirk, N. Y.	R. D. Schmatz
Duquesne, Pa.	Dr. A. Karawan
East Liverpool, Ohio	James H. Jackson
El Dorado, Ark.	H. B. Reeves
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen, A
Elmhurst, Ill.	John Hogan
Escanaba, Mich.*	George E. Bean
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims, M
Eugene, Ore.	C. M. Bryan
Fairmont, W. Va.	Frank Kuhn
Farrell, Pa.	John Hetra, Jr.
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Fort Dodge, Iowa	H. R. Sittig
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	G. Scott Cree
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. F. Albers
Fostoria, Ohio	F. E. Blaser
Fremont, Ohio	Harold P. Hilt
Fulton, N. Y.	Charles D. Wilcox
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. B. Mobley, Jr., A
Geneva, N. Y.	Mrs. Minnie C. O'Brien
Glen Cove, N. Y.	James T. Grogan
Gloversville, N. Y.	Herbert J. Evans
Grand Forks, N. D.	Charles J. Evanson
Greenwood, Miss.	Allen Saffold, M
Griffin, Ga.*	R. A. Drake, A
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.*	E. Lane, A
Guthrie, Okla.*	Loyd Jay, A
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E. H. Balsiger
Lackawanna, N. Y.	Clement S. Stawsky
Lakeland, Fla.*	Emory S. Walker
Lancaster, Ohio	Dwight E. Walters
Lexington, N. C.*	J. L. Gordon, A
Lincoln Park, Mich.	George Thomas
Little Falls, N. Y.	Dennis B. Reardon
Lock Haven, Pa.	Charles E. Herr, M
Lockport, N. Y.	Carleton H. Poole
Lodi, Calif.	William F. Meeske
Logan, Utah	Warren Schow
Longview, Tex.*	W. Morgan Works, A
Lynwood, Calif.	R. W. Anderson, K
McAlester, Okla.*	C. A. Bentley, A
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Manhattan, Kan.	A. L. Hjort, K
Manitowoc, Wis.	Arthur Post, K
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher, P
Marietta, Ohio	William H. Leeper
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Eugene V. Wyckoff
Maywood, Calif.	Isobel B. Hollar, K
Medford, Ore.	B. L. Barry
Minot, N. D.*	Jay W. Bliss, A
Missoula, Mont.	H. M. Rawn
Mitchell, S. D.	H. E. Newlin
Modesto, Calif.	Elmer J. Blum, K
Monroe, Mich.	Harold Rammler
Monterey, Calif.*	B. J. Pardee, A
Moultrie, Ga.*	G. A. Shaver, A
Moundsville, W. Va.	John F. Hopkins
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Elsa B. Stillwagon
Muscatine, Iowa	Emil Schulz
New Castle, Ind.	Sidney E. Baker, M
New Kensington, Pa.	L. C. Heinle
New Philadelphia, Ohio	Arthur B. Cunningham
Newton, Iowa	H. J. Lammers
Niles, Ohio	Margaret Harris
Norman, Okla.*	R. M. McCool, A
N. Little Rock, Ark.	E. B. Moseley
North Platte, Neb.	Carl H. Backers†M
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Iona Wilson
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	E. J. W. Crawford
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Phenix City, Ala.	E. E. Reese, M
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young, A
Piqua, Ohio*	W. J. Baldwin, A
Pittston, Pa.	E. P. Wall
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	W. J. Arbenger
Ponca City, Okla.	L. A. Cann, A
Provo, Utah	Iran Grant Bench
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Ella Shea
Redwood City, Calif.*	Robert W. Mead
Reno, Nev.	A. J. Maestretti
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Joseph Feilly
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Lee M. Duggan, K
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. J. Rauch, A
St. Augustine, Fla.*	C. S. Zim
St. Charles, Mo.	Adolph Thro, M
Salem, Ohio	Roy W. Harris
San Gabriel, Calif.	Carl E. Gruendler
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings, A
Sandusky, Ohio*	A. J. Lauber, A
Santa Cruz, Calif.	J. J. Scoppettone
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone, A
Sarasota, Fla.	George L. Thacker
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	William O'Brien
Saugus t, Mass.	Ralph Quirk
Shaker Heights, Ohio	E. P. Rudulph
Shawnee, Okla.*	T. E. Thompson, A
Sherman, Tex.*	Lee H. Powell
Shorewood, Wis.*	H. A. Schmitt, A
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes, M
Statesville, N. C.	J. Wesley Jones, M
Staunton, Va.*	W. L. Hall, A
Struthers, Ohio	Helen Canyo
Summit, N. J.	Fred Mort
Sweetwater, Tex.*	R. C. Hoppe, A
Texarkana, Ark.	Laymon Brown
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Tiffin, Ohio	Arnold Whalen
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. A. Miller, A
University Park, Tex.	Lester L. Smith, K
Urbana, Ill.	Earl Mackey
Vallejo, Calif.	Clarence F. Knott
Vancouver, Wash.	John L. Henderson

Harrison tp, Pa.*	C. A. Grove, K
Helena, Mont.	V. N. Kessler
Highland Park, Ill.	Harry G. Pertz
Homestead, Pa.	Harry C. Lewis, K
Hoquiam, Wash.	R. W. Oltman
Huron, S. D.	George Bell
Ironton, Ohio*	Ralph Mittendorf, A
Ithaca, N. Y.	Truman K. Powers
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust, F
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Johnstown, N. Y.	Ada Windsor
Keokuk, Iowa	Carl L. Mundy, K
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Frank L. Cloud, A
Oil City, Pa.	C. S. Hetrick
Olean, N. Y.	Dana L. Jewell
Olympia, Wash.	Dr. James A. Taylor
Oneida, N. Y.	Mrs. Joseph W. Deveans
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Howard R. Stewart
Oswego, N. Y.	Thomas Zaia
Painesville, Ohio*	John H. Murray
Palo Alto, Calif.	Louis Olsen
Pampa, Tex.*	Steve Matthews, A
Panama City, Fla.*	C. E. Swank, A
Parma, Ohio	Josephine C. Baker
Peekskill, N. Y.	Frank Mahony
Peru, Ind.	J. O. Miller, M
Virginia, Minn.	Frank Shaske
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Katherine V. Moran
Waycross, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Wenatchee, Wash.	E. J. Widby
Winchester, Va.*	S. L. Grant, A
Winnetka, Ill.*	Bertill W. Johnson, F
Wooster, Ohio	Warren Snure
Xenia, Ohio*	M. C. Smith, A
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ross K. Bower, M

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*Mr. Moyer is chief examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission which performs some personnel functions for the District of Columbia.

Table XV

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1943. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville, La	Emile Dutel 4-46	Theophile Baudoin S
Abilene, Kan.*	Will G. Green 4-44	M. E. Calkins
Abington t, Mass	Howard W. Belcher C	John F. Coughlin
Aiken, S. C	E. H. Wyman 1-45	Sarah H. Busch
Alamo Heights, Tex	C. E. Hoff 4-43	G. P. Horn
Alamosa, Colo	Frank Winter 4-43	Howard Fisher
Albany, Ore	G. C. Knodell 12-44	C. R. Ashton R
Albia, Iowa	C. B. Dearinger 4-43	James W. Weatherstone
Albion, Mich	N. H. Wiener 1-45	P. P. Nagle
Alcoa, Tenn.*	J. H. Studley 7-43	A. B. Smith R
Alexander City, Ala	T. C. Russell 10-44	Jack Nolen
Alexandria, Minn	H. A. Keck	H. S. Campbell
Alice, Tex	E. G. Lloyd, Jr. 4-44	P. S. Anderson
Alliance, Neb.*	George G. Smith 4-43	R. W. Laing
Alma, Mich.*	T. J. Carney 5-43	L. I. Hannig
Altus, Okla	T. O. Burch 5-43	Ethel Williams
Alva, Okla	J. A. Renfrew 5-43	Thomas W. Keltch
Americus, Ga	H. O. Jones	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Amherst t, Mass	F. Civille Pray C	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Amityville, N. Y	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-43	Louis W. Ferris
Anacortes, Wash	C. A. Peters 1-45	John G. Dorcy
Anadarko, Okla	F. J. Callahan 5-43	Daisy Campbell
Andalusia, Ala	J. G. Scherf 10-44	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Anoka, Minn.*	R. B. Ehlen 4-43	C. Rudolf Johnson M
Antigo, Wis	C. O. Miller 4-44	S. B. Byrne
Antioch, Calif	Grover C. Donovan 4-44	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia, Calif	M. H. Ormsby 4-44	W. H. Nesbitt
Archbald, Pa	William F. Durkin B	Paul McHale S
Arkadelphia, Ark	A. T. Goodloe	D. H. Crawford R
Arlington Hgts., Ill	Albert W. Goedke P5-45	Forrest F. Davis
Asheboro, N. C	O. L. Presnell 5-43	A. R. Winningham
Ashland, Pa.*	Charles Yeager B1-46	Edwin K. Lessig S
Ashley, Pa	Walter Gryskewicz B1-46	Stanley E. Christman S
Athens, Ohio	F. L. Woodworth 1-44	J. W. Grover
Athens, Tenn	Paul J. Walker 7-43	Frank Rutledge R
Bowling Green, Ohio	E. J. Frowine 1-44	Mabel Young A
Bozeman, Mont.*	A. G. Busch 1-44	L. G. Shadoan
Brackenridge, Pa	William A. Fischer B1-46	J. W. Nolf S
Bradenton, Fla	W. H. Troutman 1-44	Harold F. Siver
Brady, Tex	Harry L. Curtis 4-44	W. R. Mayse S
Brattleboro, Vt	(Unincorporated)	
Brazil, Ind	T. E. Tiffee	E. S. Cox
Breckenridge, Tex	Floyd Jones 4-44	E. R. McCathren S
Brenham, Tex	Reese B. Lockett 4-44	G. H. Zeiss S
Brentwood, Pa	A. G. Kaufmann B1-46	F. H. Appenrodt S
Brewer, Me.*	Edward E. Jameson 1-44	Paul E. Clish
Bridgeport, Pa	Edward G. Gear B1-45	Daniel A. Cannon S
Bridgewater t, Mass	Bart F. Casey C3-43	Edwin Keith
Brigham, Utah	Care Wold 1-44	Elva V. Gibbs
Bristol, Va.*	Thomas W. Preston 9-45	Bland E. Ballard
Bristow, Okla	Dewey H. Price 5-43	Fred Myers
Bronxville, N. Y	Ralph B. Maltby 4-43	Jerry C. Leary
Brookfield, Mo	F. A. Burke 4-46	George P. Carpenter
Brookhaven, Miss	A. E. Moreton 1-45	Eben M. Bee
Brookings, S. D	H. Dwiggins 6-45	C. B. Herreman A
Brownsville, Pa	William J. Long B1-46	T. A. Waggoner S
Brunswick, Me	(Unincorporated)	
Bryan, Ohio	Charles R. Ames 1-44	Charles F. Hester
Bucyrus, Ohio	W. F. Whiteamire 1-44	H. A. Barth
Burley, Idaho	L. F. Holtz 5-43	T. D. Foster
Burrillville t, R. I	Arthur Martin P11-44	Theodore Tessier
Cadillac, Mich.*	George G. Brown 12-43	H. Lee Worden
Calais, Me	Guy L. Thomas 4-43	Albert B. English
Caldwell, Idaho	H. E. McCluskey 5-43	O. E. Fritts
Calexico, Calif	T. E. Bartholomew 4-44	Richard S. Emerson
Camden, S. C	F. N. McCorkle 4-44	Louise W. Boykin
Camden, Ark	D. W. Harrell 4-43	F. P. Benson
Cameron, Tex	Leland Green 4-44	Dan Tyson
Canandaigua, N. Y	George McG. Hayes 1-44	Guy M. Raines

Atlantic, Iowa	Joseph Burnea 4-43	George H. Alexander
Auburn, Ind	Lodie E. Potter 1-47	Forrest Potter
Auburn t, Mass	Frank H. Allen C	John E. Riley
Audubon, N. J	Andrew F. Ganser 5-45	Charles R. Dietz, Jr.
Avalon, Pa.*	P. L. Jarrett B12-44	W. H. Oakley
Azusa, Calif	Walter Malone 4-44	Mae A. Hynes
Bainbridge, Ga	C. A. Miller, Jr. 1-44	H. B. Funderburk
Baker, Ore	Henry McKinney 12-46	Mrs. Mable Nelson
Bangor, Pa	Allen Frederick B1-46	William J. Sleeman S
Baraboo, Wis	C. R. Hornung 5-44	P. L. Stewart
Barnesville, Ohio	Walter Smith 1-44	J. C. Wells
Barnstable t, Mass	Chester A. Crocker C3-44	Clarence M. Chase
Barrington t, R. I	Pasquale Oliva P11-44	Henry E. Fowler
Bartow, Fla.*	C. E. Williams 1-46	George J. McNamee
Bastrop, La	A. B. Andrews 7-45	J. R. George
Batavia, Ill	T. E. Davis 5-45	LaVerne Woodard
Batesville, Ark	Jared E. Treyathan 4-44	N. A. Longley R
Bay City, Tex	S. E. Doughtie 4-43	Myrtle Smith S
Beardstown, Ill	Fred I. Cline 5-45	R. B. Maslin
Beaver, Pa	D. A. Moore B1-45	James W. Baker S
Bedford, Ohio*	Albert C. Freda 1-44	F. B. Morris
Beeville, Tex	E. M. Quinn 5-43	Dorothy A. Marsh
Belfast, Me.*	Hodgdon C. Buzzell 3-44	W. Arthur Cloues
Bellefontaine, Ohio	Robert B. Cook, Sr. 12-43	Harry E. Travis A
Bellefonte, Pa	H. P. Harris B1-44	Marie Doll S
Bellevue, Ky	Robert P. Hummel 1-46	Frank X. Braun
Bellevue, Ohio	John F. Shannon 1-44	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt
Bellwood, Ill	William J. Mink P5-45	William Miller
Belvidere, Ill	Harry M. Perkins 5-45	Frank L. Shattuck
Bemidji, Minn	Earl W. Bucklen 3-43	Belle Denley
Bennington, Vt	Francis Morrissey P	William P. Hogan
Benton, Ill	C. Edwin Hair 5-43	J. F. McCollum
Berea, Ohio	John J. Baesel	William H. Parshall A
Berkley, Mich	Ernest R. Baldwin 12-44	Edwin J. Johnston
Bexley, Ohio	W. A. Schneider 1-44	S. W. Roderick A
Bicknell, Ind	L. G. Jones 1-47	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bisbee, Ariz	James Henderson 5-44	W. H. Miescher
Blackwell, Okla	W. W. Rodgers 5-43	Carl Randall
Blairsville, Pa.*	William C. McKee B1-44	John Fatora
Blakely, Pa	John W. Taylor B12-45	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg, Pa	Clyde L. Ohl P1-46	Paul D. Jacobs S
Bluffton, Ind	John H. Waid 1-47	Cleo B. Arnold
Bogota, N. J	John D. Lynn 1-44	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Bonham, Tex	Joe B. Hrdlicka 4-43	W. A. Boyd
Boonton, N. J	Fred C. McCoy 1-44	Albert P. Smith
Boonville, Mo	William J. Brownsberger 4-46	Gerald F. Esser
Bossier City, La	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-45	H. C. Brown, Jr.
Bound Brook, N. J	Charles H. Fetterly 1-44	Everest L. Belli
Canon City, Colo	L. R. Short 4-43	E. R. Bancroft
Canton t, Mass	Richard H. Henley C	Daniel J. Flood
Canton, Miss	C. N. Harris 1-45	W. F. Prosser
Canton, N. C	Clyde R. Hoey, Jr. 5-43	E. M. Geier
Carbondale, Ill	Charles Johnson 5-43	H. A. Grater
Carlsbad, N. M	M. R. Smith 4-44	H. E. McMinn
Carlstadt, N. J	William Huneke 1-44	Edward Felesina
Carroll, Iowa	A. N. Neu 4-44	Louise G. Holley
Carrollton, Ga	T. J. Lawler 10-43	G. T. Spence
Cartersville, Ga.*	R. W. Knight 1-44	Thomas A. Upshaw
Caruthersville, Mo	W. D. Byrd 4-46	Thelma Harper
Catskill, N. Y	Ralph Spoor P	Mrs. Julia S. McGovern
Cedar Falls, Iowa	C. N. McHugh 4-43	H. B. Philpot
Cedarhurst, N. Y	Ernest E. Elderd 4-44	John C. Jack
Cedartown, Ga.*	D. L. Roberts, Jr. C1-45	Richard Gammon, Sr.
Centerville, Iowa	Albert Fleming 4-43	Edmund Hanson
Centerville, Pa	H. H. Hatch B1-44	Harry Fielding
Centralia, Wash	Ray W. Sprague 12-45	Vernon A. Fear
Chariton, Iowa	G. C. Burgstrum 4-43	John A. Olson
Charles City, Iowa	A. R. Eggert 4-43	J. W. McGeeney
Charleston, Ill	Ed Wimmer	T. E. Walton
Charleston, Mo	W. R. McCracken 5-43	T. A. Zilafro
Charlotte, Mich	Merle H. Fiedler	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan, Mich	J. L. Louisignau 5-43	I. N. Couture
Cherokee, Iowa	George R. Hicks 4-43	J. A. Cary
Chester, Ill	Charles L. Oetting 5-45	William J. May
Chester, S. C	Robert Frazer 5-43	J. H. McLure
Cheviot, Ohio	Edward Gingerich 1-44	Charles A. Kopp, Jr.
Chico, Calif.*	E. L. Meyers 4-43	H. H. Hume M
Childress, Tex	C. V. Jones 4-43	Whitt Johnson S
Chillicothe, Mo	Frank C. Lang† 5-43	Ila Summerville
Chisholm, Minn	John Gornick, Jr. 1-44	Frank L. Paskvan
Chula Vista, Calif	V. L. Howe 4-46	Herbert V. Bryant
Circleville, Ohio	Ben H. Gorden 1-44	Fred R. Nicholas
Clearfield, Pa	Robert Lucas B1-46	Roy Kindig
Clifton Forge, Va	W. J. Enos 8-46	Carter B. Gallagher
Clinton, Ill	Bernard M. Pugh 5-43	Harry L. Bean
Clinton, Ind	Clarence D. Wright 1-47	William Gilmour
Clinton, Mo	A. J. Mann 4-46	Vance Julian
Clinton, Okla	McLain Rogers 4-44	W. A. Shouse
Clinton, S. C	P. S. Bailey 9-44	D. C. Heustess
Cloquet, Minn	Roy W. Ranum 1-44	J. A. Parks
Coaldale, Pa	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Coalinga, Calif	W. H. Satchell 4-46	W. C. Wallace
Coldwater, Mich	R. O. Baum	Ethel M. Tillotson
Coleman, Tex	E. P. Scarborough	H. M. Collins
College Park, Ga	W. E. Sitton 1-45	Travis A. Stephenson
Collingdale, Pa	Samuel L. Neville B1-44	E. C. Rohland S
Collinsville, Ill	M. W. Harrison 4-43	Vernon Lucas

Table XV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Colorado, Tex.	J. A. Sadler 5-43	J. F. Merritt
Colton, Calif.	W. F. Sharp 4-44	Olive Phillips
Columbia, Miss.	Hollis C. Rawls 1-45	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Columbia Hgts., Minn.*	Louis W. Bassett 7-43	Hazel A. Trucker
Columbus, Neb.	Harry Lohr 4-43	Joseph F. Stanzel
Concordia, Kan.	Delmer F. Harris 4-43	G. O. Yandell
Concord t, Mass.	Hubert M. Wardwell C	Elsie E. Rose
Conneaut, Ohio	Edward T. Kane 1-44	Charlotte Atwood
Conway, Ark.	J. J. Kane 4-43	J. Wendell Henry
Conway, S. C.	Carl L. Busbee	C. H. Snider
Coral Gables, Fla.*	Joseph E. Whitley 5-43	H. B. Jackson
Corbin, Ky.	O. B. Rowland 1-46	A. Campbell
Cordele, Ga.*	A. E. Walton C	S. E. Cox
Corinth, Miss.	B. F. Worsham 10-46	E. J. East
Corona, Calif.	Dan Huckins 4-44	Marian T. Crandell
Coronado, Calif.*	C. W. Ince 4-46	A. A. Mathewson
Corry, Pa.	Frank E. Hepler 1-46	C. B. Porter
Corvallis, Ore.	C. H. Woodcock 1-45	Ralph P. Schindler
Covington, Va.*	T. M. Winn 9-43	J. G. Kyle
Crafton, Pa.	Tim F. Dunn B1-46	William A. England S
Creston, Iowa	C. C. Clayton	C. D. Stapleton
Crookston, Minn.	W. J. Kirkwood 1-44	Loren B. Skogness
Crowley, La.	J. Matt Buatt 7-46	I. B. Broussard
Crystal City, Tex.	B. H. Holsomback 4-43	June Broadhurst
Cuero, Tex.	J. T. Newman 4-44	T. O. Buchel
Cullman, Ala.	J. A. Dunlap 10-44	J. G. Kramer
Culver City, Calif.	Guy E. Heaton 4-44	Earl Noack
Cushing, Okla.*	Andrew W. Little C5-43	Loren Crook
Daly City, Calif.	A. J. Gaggero 4-44	B. C. Ross
Danville, Ky.	Henry L. Nichols 12-45	James H. Letcher
Danville, Pa.	Harry Trumbower B1-45	W. G. Reese S
Darlington, S. C.	Claude Vaughan 1-44	John Peterson
Dartmouth t, Mass.	William C. Prescott C3-44	Wm. J. Harrington
Dayton, Ky.	Alfred H. Reekers 1-45	Frank J. Staab
Decatur, Ind.	John B. Stults 1-47	H. Vernon Aurand
Decorah, Iowa	George A. Baker 4-43	Charles Anderson
Defiance, Ohio	Robert W. Galliers 1-44	Floyd S. Morris
De Kalb, Ill.	Hugo J. Hakala 5-44	Harry D. Hamilton
De Land, Fla.*	Leo E. Fugle 5-43	Theo C. Brooks
Delaware, Ohio	Hosea Spaulding	R. E. King A
Delphos, Ohio	Doit W. Swihart 1-44	Mrs. Doreen Irick
De Pere, Wis.	G. A. Seymour 5-44	H. J. Danen
Depew, N. Y.	Walter Szyperski 4-43	Albert Simbritz
Ellensburg, Wash.	Edward A. Anderson 1-45	Fred T. Hofmann
Ely, Minn.	John Kapsch 1-45	A. O. Knutson
Emmaus, Pa.	Howard K. Deischer B1-46	Oscar T. Iobst S
Englewood, Colo.	N. S. Neilsen 4-43	John F. Cameron
Ennis, Tex.	R. F. Brumback 4-43	M. B. Moseley S
Ephrata, Pa.*	John M. Royer B1-46	Mary Alice Olsen
Estherville, Iowa	F. J. Ehlers 4-43	George W. Shadle
Etna, Pa.	J. J. Arenth B1-46	S. L. Marshall
Eufaula, Ala.	M. M. Moulthrop 10-44	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Eunice, La.	Oliver Reed 6-45	Wade J. Guillet
Eveleth, Minn.	John E. Aho 1-44	A. L. Muhich
Exeter t, N. H.	John E. Lary C	Willard K. Tozier
Exeter, Pa.	Stephen Skrinak B1-46	Patrick A. Mackin
Fairbury, Neb.	Frank Bachoritch†	Elsie Schnuelle†
Fairfield, Iowa	Gus C. Unkrich 4-43	R. H. Spence
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Theodore K. Ferry 1-45	R. M. Bryant
Fairmont, Minn.	E. B Nelson 4-43	Stanley Stewart
Fairview, N. J.	Frances E. Munley 1-44	George Ebel, Jr.
Falls City, Neb.	G. S. Lyon 5-44	Russell Pollard
Fayetteville, Ark.	George Vaughan, Jr.	J. W. McGehee
Ferguson, Mo.	Fred B. Jeske 4-43	C. H. Ballman
Fitzgerald, Ga.	J. H. Mayes 12-43	J. E. Bailey
Flagstaff, Ariz.	George T. Herrington 6-44	W. H. Thompson
Flat River, Mo.	T. J. Watkins 4-44	E. E. Graves
Flora, Ill.	R. E. McCormick 5-43	E. M. Durland
Ford City, Pa.	Ferd Reisgen B1-45	Teresa D. Cowdrey S
Forest City, N. C.	J. Worth Morgan 5-43	J. E. Caldwell
Forest Hills, Pa.	Albert L. Koch B1-46	Frank V. Kovalovsky S
Forrest City, Ark.	Charles D. Buford 4-43	T. E. Cristopher
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.*	Robert A. Krueger P4-44	E. F. Klement M
Fort Lee, N. J.	Charles Heft	W. S. Corker
Fort Pierce, Fla.*	P. C. Eldred 12-43	H. M. Horton
Forty Fort, Pa.	Frank T. Hughes B1-46	C. W. Evans
Frackville, Pa.	George W. Miller B1-46	Earl Fennelly
Franklin, Ind.	William V. Hemphill 12-47	Harry H. Kelly
Franklin t, Mass.	Lloyd A. Whittaker C	George Dana
Franklin, N. H.	Henry J. Proulx	Mildred S. Gilman
Franklin, Pa.	J. G. Bohlender 1-46	J. G. Crawford
Frederick, Okla.	Robert Cull 5-43	John A. Simmons
Fredonia, N. Y.	H. B. Graf	Samuel L. Drayo
Freehold, N. J.	Peter F. Runyon 1-44	C. H. Wilbur
Freeland, Pa.	Thomas J. Lewis B1-45	Paul Tucker S
Frostburg, Md.	William H. Lemmert 5-44	Alex G. Close

Derry t, N. H.	Augustus F. Butman C	W. H. Warren
De Soto, Mo.	W. E. Gibson 4-46	Kirk Jones
Des Plaines, Ill.	Charles H. Garland 5-45	Edgar J. Friedrich
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	H. N. Jenson	E. J. Bestick
Devils Lake, N. D.	W. E. Hocking P4-46	H. W. Swenson A
Dickinson, N. D.	W. K. Johnson P5-44	D. D. Mars A
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	Joseph J. Walker 4-43	Margaret R. Kelly
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins 4-45	R. A. Pittman
Douglas, Ariz.	George B. Pray 6-44	Henry M. Beard
Douglas, Ga.*	R. W. Griffin C7-43	R. W. Woodruff
Dover, Del.*	J. Wallace Woodford	J. O. Willis
Dover, Ohio	Earl S. Leiser 12-43	Treva H. Wallick
Dowagiac, Mich.	George L. Boyce 5-43	Carrie Huff
Downers Grove, Ill.	Carlyle B. Stair 5-43	Charles M. Hitch
Dracut t, Mass.	Leo C. Roth 2-45	Harry M. Fox
DuQuoin, Ill.	Arthur F. Angel 5-45	Samuel R. Clark
Dublin, Ga.	D. Sessions 1-44	M. A. Rogers
Dumont, N. J.	Charles F. Maine 1-44	Henry Bersch
Dunbar, W. Va.	D. L. Salisbury 7-43	C. F. Stewart
Duncan, Okla.*	R. K. Arnold C5-43	John L. Davis
Dunn, N. C.	J. N. Creel, Jr. 7-43	J. P. Thomas
Dunellen, N. J.	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-44	George J. Bache
Dupont, Pa.	Albert Struck 1-46	Ann M. Zaranick S
Durango, Colo.*	John Fankhauser 5-43	J. G. Mair
Duryea, Pa.	Felix J. Pawloski B1-46	William Maziarz
Eagle Pass, Tex.	F. F. Weyrich 3-44	D. E. Wueste S
Easley, S. C.	M. L. Lesley 4-43	C. B. Kirkley
East Aurora, N. Y.	Albert E. Frantz 4-44	G. M. Houliston
East Detroit, Mich.	Richard Maxwell 4-43	Stephen R. Henderson
East Lansing, Mich.	C. G. Card 12-44	Harry W. Lott
East Palestine, Ohio	W. A. Hunston 1-44	Fred W. Reese
East Peoria, Ill.	W. O. Sommerfield 5-43	William Mauschbaugh
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Emil Stritmatter B1-46	James L. Oakes
East Rochester N. Y.	George H. Schreib 4-43	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway, N. Y.	Edward A. Talfor 4-43	Guy E. Thompson
East Rutherford, N. J.	John W. Petrie 1-44	William E. DeNike
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Kennard Lewis B1-46	Sterling Cramer S
Edina, Minn.	Earl C. Sharpe P1-44	Bower Hawthorne
Edinburg, Tex.	A. A. Aldrich 4-43	H. T. Kirchner
Edwardsville, Ill.	Oscar Schmidt 5-45	Edward H. Poos
Edwardsville, Pa.	Michael T. Walko B1-46	John J. Kozloski
Effingham, Ill.	H. B. Rinehart 5-43	R. E. Henderson
Elberton, Ga.	Ben I. Sutton	C. L. Smith
El Cerrito, Calif.	Joseph Tully 4-43	Maryellen Foley
Electra, Tex.	T. Leo Moore 4-44	W. R. Skinner
Elizabethton, Tenn.*	Joe C. Bowers 8-44	R. B. Moreland
Elk City, Okla.*	V. C. Tisdal 4-43	P. E. Baldwin
Elkins, W. Va.	Clay B. Whetsell 4-45	Ruth A. Wilson

Fulton, Mo.	J. F. Hensley 4-44	Mrs. Beulah Alexander
Gaffney, S. C.	J. Guy Queen 3-44	I. Clyde Peeler
Gainesville, Tex.*	Sam B. Lavins	Joe N. Boozer
Galion, Ohio	William Amann 1-44	Ben Romine
Gallipolis, Ohio*	William H. Janes 1-46	A. W. Carl A
Gallup, N. M.	R. R. Rogers 5-44	C. M. Sabin
Garden City, Kan.	Harvey F. Jones 4-45	Simeon M. Moss
Gardena, Calif.	Wayne A. Bogart 4-44	Lucille W. Randolph
Gardiner, Me.	Philip H. Hubbard 1-45	Charles J. Bragdon
Georgetown, S. C.	H. L. Smith 1-44	M. M. Thomas
Gettysburg, Pa.	Fred G. Pfeffer B1-44	Wilmer Dracha S
Girard, Ohio	Alex Whitford 12-43	P. J. Wilson A
Glasgow, Ky.	Winn Davis 1-46	Roy L. Beatty
Glassport, Pa.	Robert H. Shaw B1-46	Regina Witkowski
Glencoe, Ill.*	Frank H. Stowell P4-44	John W. Arthur
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Arthur L. Wanner P4-44	J. R. Stewart
Glen Ridge, N. J.	Alexander H. Elder 1-44	A. F. Eschenfelder†
Glen Rock, N. J.	W. T. Ludlum 1-44	Charles P. Van Allen
Globe, Ariz.	Guy V. McGowen 6-43	J. F. Mayer
Goose Creek, Tex.*	J. H. Meek 4-43	Marjorie Dorsey
Grafton, W. Va.	C. O. King 3-44	John A. Newcome
Graham, Tex.	G. D. Hinson 4-44	F. F. Parrish S
Grand Haven, Mich.*	James Van Wessem 5-43	J. N. Poel
Grandview Hgts, Ohio	John C. Martin 1-44	George B. Welsh
Grants Pass, Ore.	J. A. Wharton 1-45	C. R. Duer A
Grass Valley, Calif.	John H. Hansen 7-43	Everett Deward
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	James O. McCarty C	Joseph M. Casey
Great Bend, Kan.	Don C. McIlrath 5-43	Logan Brown
Great Neck, N. Y.	Willis H. Bryant 6-44	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Greeneville, Tenn.	J. S. Bernard 6-44	G. S. Mason R
Greensburg, Ind.	C. J. Loyd 1-47	Evert Konzelman
Greenville, Ala.	J. H. Dunklin 10-44	J. L. Grant
Greenville, Mich.	C. Ferris Petersen	Margaret Callaghan
Greenville, Ohio	Ernest R. Randall 1-44	John E. Vance A
Greenville, Pa.	C. V. Homer	J. M. Hittle S
Grenada, Miss.	L. C. Proby 5-44	Mrs. W. Y. West
Grinnell, Iowa	B. N. Whitaker 4-43	Homer B. Lowrey
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Mason P. Rumney 11-43	Norbert P. Neff
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	Paul H. Deming P	Harry A. Furton
Grove City, Pa.*	H. A. Young B1-46	H. F. Smith S
Guttenberg, N. J.	Andrew Johnstone 1-44	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights, N. J.	William J. Dallas 1-44	Frank W. DuBree
Haddonfield, N. J.	G. Barrett Glover 5-45	J. Ross Logan
Haledon, N. J.	J. Irving Watson 1-45	Andrew A. Heller
Hamburg, N. Y.	Raymond J. Emerling	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hamlet, N. C.	B. W. Williamson 5-43	J. J. Gray
Hammond, La.	William B. Jordan 6-45	H. W. Carroll

Table XV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Hammonton, N. J.	John Machise 1-44	Dominic Ciano
Hampton, Va.*	J. V. Bickford 9-44	J. B. Sinclair, Jr. M†
Hancock, Mich.	Jay B. Coon 5-43	John West
Hanford, Calif.	E. H. Cassidy 4-44	Lew S. Smith
Hapeville, Ga.	Eugene F. King 1-44	Elvis L. Hopper
Harlan, Ky.	J. A. Gregory 1-45	W. J. Wilson
Harriman, Tenn.	J. D. Christmas 7-43	W. M. Giles
Harrisonburg, Va.*	Ward Swank 9-44	H. G. Heneberger
Hartford City, Ind.	W. H. Gardiner 1-47	Paul Bray
Hartsville, S. C.	L. H. Stokes	L. W. Wilkerson
Hasbrouck Hgts, N. J.	Albert E. Browne 1-44	Joseph P. Breeze
Hastings, Mich.	Charles Leonard 4-44	Sterling C. Rogers
Hastings, Minn.	P. H. Cremer 5-44	T. A. Brown
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	William Steinschneider	William J. Neely
Haverstraw, N. Y.	John L. Stecz 4-43	James P. McCabe
Havre, Mont.	J. A. Wright 5-43	G. W. Patterson
Hawthorne, Calif.	Glen M. Anderson 4-44	Helen M. Lehne
Hays, Kan.*	R. F. Felten	Virgil A. Basgall
Hayward, Calif.	Don M. Leidig 4-44	Irene T. Jamieson
Hazard, Ky.*	J. J. Moran 1-45	Jessie Horn
Helena, Ark.	D. T. Hargraves 4-43	R. G. Howard
Henderson, N. C.	Henry T. Powell 6-43	Ernestine Cottrell
Henderson, Tex.	Fred C. Culp 4-44	W. E. De Lamar S
Hendersonville, N. C.	A. V. Edwards 6-43	Lillian Perkins
Henryetta, Okla.	Wilson Fisher 5-43	Faye S. Stephenson
Herkimer, N. Y.	William Greiner 4-43	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	Thomas C. Sheehan C4-44	Frances C. Wendell
Herrin, Ill.	Fred A. Henderson 5-45	Charles W. Campbell
Highland Park, N. J.	Harold W. Drake 1-44	J. Ford Flagg
Hillsboro, Tex.	S. L. Robertson 4-43	A. M. James S
Hillsdale, Mich.	Richard J. Schmidt 5-43	R. L. Hughes
Hingham t, Mass.	William L. Foster C3-45	William L. Howard
Hinsdale, Ill.	Fred H. McElhone P5-44	R. A. Peet
Hinton, W. Va.	R. C. Haynes 7-43	Mrs. Neta A. Jordan
Hobart, Ind.	Fred Rose, Jr. 1-47	Laura R. Bracken
Hobart, Okla.	Headlee Roger 5-43	E. L. Cupps
Holdenville, Okla.	J. E. Davis 5-43	J. I. Givens
Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	Samuel V. Wright 2-44	Mrs. Bernice C. Trushel
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	Frank A. Fleisher 1-46	John E. Shrum
Hollywood, Fla.*	J. T. Hall 4-43	Blanche E. Mann
Homewood, Ala.	Earl C. Bloom 10-44	Ward Bracken
Honesdale, Pa.	L. William Wagner B1-46	E. A. Lindsay
Hoopeston, Ill.	G. C. Trego 4-45	Jack Goodwine
Hope, Ark.	Albert Graves 4-43	T. R. Billingsley
Kulpmont, Pa.	James J. Hanlon B1-45	Stephen Olsheski
La Grande, Ore.*	J. L. Sinden P1-45	L. B. Moe
La Junta, Colo.	Henry G. Klein 4-43	Hazel Best Girch
Lake City, Fla.	George B. Douglass	R. C. Mansfield
Lake Forest, Ill.	R. H. Mabbatt 5-43	Mrs. Katherine Beauchamp
Lake Wales, Fla.	M. C. Jones 6-44	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth, Fla.*	G. H. Brantley 4-43	E. C. Ewing
Lamesa, Tex.	W. L. Marr 4-44	B. D Wiggins S
Lancaster, N. Y.	Robert B. Carson 4-44	Elmer P. Zurbrick
Lanett, Ala.	C. E. DeLoach, Sr. 10-44	C. H. Hill
Lansdale, Pa.	Elwood K. Bean B1-46	Nelson C. B. Kriebel S
Lansford, Pa.	E. L. Garland B1-46	Harry A. Stickler S
Lapeer, Mich.*	E. E. Congdon	Fred J. Stephenson
Larchmont, N. Y.	Harry E. Goeckler 4-44	Margaret E. Lord
Larksville, Pa.	Andrew P. Suppon B1-46	Anthony Bogdon S
Las Cruces, N. M.	Samuel Klein 5-44	Minnie Hyland
Las Vegas, Nev.	Howell C. Garrison 6-43	Helen Scott Reed
Las Vegas city, N. M.	Ivan J. Hilton 4-44	Nathan Jaffa
Las Vegas t, N. M.	M. Antonio Romero 4-44	Frank Rubio
Laurens, S. C.	L. H. Taylor 4-44	F. H. Caine
Laurinburg, N. C.	D. J. Sinclair 7-43	C. M. Fetter
Lawrenceville, Ill.	George L. McFarland 5-45	H. E. Talbot
Lead, S. D.	A. J. M. Ross 5-47	Effie Lagg A
Lebanon, Ind.	Louis Sterling 1-44	Arlie E. Lewis
Lebanon, Mo.	William Kerr 5-44	Ralph A. Shafer
Lebanon t, N. H.	Joseph B. Perley C3-44	Joseph C. Smith
Lebanon, Tenn.	Frank Buchanan 1-44	J. S. McClain
Lehighton, Pa.	William Hummell B1-46	E. R. Teets S
Le Mars, Iowa	George R. Steele 4-43	Frank Stamp
Lenoir, N. C.	Earl H. Tate 7-43	M. M. Williams
Leonia, N. J.	Harry M. Platt 1-44	C. J. Kirkland
Lewistown, Mont.	E. R. Roehl 4-43	Kent W. Beatham
Lexington, Mo.	R. L. Brett	W. R. Eckle
Linton, Ind.	William B. Carlton 1-47	Mrs. L. B. Fleetwood
Litchfield, Ill.	John H. Taylor 5-45	Chris F. Zuber
Little Falls, Minn.	Austin G. Engel 4-44	C. E. McPherson
Livingston, Mont.	Walter C. House 5-43	A. T. Petersen, Jr.
Lockhart, Tex.	S. H. Tabor 4-44	A. J. Storey S
Lockland, Ohio	Frank Reed 1-44	Ray Miley
Logan, Ohio	W. Denzil Weltner 1-44	Ward Chase
Logan, W. Va.	Everett Workman 5-43	Ruth Montague
Lombard, Ill.	Harry D. Fleege P4-45	Hubert E. Mogle
Long Beach, N. Y.	Theodore Ornstein 1-46	Harold Jacobson

Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder 9-46	E. Louise Belch
Houma, La	Elward Wright 7-46	William J. Drott
Hudson t, Mass	Perley E. Heath	G. Woodbury Parker
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Roy S. Stone 4-43	John J. Etu
Hugo, Okla	C. A. Sager 5-43	F. M. Caldwell
Humboldt, Tenn	H. J. Foltz 1-44	Myrtle Driver S
Huntingdon, Pa	C. H. Lesher B1-44	H. E. Robb S
Huntsville, Tex	R. C. Stiernberg 4-44	Kate Barr Ross
Hyattsville, Md	E. Murray Gover 5-43	W. Carroll Beatty
Ilion, N. Y.	Oliver S. Coleman	Roy W. Bennett
Inkster, Mich	Alfred S. Kemp P4-43	Freda K. DePlanche
International Falls, Minn.	Peter T. Krogseng 4-44	F. E. Patterson
Iola, Kan	Dewey S. Elliff 4-44	T. E. Shanahan
Ionia, Mich	Clarence S. Johnson 4-43	Raymond F. Coon
Ipswich t, Mass	Wallace J. Laithrop C3-45	Edward S. Cogswell
Ishpeming, Mich	Major John J. Johnson 5-43	Wilfred J. Brewer R
Jackson, La	H. L. Wright 9-43	Grace Morrison
Jackson, Ohio	James H. Darling 1-44	J. F. Jenkins A
Jacksonville, Tex.*	T. E. Acker 4-43	J. B. McKnight
Jamestown, N. D.	John F. Olson 4-46	A. R. Thompson A
Jasper, Ala	J. G. Burton 10-44	E. E. Evins
Jasper, Ind	Charles Bartley 1-47	Robert J. Hoffman
Jenkins, Ky	S. E. Looney C1-44	E. N. Rutherford
Jenkintown, Pa	Earl McFeeter B1-46	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jennings, La	O. Gauthier 7-45	A. J. Maund
Jersey Shore, Pa.	B. F. Francis B1-44	W. G. Price S
Johnston City, Ill	John C. Cox 5-45	E. B. Nolen
Junction City, Kan	Eli Trosper 4-43	T. A. Heck
Kalispell, Mont	D. S. Cameron 5-43	C. H. Brewer
Kane, Pa	H. J. McGhee B1-47	Thomas Paisley S
Kaukauna, Wis	L. F. Nelson 5-44	Lester J. Brenzel
Kearney, Neb	Ivan Mattson	Mrs. Harriette J. Nelson
Kelso, Wash	Harry Kling 1-44	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Kendallville, Ind	Eugene V. Carteaux 1-46	Robert C. Moses
Kennett, Mo	Ben Cash 4-43	Sam Fisher
Kent, Ohio	Alf. C Lovell 1-44	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton, Ohio	LeRoy Hoppe 1-44	Gladys Wilson
Kerrville, Tex.*	W. A. Fawcett 4-44	E. H. Patton
Keyport, N. J.	Fred V. Croes P	Adelaide B. Crammer
Keyser, W. Va	J. C. Freeland 7-43	A. A. Jordan
Kilgore, Tex	Roy H. Laird 4-43	U. W. Prater S
Kingsford, Mich.*	Claude V. Howard P4-43	Henry L. Wagner
Kings Mountain, N. C.*	J. B. Thomson 5-43	S. A. Crouse
Kingsville, Tex	John A. Cypher 5-44	Mrs. Carrie B. Sims
Kittanning, Pa	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-46	LeRoy B. Cummins S
Knoxville, Iowa	N. D. Shinn	Frank Crawford

Longmeadow t, Mass	Edwin S. Munson C	Frank E. Smith
Longmont, Colo	R. L. Christy	Herschel Morris
Loveland, Colo	George Van Schoiack 5-43	O. W. Vandapool
Ludington, Mich	A. W. Hamel 5-44	Dean Thompson
Ludlow, Ky	J. E. Crowe 1-47	E. H. Martin
Ludlow t, Mass	Alfred E. Randall C3-44	David B. Miller
Lufkin, Tex.*	W. M. Glenn 4-43	J. W. Lewis
Lumberton, N. C.	E. M. Johnson 5-43	Mrs. Katherine W. Lee
Luzerne, Pa	Walter J. Brookes B1-46	Edward Baltruchitis
McAdoo, Pa	William Fox B1-44	William Boyle S
McComb, Miss	A. B. Williams	E. J. Triche
McCook, Neb	L. Kleven 4-43	Charles Skalla
McKinney, Tex	Tom W. Perkins	G. Frank Wolford S
McPherson, Kan	C. E. Booz 4-45	Ellen Lundstrom
Macomb, Ill	G. W. Wetzel 4-45	Harry R. Sapp
Madera, Calif	John B. Gordon 4-46	George M. Shedd
Madison, Ill	Stephen Maeras 5-45	Percy Lux
Madison, Ind	Orris L. Head 1-47	Leona K. Drake
Madison, N. J	Samuel A. Gruver 1-44	J. H. Talmadge
Madison, S. D.	P. M. Rensvold 5-47	George H. Simpson, Jr. A
Madisonville, Ky	James D. Sory 1-46	Lamoine Barton
Malone, N. Y.	Roy J. Fellion 4-43	Karl H. Walbridge
Malvern, Ark	K. K. Kight 4-43	J. R. Brewer
Malverne, N. Y.	William T. Harris 4-43	Albert J. Brown
Mandan, N. D.	C. G. Byerly P4-44	S. E. Arthur A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	Charles K. Blech 4-44	Rudolph F. Wedler
Manistee, Mich.*	Ewald Swanson 5-43	John S. Watson
Manistique, Mich.*	Louis Tebo 4-44	L. B. Chittenden
Mansfield t, Mass.*		Harrison A. Morse
Manville, N. J	Francis S. Polonko 12-43	Peter Menzak
Maple Heights, Ohio	John J. Pekarek 1-44	Gerald E. Mansell A
Marianna, Fla	J. T. Manor 1-45	Evelyn Davis
Marietta, Ga	L. M. Blair	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Marion, Ill	Harry L. Crisp 4-43	W. S. Burkhart
Marion, S. C.	R. B. Gasque	Emerson Scott, Sr.
Marion, Va	B. L. Dickinson 9-44	H. P. Gills R
Marlin, Tex	E. M. Dodson 4-43	C. S. Cousins
Marshall, Mich	Stowell C. Stebbins 4-43	F. F. Williams R
Marshall, Mo	J. W. Twilling†	Philip Land
Marshfield, Ore	J. Albert Matson 1-45	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Martinez, Calif	C. A. Ricks 4-44	Raymond B. Johnson
Martinsville, Ind	Ed. C. Collier 1-46	Ray Thomas
Marysville, Calif	A. Wallace Letsen	Chester O. Gates
Maryville, Mo	L. B. Campbell 4-45	J. B. French
Maryville, Tenn	A. M. Gamble 9-43	Hugh E. DeLozier R
Mayfield, Ky	H. C. Waldrop 1-46	E. W. Pace
Maynard t, Mass	Walter A. Cheslak C	Frank E. Sanderson
Maysville, Ky	James Collins 1-46	Hazel Larkin

TABLE XV.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Ray E. Hutter B1-46	George Z. Fishel S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	Homer Eckerson 1-44	John S. Moore
Media, Pa.	Francis B. Kaeslm B1-46	James N. Moon S
Medina, N. Y.	George H. Spears 3-44	C. H. Arnold
Menomonie, Wis.	S. A. Bakken	Alice Kenney
Mercedes, Tex.	D. L. Heidrick 4-44	H. E. Hager S
Merrill, Wis.	W. H. AuBuchon 5-44	Einar Seger
Mesa, Ariz.	John A. Hamblin 6-44	J. Edwin Miller
Metropolis, Ill.	B. N. Beane 4-45	William E. Wetherington
Metuchen, N. J.	Charles Taylor 1-44	William E. Schultz
Mexia, Tex.*	J. Sandford Smith 4-43	J. R. Truett S
Mexico, Mo.	G. L. Tomlinson 4-46	Howard Summers
Miami, Okla.	M. M. DeArmun 5-43	W. C. Glenn
Miamisburg, Ohio	H. E. Beachler 1-44	R. M. Hetzel A
Middleboro t, Mass.*	Romeo Millette C	Waldo S. Thomas
Middletown, Pa.	H. V. McNair B1-46	Charles B. Force S
Midland, Pa.	W. I. McInerney B1-46	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Midland, Tex.	M. C. Ulmer 4-43	J. C. Hudman S
Miles City, Mont.	F. J. Jelinek 5-43	Ray Addington
Millbury t, Mass.	Oscar A. Lachapelle	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Milledgeville, Ga.	Wister L. Ritchie 1-44	Lamar F. Ham
Millvale, Pa.	E. B. W. Pfischner B1-46	Harry J. Diller S
Milton, Pa.*	Enos T. Kerr B1-46	Mary Ellen Reice
Minden, La.	Floyd D. Culbertson, Jr. 7-42	Clarence M. Wiley
Mineral Wells, Tex.	John C. Miller 5-43	Joel D. Cranford
Minersville, Pa.	Edgar Lewis B1-46	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Mingo Junction, Ohio	Stephen Hamrock 1-44	John Valuska
Mission, Tex.	Logan Duncan 4-44	R. J. Rome
Monaca, Pa.	John H. Bell B1-46	Guy Grater S
Monmouth, Ill.	Guy Pearson 5-45	Elmer Pedigo, Jr.
Monongahela City, Pa.	C. B. Lamp 1-44	M. G. Borland
Monroe, N. C.	V. D. Sikes 5-43	R. S. Houston
Monroe, Wis.	Frank A. Buehler 5-43	C. A. Roderick
Montague t, Mass.	Robert G. Allen C	Lawrence M. Killelea
Montebello, Calif.	Milo V. Chapin	Elsie D. Smith
Monterey Park, Calif.	James T. Bradshaw 4-44	Arthur W. Langley
Montevideo, Minn.	George Stamson 12-44	A. E. Swenson
Montpelier, Vt.	William F. Corry	William H. Dyer
Mooresville, N. C.	C. A. Mayhew 7-43	T. Frank Young
Moorhead, Minn.	Rudy Bergland	R. G. Price
Morgan City, La.	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Morganton, N. C.*	B. Bristol, Sr. 4-43	L. E. Smith
Morris, Ill.	Tony Andersen 5-45	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morristown, Tenn.	A. Q. Horton 1-45	Gay Clark R
Oakmont, Pa.	W. R. Stopp B1-45	D. J. Lewis S
Oakwood, Ohio*	George Hermann C	Alfred C. Bergman A
Ocala, Fla.*	Carol C. Fraser 1-46	Henry C. Sistrunk
Oconto, Wis.	J. B. Chase 5-44	E. C. Krueger
Odessa, Tex.	R. T. Waddell 4-44	L. L. Anthony S
Oelwein, Iowa	M. F. Gunderson	H. J. Finders
Old Town, Me.	Edgar F. Cousins	Inez I. Priest
Olney, Ill.	C. P. Porter 4-45	T. C. Colvin
Olyphant, Pa.	E. J. Burke B1-46	Harry Gulatchek
Opelika, Ala.	John S. Crossley C	T. C. Tollison
Opelousas, La.	Martin A. Roy 7-46	C. L. Clay
Orange, Calif.	F. W. Parsons 4-44	T. H. Elijah
Orange t, Mass.	Henry A. Carey C	Robert H. Anderson
Orange, Tex.	Abe Sokolski 8-44	Charles Cottle S
Oregon City, Ore.*	W. G. H. Krueger 1-49	Mary E. Brady R
Owatonna, Minn.	Erwin W. Hammel 4-44	W. J. Finch
Owego, N. Y.	William D. Gay 1-44	F. J. Davis
Oxnard, Calif.	H. H. Eastwood 4-44	Frank B. Pettis
Pacific Grove, Calif.*	E. K. Bramblett 4-43	Elgin C. Hurlbert
Palatka, Fla.*	J. W. Campbell 1-44	G. D. Bogue M
Palisades Park, N. J.	John J. Dickerson 1-45	Mary E. McGee
Palmer t, Mass.	George B. Cheney C2-44	John T. Brown
Palmerton, Pa.	F. S. Longsdorf B1-46	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra, N. J.	John F. Ward 1-44	George J. Spencer
Palmyra, Pa.	H. U. Landis B1-46	Theodore E. Lerch S
Pana, Ill.	John H. Anderson 5-45	Harry Stanton
Paragould, Ark.	A. H. Massengill 4-43	W. G. Cannon
Paris, Ill.	George A. Bridgman 5-43	F. L. McCord
Paris, Ky.	George L. Doyle 1-46	Boone Baldwin
Paris, Tenn.	J. P. Lasater, Jr. 6-43	I. H. Dale R
Pascagoula, Miss.	Walter R. Gulley 1-45	S. H. Frederic
Patchogue, N. Y.	Charles N. Butler, Jr. 4-44	Francis L. Brophy
Paulsboro, N. J.	Neil Dempsey 1-44	Walter C. Thomson
Pauls Valley, Okla.	Bob Maxwell 5-43	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska, Okla.*	Barney W. Rodfus 5-43	Charles M. Hirt
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	Lester W. Du Bois 4-43	Clyde F. Howes
Pendleton, Ore.	Sprague H. Carter 1-45	Charles E. Burnett R
Penn Yan, N. Y.	Roy E. Wheeler 4-43	William B. Manley
Penns Grove, N. J.	Charles E. Rinda 1-44	W. R. Cochran
Perry, Iowa	E. E. Clothier 4-43	Donald Kanealy
Perry, Okla.	G. A. Ley 5-43	Robert W. Wilson
Peru, Ill.	Albert Hasse 5-45	Francis S. Klug
Petaluma, Calif.	Jasper S. Woodson 7-45	Gladys R. Wallin

Morrisville, Pa.	William Burgess, Jr. B12-46	William H. Howell
Moscow, Idaho	W. L. Anderson 5-43	Ray Carter
Mount Airy, N. C.	John D. Thompson 7-43	George E. Welch
Mount Carmel, Ill.	Charles A. Martin 5-43	Sebastian Weigand
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	D. W. Ticknor 4-43	F. R. Mathews
Mount Oliver, Pa.	John A. Wagner B1-46	George W. Depp S
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	F. E. Robinson 1-44	Leo J. Mulholland
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	A. R. Gearhart B1-46	Frank L. Overly S
Mount Vernon, Ind.	George A. Krug	James Bennett
Murfreesboro, Tenn.*	W. A. Miles P5-44	W. M. Draper
Murphysboro, Ill.	Eugene A. Comte 5-45	James E. McCoskey
Murray, Utah	Curtis L. Shaw 1-44	R. R. Rasmussen R
Nacogdoches, Tex.*	R. N. Cason C4-43	H. G. Stallings
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	C. L. Davies B1-46	Paul A. Yingling S
Napa, Calif.	Oliver Hoffman 6-45	Whitfield Griffiths
Naperville, Ill.	James L. Nichols 5-43	Claud T. Grimes
Narberth, Pa.	Richard G. Miller 1-46	Ruth W. Grace S
Natchitoches, La.	Edwin L. McClung, Jr. 6-44	George C. Sutton S
Navasota, Tex.*	L. N. Yeager 4-44	Mrs. Willie McCallum
Nazareth, Pa.	Conrad C. Miller B1-46	Clarence F. Fehnel S
Nebraska City, Neb.	Wes Trail 4-44	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
Negaunee, Mich.	George H. Russell 5-43	Jacob Anderson
Nelsonville, Ohio	Herman Ogg 1-44	Joe Sledem
Neosho, Mo.	Glenn Woods 4-44	Ruth Severs
Nevada, Mo.	Lynn M. Ewing 4-46	E. D. Gray
Newark, N. Y.	Charles H. Davis 4-43	J. E. Fisk
Newberry, S. C.	Herman Langford 1-44	D. L. Nance
New Boston, Ohio	Ted W. Stratton 1-44	James E. McCoy A
New Braunfels, Tex.	A. D. Nuhn 5-44	Marcus J. Adams
New Brighton, Pa.	Thomas G. Bishop B1-47	Leona Patterson
Newnan, Ga.	C. J. Smith	A. W. Powers
Newport t, N. H.	Leon E. Kempton C	Leonard F. Dudley
Newton, N. J.	Raymond S. Huff	Margaret M. Morel
Newton, N. C.	Edward Haupt	Loy E. Sigman
New Ulm, Minn.	John F. Gollnast 4-44	A. C. Sannwald
Noblesville, Ind.	Emmet R. Fertig P1-47	Louise Decker
Nogales, Ariz.	Louis Hudgin 6-43	Alex Durazo
Normal, Ill.	R. D. Marsh P4-44	J. L. McQueen
Northampton, Pa.*	George M. Berg B1-46	Claude C. Fogelman S
North Andover t, Mass.	Arthur A. Thomson C	Joseph A. Duncan
North Arlington, N. J.	Frederick T. Law 1-44	Donald Allan
North Chicago, Ill.	John P. Dromey 5-45	Michael Opeka
N. College Hill, Ohio	Edward C. Ahlers 1-44	John J. Tomkins A
North Pelham, N. Y.	Dominic Amato	Walter H. McIlroy
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	Harry D. Haring	Beatrice Reilly
Norwalk, Ohio	Joe E. Dudley 1-44	Eugene Englert A
Norwich, N. Y.	Frank Zuber 1-44	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack, N. Y.	S. J. Ciancimino	John Bartels, Jr.
Petoskey, Mich.*	Arthur M. Hinkley 4-43	Joseph B. Seward
Picayune, Miss.	L. O. Crosby 1-45	A. J. Read
Picher, Okla.	Jack Thompson	J. H. Jennings
Piedmont, Calif.	L. F. Moore 4-46	W. C. Little
Pitcairn, Pa.	William B. Rhodes B1-44	William M. Hicks S
Pitman, N. J.	Melvin C. Webb 1-44	Carl A. Renner
Pittsburg, Calif.*	H. C. Chapin 5-44	F. R. Taormina
Plainview, Tex.	John F. Du Bose 4-44	T. L. Gallaway
Plant City, Fla.*	Don Walden 1-44	J. B. Peeples
Plaquemine, La.	Irwin J. Wilbert 6-44	Mrs. Clydelle De Jean
Plymouth, Ind.	J. Abner Broman 1-47	Mearl D. Strombeck
Plymouth, Mich.*	Mrs. Ruth Whipple	C. H. Elliott M
Pontiac, Ill.	W. J. Miller 4-45	Maud Kirchoff
Portage, Wis.	William L. Mohr 5-44	Mrs. Francis Wright
Portales, N. M.	Floyd T. Kennedy 5-44	Helen Turner
Port Angeles, Wash.	Vernon J. Robinson 1-46	N. M. Hawkins
Porterville, Calif.*	Charles J. Cummings 4-44	Frank Pratt
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Lester M. Warner 1-44	John F. Cleary
Portland, Ind.	Luther Hammitt 1-47	Clem Wilson
Pratt, Kan.	G. W. Sitton 4-45	E. J. Ball
Prescott, Ariz.	James Whetstine 2-45	P. H. Miller
Presque Isle, Me.*	R. A. Graves C	Helen B. Kimball
Price, Utah	J. Bracken Lee 1-44	William Grogan R
Prichard, Ala.	G. V. Dismukes 10-43	C. C. Rogers
Princeton, Ill.	Floyd Newton Avery 5-43	A. Clarence Anderson
Princeton, Ind.	J. G. Pepple 1-47	Charles Paul
Princeton, Ky.	W. L. Cash 1-46	Garland Quisenberry
Princeton, N. J.	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-44	Edgar C. Warren
Princeton, W. Va.	J. C. Ridenour 7-43	G. W. Lazenby R
Prospect Park, N. J.	Peter Hook 1-45	John Pruiksma
Prospect Park, Pa.	Walter B. Krause B1-46	A. D. Forrest
Pulaski, Tenn.	Erskine Sharp 1-44	Mrs. Evelyn Rainey R†
Pulaski, Va.	Allen T. Eskridge 9-44	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Punxsutawney, Pa.	George Hughes B1-46	A. F. McCall S
Putnam, Conn.	William P. Barber 1-44	Thomas P. Ryan
Puyallup, Wash.	William P. Loughlin 6-43	Charles Hollis
Quakertown, Pa.	Oliver Jarrett B1-46	Howard B. Freed S
Radford, Va.*	R. S. Dower 9-44	C. W. Martin
Randolph t, Mass.	Charles F. Blakely C	Marion L. Bailey S
Rankin, Pa.	John M. Hardy B1-46	Zora Mlekush S
Raton, N. M.	R. L. McQuarie 4-44	Richard Gaskin
Ravenna, Ohio	T. J. Fitzgerald 1-44	P. W. Jones A
Rawlins, Wyo.	C. A. Conyers 1-45	W. L. Wallace
Reading, Ohio	Charles Gertz 1-44	Harry E. Veddern
Redding, Calif.	A. H. Gronwoldt 4-46	H. L. Griffin, Jr.
Red Oak, Iowa	W. S. Reiley 4-43	Arthur E. J. Johnson

Table XV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Red Wing, Minn.	William A. Mossberg 5-43	H. E. Nordholm
Rhinelander, Wis.*		Mabel Carr
Rice Lake, Wis.	R. E. Finsterwalder 4-44	T. G. Hoff
Richfield, Minn.	Mal Freeburg P1-44	George Soberg
Richmond, Ky.	William O'Neil	Gayle Browne
Richwood, W. Va.	E. C. Bennette 7-44	Irene Weese Groves R
Ridgefield, N. J.	Fred W. Meuter 1-44	Otto Ehrlich
Ridgway, Pa.	J. H. Mast B1-46	G. F. Greiner S
River Forest, Ill.	John L. Brink P5-45	P. W. Hazelton
River Junction, Fla.	C. E. Jackson 10-43	R. H. Hatcher
Riverside, Ill.*	Phil C. Huntly P5-45	Eugene P. Eckmann
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	Kelly Jenkins 6-43	Mrs. Ruby W. Mincher
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Joseph W. Roche 1-45	Charles O. Wallace
Robstown, Tex.	John W. Kellam 4-44	R. E. Cooke S
Rochester, Pa.	Alexander F. Pearson B1-46	Ben F. Ellis S
Rockland, Me.	Edward R. Veazie 1-44	E. R. Keene
Rockland t, Mass.	Arthur H. Marks C	Ralph L. Belcher
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Thomas H. Roe 1-44	Carl F. Asiala
Rockville, Conn.	Raymond E. Hunt 1-44	Leroy F. Elliott
Rocky River, Ohio	L. D. Andrus 1-44	Frank Mitchell
Rolla, Mo.	W. D. Jones 5-43	A. E. Long
Roselle Park, N. J.	Louis V. Ebert 1-45	Charles E. Renton
Roseville, Calif.	Harold T. Johnson	Raleigh W. Terry
Roseville, Mich.	William Harper P4-43	William E. Utt
Rumford Falls, Me.	(Unincorporated)	
Rushville, Ind.	David A. Long 1-47	C. R. Berry
Rusk, Tex.	M. M. Guinn 4-43	Kendrick Frazer S
Russellville, Ark.	Charles M. Howell 4-43	Ellis H. Roberts
Ruston, La.	H. T. Richardson 7-46	Moreland Lewis
Rye, N. Y.	Jacob C. Beyer	Ency V. Carruthers
Saco, Me.	Gerry B. Nutting	Ernest H. Mills
St. Albans, Vt.	B. W. Fisher	Farrington D. Post
St. Bernard, Ohio	Joseph A. Schottelkotte 1-44	John J. Drees A
St. Charles, Ill.	I. G. Langum 5-45	A. F. Pearson
St. Clair, Pa.	W. T. Brady B1-45	John S. Zelinsky S
St. Johnsbury, Vt.*	James A. Cannon C	William A. Bemis
St. Joseph, Mich.*	Waldo V. Tiscornia	Ira D. Wagner
St. Louis Park, Minn.	William M. Martin P1-44	Joseph Justad
St. Marys, Ohio	Albert Koch 1-44	George Hale
St. Marys, Pa.	Gilbert Robacker B1-46	Francis L. Kennedy S
St. Peter, Minn.	Otto T. Miller	L. O. Anthony
Salamanca, N. Y.	Thomas Wilson 1-44	Clair C. Winship
Salem, Ill.	Omar J. McMackin	Nellie H. Feltman
S. Plainfield, N. J.	Thomas H. Lee 12-44	Charles Carone
South Salt Lake, Utah	Ab Jenkins 1-44	Ethel Macdonald R
S. San Francisco, Calif.	O. W. Ratto 4-44	Dan McSweeney
S. Williamsport, Pa.	George L. Schneider B1-46	Charles V. N. Sherwood S
Sparks, Nev.	D. J. Fodrin 5-43	Claude Cauble
Sparta, Wis.	H. H. Williams 4-44	Harry L. Beckman
Spencer, Iowa	Dell S. Blake 3-44	M. M. Moulton
Spencer t, Mass.	Frederick B. Traill C	William Thibault
Springfield, Tenn.	J. E. Powell 7-43	C. Wells Burr
Springfield, Vt.*		George D. Nelson
Spring Valley, Ill.	Peter Ternetti	William F. Stedman
State College, Pa.	Albert E. Yougel B1-45	C. Edgar Book S
Statesboro, Ga.	Alfred Dorman 12-44	J. G. Watson
Sterling, Colo.	A. H. Tetsell 4-43	H. M. Krull
Stillwater, Minn.	R. G. Brodeen 1-47	John P. McGillin
Storm Lake, Iowa	B. Marchant	W. H. Kaufman
Stoughton t, Mass.*	Fred C. Phillips C2-45	Jennie F. McNamara
Stroudsburg, Pa.	H. H. Harris B1-46	Harold E. Snyder S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	D. W. Reynolds 4-44	E. S. Ackerman
Sturgis, Mich.*	Harry Kerchner	S. F. Weatherwax
Stuttgart, Ark.	H. C. Stump 4-43	E. J. Hoolihan
Sullivan, Ind.	A. G. McGuire 1-44	Emil E. Muehler
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	W. Z. Kitts	R. C. McKinney S
Summit, Ill.	Leo F. Kennedy P5-45	Edward J. Kirk
Summit Hill, Pa.	Joseph Johnson B1-46	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville, Pa.	John J. Brominski B1-45	Stephen G. Marcin, Jr. S
Sylacauga, Ala.	Miles Motes 10-44	W. F. Pearson
Takoma Park, Md.	O. W. Youngblood 6-44	J. Wilson Dodd
Talladega, Ala.	W. L. Baker P10-44	A. R. Decatur
Tallulah, La.	R. N. Ware, Jr.	Kathryn Keene Brown
Tarboro, N. C.	Rawls Howard 5-43	George N. Earnhart
Tarentum, Pa.	V. L. Henry B1-47	H. H. Girt S
Tarrant City, Ala	A. M. Cambron 10-44	Z. D. McCuen
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Fred A. Graber	Catherine P. McCaul
Taylor, Pa.	Micheal Kippick B1-45	James Powell S
Taylor, Tex.*	R. H. Hewitt C4-44	H. G. Richards M
Taylorville, Ill.	J. W. Spresser 4-45	Bennie F. Jones
Tell City, Ind.	Wendall Werner 1-47	Nickolas T. Beumel
Tenafly, N. J.	Robert Van Iderstine 1-44	Nathaniel M. F. Dennis
Texas City, Tex.	E. A. Johnson	Robert F. Mayne
The Dalles, Ore.	George P. Stadeiman 1-45	J. H. Steers R
Thibodaux, La.	Charles E. Delas 1-47	Charles J. Coulon
Thief River Falls, Minn.	H. W. Kinghorn 1-44	P. G. Pederson

Salem, N. J.	Walter I. Bacon 1-44	W. B. Dunn
Salem, Va.*	J. F. Morton 9-44	W. Frank Chapman
San Anselmo, Calif.	George W. Linch 4-46	F. D. Burrows
San Benito, Tex.	J. W. Spradley 4-44	Elizabeth Kientz
San Bruno, Calif.	E. J. McGuire 4-44	Ralph E. Woodman
Sand Springs, Okla.	M. O. Ruppert 5-43	C. H. Benton
San Fernando, Calif.	J. O. Moffett 4-46	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	F. C. Kimball 5-43	J. E. Brown
San Marcos, Tex.	Earl C. McGee 4-43	Eugene R. DeSteiguer
San Marino, Calif.	R. H. Lacy 4-44	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael, Calif.	William S. Nock 4-43	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara, Calif.	James R. Bacifalupi 5-43	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria, Calif.	Marion B. Rice 4-46	Mrs. Flora A. Rivers
Santa Paula, Calif.	Guy L. Hardison 4-44	M. G. Demarest
Saranac Lake, N. Y.*	George J. Carson 4-43	Albert H. Breier
Sayre, Pa.	Howard J. Ricketts B1-46	Robert C. Nusbaum S
Sayreville, N. J.	John J. Cross 1-44	Frank P. Kolb
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	Paul F. Haldeman B1-46	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scotia, N. Y.	John F. Sible 5-43	F. H. Robinson
Scottdale, Pa.	Thomas H. Rutherford B1-46	Howard C. Frank M
Secaucus, N. J.	John J. Kane 1-44	Adrian Post
Seguin, Tex.	Roger W. Moore	Bettie Harrington S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	V. G. Mount 4-43	J. C. Humphrey
Sewickley, Pa.*	Charles A. Woods, Sr. B1-46	Edward Ellerton
Seymour, Ind.	C. W. Burkhart 1-47	Arthur B. Foster
Sharpsburg, Pa.	Dennis J. Casper B1-46	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville, Pa.	George Mahaney B1-46	Margaret Buckley S
Shawano, Wis.	David H. Winter 5-44	Arnold Krohn
Sheffield, Ala.	L. H. Manning P10-43	Edgar S. Enoch
Shelby, Ohio	William R. Morris 1-44	Chester P. Monn
Shelbyville, Tenn	Eustace Williams 9-43	J. B. Frierson
Shenandoah, Iowa	Paul C. Ambler 4-43	Nellie Mygatt
Shippensburg, Pa.	R. S. Brunner B1-46	W. Bruce Weaver S
Sidney, Ohio	John Sexauer 1-44	Mrs. Mildred Boyer S
Sikeston, Mo.	G. W. H. Presnell 4-46	A. C. Barrett
Silver City, N. M.	E. W. Ward 5-43	R. P. Noble
Skokie, Ill.	George E. Blameuser 5-45	Harold W. Klehm
Solvay, N. Y.	John J. Degan 4-43	Frank V. Craig
Somerset, Ky.	W. C. Norfleet 1-46	W. A. Moore
Somerset t, Mass.	F. L. Hanson C3-45	H. J. Regan
Somerset, Pa.	H. Everett Musser B1-46	Richard Pile S
Somersworth, N. H.	Alfred J. Boucher 1-44	Paul R. St. Laurent
Somerville, N. J.	Freas L. Hess 1-44	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy, N. J.	Robert A. Casey 1-45	G. F. Disbrow
South Boston, Va.	R. O. Harrell 9-44	J. L. Hardy
South Euclid, Ohio	Douglas G. Oviatt 1-44	Paul H. Prasse A
South Hadley t, Mass.	F. Herbert Webster C3-44	Margaret E. Sullivan
Southington, Conn.	J. Robert Lacey C10-45	Herman A. Muus
South Norfolk, Va.	J. James Davis 9-45	William T. Madrin

Thomaston, Ga.	Hugh Thurston 1-44	R. M. Bethel
Three Rivers, Mich.*	Clayton Conrad 4-43	J. H. Linsner
Throop, Pa.	John S. Genitsky B	Thomas Ashman S
Tifton, Ga.*	E. P. Bower C12-44	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Tipton, Ind.	Arthur D. Bryan	Edyth Fouch
Titusville, Pa.	Peter J. Hoenig 1-44	George W. Becker
Toccoa, Ga.*	J. H. Terrell	Mrs. Mary B. Smith
Tooele, Utah*	Sol J. Selvin 12-43	John T. Adams
Toronto, Ohio	R. H. Burchfield 1-44	Edward Shane A
Torrance, Calif.	Tom F. McGuire 4-44	A. H. Bartlett
Totowa, N. J.	Harry A. Stratton 1-45	Sidney J. Turner
Trenton, Mich.	Gordon L. Strohm P	Leonard Frebes
Trenton, Mo.	M. L. Elledge 4-43	L. M. Holloway
Troy, Ala.	Seth Copeland 10-44	G. J. Hubbard
Troy, Ohio	J. D. Boak 1-44	J. Marshall Beck A
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	Herbert Tietjen 4-43	John C. McDonnell
Tucumcari, N. M.	T. W. Hampton 4-44	V. E. Montgomery
Tulare, Calif.*	G. Gail Bash 4-43	C. A. Paulden
Tupelo, Miss.	J. P. Nanney 1-45	J. Howard Merritt
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	T. J. Collinson 4-43	B. Nedd Sparks
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham B	Charles McClintock S
Tuscumbia, Ala.	John C. Geise 10-44	L. E. Hamlet
Tyrone, Pa.	R. A. Hagerman B1-46	J. Scott Hommer S
Uhrichsville, Ohio	W. Paul Wilcoxon 1-44	W. R. Treadway A
Union, S. C.	Eugene Gilbert 6-44	Jean Arthur
Union City, Tenn.	W. M. Miles 1-46	D. A. Box
University Hgts., Ohio	E. W. Aurelius 1-44	Roy Madden A
Upland, Calif*	E. G. Nisbet 4-44	R. C. Norton
Upper Arlington, Ohio	Whitney T. Joseph P1-44	Fred Ridenour
Urbana, Ohio	Dallas McCrery	Joe W. Hitt A
Uvalde, Tex.	H. H. Butler 12-44	R. W. Evans S
Uxbridge t, Mass.	Lester J. Cook C	Mrs. Noreen Howlett
Valley City, N. D.	Fred J. Fredrickson 4-46	L. T. Halvorson A
Valparaiso, Ind.	Garrett D. Conover 12-46	C. Lee Nelson
Van Buren, Ark.	Tom English	B. C. Burkert
Vandalia, Ill.	Fred A. Meyers 5-45	Ruth Hinkhouse
Van Wert, Ohio	John H. Morrison 1-44	John A. Jones A
Venice, Ill.	J. E. Lee 5-44	Walter R. Cavner
Ventnor City, N. J.	Harry S. Hodson 1-45	Charles E. Reppetto
Vernon, Tex.	J. V. Owen 4-44	S. H. Hall
Verona, N. J.	William A. Hugget	Thomas E. Brooks
Villa Park, Ill.	Otto W. Armspach P4-45	Marion G. Noble
Vineland, N. J.	John C. Gittone 5-45	Leon R. Harkin
Vinita, Okla.	George H. Martin 5-43	Slater McClure
Visalia, Calif.*	J. P. Gannon 5-43	Beatrice Thut

Table XV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Wabash, Ind.	Homer T. Showalter 12-46	Mrs. Murrel Rife
Wadsworth, Ohio	N. B. Stein 1-44	Wade M. Hart A
Wallington, N. J.	Leo Baur 1-44	Jacob VanHook
Walpole t, Mass.	Willis D. McLean C1-44	Katherine J. Higgins
Walsenburg, Colo.	G. R. Mallet 4-43	T. M. Wilson
Wapakoneta, Ohio	Wilbur R. Fleming 1-44	Rue P. Melching
Ware t, Mass.	Milton L. Jordan C	Karl A. Walker
Warren t, R. I.	Howard I. Martin P	Charles C. Bliss
Warrensburg, Mo.	R. M. Shelton 4-43	H. M. Cash
Warsaw, Ind.	Frank O. Rarick 12-46	Earl T. Foster
Washington, Ind.	Samuel H. Smith 1-47	Maud G. Spalding
Washington, Iowa	R. L. Lytle 4-43	W. H. Fulton
Washington, Mo.	Walter H. Heseman 4-46	H. P. Henselmeier
Washington, N. C.	R. H. Hodges 6-43	James W. Bowen
Washington Ct. Hse., Ohio*	S. A. Murry C1-44	Glenn B. Rogers
Watsonville, Calif.	C. H. Baker 5-43	F. J. O'Brien
Waupun, Wis.	Judson Rikkers 5-43	A. E. Haeft
Waverly, N. Y.	Fred Gillan	Lewis Coleman
Waxahachie, Tex.	O. E. Clift 4-43	R. A. Watson S
Waynesboro, Va.*	A. R. Harding 8-46	I. G. Vass M
Weatherford, Tex.	Conrad F. Russell 4-44	C. E. Canafax S
Webb City, Mo.	Donald O. Adamson 4-46	E. R. Justin
Webster City, Iowa*	A. W. Van Diest	A. K. Westerfelt
Welch, W. Va.	B. F. Howard 6-44	Hobart E. Payne
Wellington, Kan.	C. E. Glamann 4-44	Bernice S. Lindberg
Wellsburg, W. Va.	Leonard B. Lauffer 7-43	Robert Barnes, Jr.
Wellston, Ohio	John L. Steel 1-44	M. C. Abele
Wellsville, N. Y.	Thomas C. Martin 4-43	Otto P. Engelder
Wellsville, Ohio	Clarence Peters 1-44	Earl G. Shout A
Weslaco, Tex.	J. L. Compere, Jr. 4-43	V. G. Thompson S
West Bend, Wis.	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-44	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Hazleton, Pa.	William H. Berger B1-46	J. Walter Tosh
West Lafayette, Ind.	Charles R. Burnham 1-47	Charles H. Miners
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	Thomas Kattnig P4-44	W. F. Krieger
West Monroe, La.	D. C. Golson 7-46	L. L. Wood
Weston, W. Va.	John B. Perkey 6-43	Emma V. Crayton
West Pittston, Pa.	Andrew B. Jones B1-46	Oscar H. Phillips S
West Point, Miss.	R. C. Davis 11-44	H. L. Murphey
West St. Paul, Minn.	Rocco Verderosa 1-45	Thomas A. Thrift
W. University Pl., Tex.	A. L. Kerbon 1-45	R. B. Allen
West View, Pa.	L. Russell Gahring B1-47	Charles C. McCall
West York, Pa.	Howard F. Zarfoss B1-46	P. Russell Kraber S
Westwood, N. J.	Gustave Meyer 1-44	William L. Best
Wheaton, Ill.	W. W. Renton 4-43	C. O. Freelund
Whitefish Bay, Wis.*	Grover F. Knoernschild 4-45	William H. Volkmann
Whitman t, Mass.	Francis T. Kane C	Fred E. Sharp
Wildwood, N. J.	George W. Krogman 5-44	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Williamson, W. Va.	J. M. Smith 7-43	B. C. Roach
Williston, N. D.	Torger Hofengen P4-44	W. H. Robinson A
Williston Park, N. Y.	Walter E. Smith	Robert Kent
Willmar, Minn.	Martin Leaf 4-43	Einar H. Brogren
Wilmerding, Pa.	John W. Carthew B1-46	Earl M. Morrison S
Wilmington, Ohio	C. C. Nichols 1-44	J. R. Benham
Wilson, Pa.	D. Miller Early B1-46	James B. Acton S
Winchendon t, Mass.	Zodoc Beauvois C3-44	Arthur F. Evans
Winchester, Ind.	John Paul Cook 1-47	Helen Segraves
Winchester, Ky.	J. A. Snowden 1-46	Miss Lindsey Faulkner
Windber, Pa.	B. B. Barefoot B1-46	F. C. Callihan
Winfield, Kan.*	L. R. Ravenscroft 5-43	H. H. Hanlen
Winooski, Vt.	Leo H. Contois	Eugene H. Manseau
Winsted, Conn.	Joseph W. Darcey 10-43	C. Wesley Winslow
Winter Haven, Fla.*	E. S. Horton 11-45	O. R. Way
Winton, Pa.	William White B	Joseph Podrasky, Jr. S
Woodbury, N. J.	Robert Lee 12-44	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Woodland, Calif.	H. F. Anderson 4-43	Rose Bloom
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	William Staubach 1-44	Cornelius J. Gwinn
Wood River, Ill.	Charles R. Baker 5-45	George J. Schillinger, Jr.
Woodstock, Ill.	Raymond C. Johnson 4-45	James R. Pierce
Woodward, Okla.*	C. A. Blaylock 5-43	Mrs. Mary Clift
Worthington, Minn.	H. O. Kragness 4-43	G. S. Thompson
Yankton, S. D.	F. A. Moore 5-45	Anna M. Goetz A
Yazoo City, Miss.	N. L. Swayze 4-44	Joseph B. Cobb
Yeadon, Pa.	Hiram A. Hansen B1-46	Frank R. Culp S
York, Neb.	J. G. Alden	Flossie C. Hassler
Yuma, Ariz.	W. S. Ingalls 1-46	E. C. Byrd R
Zion, Ill.	Richard F. Hire 5-43	John D. Luce

List of Directories of City Officials

This list was compiled with the assistance of secretaries of state and secretaries of state leagues of municipalities.

GENERAL

American Library Directory, 1942; A Classified List of 11,764 Libraries with Names of Librarians and Statistical Data. Compiled by Karl Brown. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York. 1939. 567pp. $15. Public librarians listed by state and city comprise one section.

Directory of Airport Managers and Administrative Officials. Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 22pp.

Directory of Full-time Local Health Officers, 1942. *Public Health Reports,* March 6, 1942. pp. 328–360. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Educational Directory, 1942–43. Part 2—City School Officers. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1942. 62pp. 10 cents. Lists principal school officers in cities and towns of 2,500 population and more.

Housing Yearbook, 1942. Edited by Coleman Woodbury and Edmond H. Hoben. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 192pp. $3. Includes officials of metropolitan and municipal housing agencies.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1942–43. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. $5. Annual. Lists city engineers, water works superintendents, street superintendents, and heads of sewage treatment plants in cities over 10,000, pp. 152–164.

Police Blue Book, 1939–40; A Directory of National, State, and Provincial, County and Municipal Police and Other Criminal Justice Agencies and Their Executive Personnel in the United States, Canada, and Principal Foreign Countries. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 247pp. $5. This is the first edition.

Public Welfare Directory, 1942. Edited by Ralph E. Spear. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 219pp. $1.50. Lists names of heads of public assistance offices in cities over 30,000; lists of state public welfare agencies and officials.

ALABAMA

Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1939. Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. 1940. Quadrennial. City and town officers, pp. 395–476.

Directory of Alabama Municipal Officials. Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Bldg., Montgomery. Mimeographed. The League keeps up to date a list of mayors, commissioners, and clerks of all municipalities.

ARIZONA

Combined Statistics and Directory of Officials of All Incorporated Arizona Cities and Towns. *Arizona Municipalities* for September, 1940, pp. 18–21. Arizona Municipal League, Phoenix. 10 cents per issue.

ARKANSAS

Directory of Arkansas Municipal Officials. Arkansas Municipal League. The League, Twin City Bank Building, Little Rock. 1942. 27pp.

CALIFORNIA

Roster of California City Officials. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1942. 69pp. $2.50.

Roster of State, County, City, and Township Officials of the State of California, 1940. Secretary of State, Sacramento. 1940. 184pp. Contains complete directory of all city officials of chartered cities and cities of the sixth class.

COLORADO

Directory of City Officials of Colorado. *Colorado Municipalities* for June, 1942, pp. 85–103. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder. $1 for this issue.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Register and Manual, 1942. Secretary of State, Hartford. 1941. Annual. Officers of counties, towns, cities, and boroughs, pp. 172–305. Includes health officers. (Up-to-date lists of town and city clerks can be obtained from the secretary of state, and lists of treasurers, assessors, and tax collectors from the state tax commission.)

FLORIDA

Directory of Mayors, City Managers, City Attorneys, City Clerks, and Directors of Finance in Florida Cities of More Than 2,500 Population. (In *Municipal Government* *in Florida,* Vol. I, pp. 205–13. Florida State Planning Board, Tallahassee, 1939.)

GEORGIA

MUNICIPAL ROSTER, 1942. Georgia Municipal Association, Georgia Savings Bank Building, Atlanta. 4pp. Lists city managers and mayors.

ILLINOIS

DIRECTORY OF ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS ELECTED IN APRIL, 1941. *Illinois Municipal Review* for August, 1941, pp. 154–77. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. 25 cents per issue. Includes mayor, city manager, clerk, attorney, engineer, finance officer, utilities superintendents.

ILLINOIS BLUE BOOK, 1941–42. Secretary of State, Springfield. 1942. Biennial. Incorporated municipalities of Illinois; table showing name of city or village, county in which located, population, officers, and form of government, pp. —. Names mayor or village president, city or village clerk. Stars League members.

DIRECTORY OF ILLINOIS PARK DISTRICT OFFICIALS. Illinois Association of Park Districts, 500 East Capitol Avenue, Springfield. September, 1941. 4pp. $1.

INDIANA

ROSTER OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, 1942. Indiana Division of Accounting and Statistics, Indianapolis. 1942. Annual. Lists mayor, clerk or clerk-treasurer, attorney, township trustees.

IOWA

ANNUAL REPORT OF MUNICIPAL FINANCES, 1939–40; STATISTICS OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF IOWA. State Auditor, Des Moines. 1940. Annual. City officials; town officials, pp. 254–77. Lists mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT: MAYORS, CLERKS, CITY MANAGERS, ENGINEERS, AND ATTORNEYS (Iowa). *American Municipalities* for August, 1942, pp. 32–44. League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown, Iowa.

KANSAS

KANSAS DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS (FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY, SCHOOL, AND TOWNSHIP) AND INDEX TO COUNTIES AND CITIES, 1941–42. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence. 1941. 148pp. $10. 1942 General Election Supplement, December 1, 1942. 48pp. $2.50.

LOUISIANA

ROSTER OF OFFICIALS (LOUISIANA). Secretary of State, Baton Rouge. 1941. 126pp. Lists mayors of cities, towns, and villages.

MAINE

MAINE REGISTER STATE YEARBOOK AND LEGISLATIVE MANUAL. Fred L. Tower Companies, 165 Middle Street, Portland. 1941. 1038pp. $10.

MASSACHUSETTS

SELECTMEN, 1942. Secretary of State, Boston. 1942. 15pp. mimeographed.

CITY AND TOWN CLERKS, 1942. Secretary of State, Boston. 1942. 10pp. mimeographed.

MICHIGAN

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DIRECTORY OF MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1942–43. The League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1942. Lists most city officials in all of the 478 municipalities.

MINNESOTA

DIRECTORY OF MINNESOTA CITY AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS FOR MUNICIPALITIES OVER 1,000 POPULATION (. . as of May 15, 1942––population 1940 census). League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library Building, Minneapolis. 1942. 12pp. $1.

MINNESOTA YEARBOOK. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Last large volume, 1939. $5. Small edition, 1940. $1. Small edition, 1941. $2.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI BLUE BOOK, 1939–41. Secretary of State, Jackson. 1942. Biennial. List of municipal officers in Mississippi cities, towns, and villages, pp. 209–226.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN MISSISSIPPI. Mississippi Municipal Association, 610 First Federal Savings and Loan Building, Jackson. 1941. $1.

MISSOURI

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NEBRASKA

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